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Uninsured Costs of Industrial Accidents

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Family Spending in Memphis in 1949

Activities of French Labor Unions

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Office of Publications*

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From the earliest, fragile colonial organizations to the United Labor Policy Committee representing 15 million workers in 1951, this 84-page booklet, with 24 illustrations, traces the growth, struggles, philosophy, and achievements of the organized labor movement in the United States. Its five chapters also discuss the nature and extent of collective bargaining, the structure of unions, "non-economic" labor activities, and labor legislation. An appendix records in brief paragraph form outstanding events in labor history beginning with the organization of printers in 1778 and ending with the Gompers centennial celebration of 1950.

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The Labor Month in Review

DURING the month, labor interest centered on the Wage Stabilization Board, which began hearings on an accumulation of nearly 3,000 wage-increase applications. In two major decisions, cost-of-living adjustments were approved when achieved through formal wage-reopening clauses, and "annual improvement" increases were approved, provided no price rise resulted.

While the new WSB attempted to decide cases under regulations issued by the old WSB, Congressional Committees debated wage and price controls, with the Defense Production Act expiring June 30, 1951. United Labor Committees mobilized opinion favoring extension and strengthening of controls.

The 26-month dispute between the Railroad Trainmen and the Nation's carriers was ended.

Employment continued high. Construction was active. The price advance was slowed; prices for consumer goods rose fractionally, while those for raw materials in organized exchanges declined.

Escalators and Reopening Clauses

The new Wage Stabilization Board in the meat-packing wage case held that workers and companies which have wage-reopening clauses in their contracts should be able to make cost-of-living wage adjustments.

In its first major case, the WSB approved 9 cents of a negotiated 11-cent hourly wage increase for employees of the major packing companies. The Board's vote was 8 to 4, with industry members dissenting. Additional wage adjustments of job rates to widen differentials averaging about 2 cents an hour were referred to a special panel. The WSB majority stated: "We are fully aware that this decision looks in the direction of a general policy."

Escalator clauses in the auto industry, with quarterly cost-of-living revisions based on changes

in the BLS Consumers' Price Index, brought a 3-cent hourly raise to approximately a million workers when the CPI advanced to 184.6 (184.5 for the unadjusted index used in the contract) for mid-April.

Arguments were presented to the WSB that deferred wage boosts, arranged in contracts to become effective at future dates, should receive approval as an alternate method of wage adjustment.

Annual Improvement Increase Approved

Annual improvement wage increases provided by agreements signed before January 26, 1951, were approved by WSB unanimously; firms which require price increases, however, were excluded from the permission extended by WSB.

At WSB hearings on the productivity pay raise issue, the National Association of Manufacturers opposed the position taken by spokesmen of General Motors and the UAW-CIO. GM stated it could pay the increment without raising prices; other auto makers anticipated they would have to apply for price increases. The NAM argued that productivity wage increases should be permitted only within the limitations of established wage stabilization policies.

GM and the UAW-CIO joined in urging that the annual improvement increase was not inflationary. In return for a 4-cents hourly increase each year, the UAW-CIO accepts introduction of new machinery and production methods.

The WSB decision affected 335,000 GM workers under 95 contracts with 17 international unions; most of the remainder of the auto industry has similar arrangements. Tandem adjustment patterns for wages of office and professional employees in most plants traditionally have followed wage increases of production workers. Thus, over a million workers are covered by the WSB ruling, provided no price advances result.

Farm Labor and "Exempt" Industries

WSB decided not to require review of any wage increases up to 95 cents an hour for farm labor. Above the 95-cent hourly rate, provisions of Regulation 6 will be effective.

A special WSB panel investigated problems of

stabilizing wages in industries which have no price controls; "exempt" industries include railroads, shiplines, public utilities, newspapers, periodicals, radio, and motion pictures.

Trainmen's Contract

The 26-month dispute between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Nation's railways was ended with the signing of a contract on May 25. Hourly wages of yardmen were advanced a total of 33 cents and those of roadmen 18.5 cents.

The 3-year pact includes a cost-of-living escalator, establishes the 40-hour workweek in principle for yardmen, but postpones its operation until January 1952 or later, and sets a moratorium on proposals for changes in wages and working rules. The contract received WSB approval.

Controls and Stabilization Debated

Continuation of the Defense Production Act after June 30 was debated in Washington. President Truman, supported by administration leaders, recommended renewing and strengthening the act.

Labor officials affiliated with the United Labor Policy Committee stressed the need for controls and emphasized "equality of sacrifice." The AFL Executive Council resolved that, while it would normally be the first to oppose controls, the peril to national security and world peace impelled it to favor economic controls.

Opposition to controls was voiced by UMW president John L. Lewis and by AFL Carpenters president William Hutcheson, as well as by representatives of several important industry and management groups.

WSB Chairman Taylor explained to Congressional Committees that Regulation 6 was but one part of the entire stabilization picture. Under it, he said, any increases up to the 10 percent catch-up level may be made by agreement; wage increases over that mark must be submitted to WSB for review.

Both ESA Director Eric Johnston and Mr. Taylor assured Congress that WSB has no intention of rushing into the dispute settlement field. Disputants will still be required to exhaust collective bargaining, mediation, and arbitration. WSB will not, they made clear, replace either collective bargaining or Taft-Hartley Act provisions.

United Labor Committee

"Grass roots" labor support for the ULPC program was mobilized through formation of United Labor Committees in at least four States and seven cities.

The Kentucky ULC held mass meetings in four cities and sent a delegation to Washington to inform their Congressmen that they support strengthening amendments to the Defense Production Act and the six-point ULPC program.

Economic Trends

Total nonfarm employment was at an all-time high for the season, 45.9 million during April; a slight decline in metalworking employment reflected cutbacks in consumer durable goods. The workweek for the 13 million production workers in manufacturing plants averaged 40.8 hours in April. Gross weekly earnings of factory workers averaged \$64.22, \$7.29 over the April 1950 average. The hiring rate of 45 per 1,000 employees in manufacturing plants was the highest since April 1947; the lay-off rate of 9 per 1,000 employees was the lowest since April 1945.

Dollar volume of construction continued high even though expenditures for home building declined, contrary to seasonal trends. Expenditures for all construction rose 6 percent from April to May; this was an unseasonally small rise. Public and industrial construction made substantial gains. Employment of 2.45 million construction workers in April made this the highest April on record. Housing starts in May rose 10 percent over April. Costs of building materials held steady; construction wage scales continued to move upward.

Retail prices of consumers' goods did not change markedly during April. Inventories of apparel and housefurnishings continued high; sales were slow as many consumers seemed to have committed purchasing power to pay for goods bought on installments during the winter.

The end of May was featured by a price war starting in New York department stores after the Supreme Court invalidated certain features of price-fixing legislation, and by a gasoline price war on the East Coast. Prices in primary commodity markets, particularly for grains and natural fibers, declined further during May as weather reports indicated an improved crop outlook and buying interest subsided.

Uninsured Costs of Industrial Accidents

Ten Elements Entering into These Costs and
Their Relative Weights in
First-Aid, Lost-Time, No-Injury, and Doctor's Cases

ROLLIN H. SIMONDS*

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT naturally have a common interest in the reduction of industrial accidents.¹ Labor's interest is the more direct since serious industrial injuries mean pain, perhaps permanent partial disability, even death and, commonly, some financial loss, despite workmen's compensation. Nevertheless, experience has shown that management should promote and sustain a safety program if it is to be effective. There is nothing particularly appealing about safety to the worker. He will generally "take a chance," on the theory that nothing is likely to happen to him. Similarly, the general public must be forced by police regulations to drive at a safe speed and to forego the temptation to pass a car while approaching the brow of a hill; fortunately, it is not equally difficult to control the activities of workers in plants, mines, stores, and other places of business.

Still, workers commonly suffer about 2 million disabling injuries a year, of which more than a tenth cause some permanent impairment. Not only would it be possible to eliminate a considerable portion of those accidents, but entirely practicable means are known and in use for the purpose. Many individual firms have proved that, through an effective safety program, their accident rates can be cut 50 percent or more.

Further, the frequency and severity rates of injuries, as compiled by the National Safety Council from the reports of its members, indicate that the accident experience of an industry results from at least two factors: the natural haz-

ards of the industry, and the degree to which management has been impressed with the importance of operating safely. High injury rates in mining and lumbering undoubtedly reflect in part certain inherent hazards, but the automobile, chemical, and steel industry rates, for example, are below those of other industries which appear to offer fewer natural hazards. Such industries (and many others) have achieved good records because a considerable number of their large companies have devoted the attention and money necessary to bring about safer conditions and practices.

All this does not mean that labor has no part in safety promotion. Many labor leaders recognize the importance of accident reduction to members of their unions. Unions can insist that management eliminate certain obvious danger spots, and they can endeavor to educate their members to the facts that accidents may happen to them, and that in most cases an accident involves some unsafe action by an individual. However, in the opinion of the writer of this article, safety is not something that can be bargained for very satisfactorily.

High levels of management must be sincerely and sufficiently interested in accident reduction so that a serious concern for safety will filter down through the foremen to the many workers. They must also authorize adequate expenditures for safety.

That raises the question as to how and why such serious management concern over accidents is to be achieved. The first obvious answer is that most

managements are honestly interested in the welfare of their employees and, also, feel that a large number of accidents may have a bad effect on their public relations. History has shown, however, that the greatest stimulus has been management's growing realization of the costliness of accidents.

Since most business is competitive, management must always consider the probable effect of any proposed action on profits. If adequate money is to be spent for machine guards, good housekeeping, methods of instruction, and safety education, it will be, on the whole, because managements are convinced that such expenditures will not entail loss of money.

For this reason, it is of real importance to be able to estimate with reasonable accuracy the cost to a firm of its industrial accidents. When those costs are known, an executive is in a position to balance the cost of a certain fraction of his company's accidents against the cost of safety measures calculated to eliminate that portion of the accidents.

Most managements are aware of the insured cost of their accidents, i. e., the premiums they pay for workmen's compensation insurance; or if self-insured, payments in claims under workmen's compensation laws for medical care and compensation payments, and the cost of handling those matters.

Obviously other costs—such as property damage and interference with work processes—are incurred by a company because of its accidents. For lack of a means of estimating those costs, it has been common practice for business executives to disregard them when considering the money benefits of a safety program.

Uninsured Cost Elements

It was precisely this lack of effective measurements which led to the study reported here. A thousand case studies, representing a variety of industries (and chosen from more than 2,000 included in the over-all study) were analyzed to find the relative importance of 10 different elements of uninsured cost. The results appear in the accompanying tabular statement as percents of total cost for first-aid, doctor's, lost-time, and no-injury cases.

Distribution of uninsured cost elements in 1,000 accident cases

Item	Percent of total uninsured cost of—			
	First-aid cases	Doctor's cases	Lost-time cases	No-injury accidents
Wages for time lost by uninjured workers.....	1	10	20	13
Repair, etc., material damaged or disarranged.....	(1)	(1)	7	81
Wages for time lost by injured workers.....	22	23	27	6
Overtime necessitated by the accident.....		(1)	5	6
Supervisor's time.....	7	5	6	6
Decreased output after return of injured.....	2	6	4	6
Substitute worker learning period.....			4	6
Medical cost (uninsured).....	60	21	8	6
Clerical and supervisory work for compensation.....	7	33	17	1
Miscellaneous.....	1	2		5
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Number of cases.....	553	271	49	97

¹ Negligible percentage.

(1) Cost of wages paid for time lost by workers who were not injured involves those who stop to watch, assist, or talk about the accident, or whose work is delayed because of damage to equipment or for lack of the contribution of the injured worker. This element accounts for a maximum of a fifth of the total costs in only one group (namely, lost time).

(2) Cost to repair, replace, or put in order material or equipment damaged or disarranged occasionally entails several man-hours of work in order to repile a big stack of materials disturbed by a truck. For example, in calculating the amount of property damage, it is important not to overlook salvage value and to charge only for the estimated worth of the damaged equipment in cases where it is replaced by a more useful piece of equipment of a different type. As the tabulation shows, such costs are the major item in no-injury accidents (81 percent).

(3) Cost of wages paid for time lost by an injured worker, other than workmen's compensation (covered by insurance or self-insurance), includes time usually lost on the day of the accident. That loss occurs between the time of the injury and the time the worker is clocked out in more serious cases, or while a worker is visiting the dispensary for treatment. It may also include payment of wages during the waiting period before compensation payments are required. This element accounts for 22 to 27 percent of the

total in first-aid cases, in doctor's cases, and in lost-time cases.

(4) Extra cost due to overtime work necessitated by the accident is the difference between normal wages and overtime wages for the time needed, and any extra cost for supervision, heat, light, cleaning, etc., that is necessitated by the overtime work. If there is a loss of paid time during normal working hours, that is included under other cost elements. The maximum cost in this class amounts to 5 percent of the total in lost-time cases.

(5) Cost of supervisor's time required, when an accident occurs, comes out of the foreman's time needed for other duties. He receives no extra pay for adjusting the accident situation but uses time which would otherwise be devoted to such important activities as planning work, improving methods, and instructing workers. This is a relatively small element in the injury classifications; it probably enters into the no-injury accidents to a slight extent also.

(6) Wage cost due to decreased output of the injured workers after their return to work sometimes arises. For example, an injured employee (returning to work at his previous rate of pay) is estimated by his supervisor to be producing at only 60 percent of his normal output for a day or a week. Then the accident should be charged with 40 percent of the injured worker's wages for the appropriate time. This cost amounts to a maximum of 6 percent of the total in both doctor's and lost-time cases.

(7) Cost of learning period of a substitute worker is a factor when an accident necessitates hiring a new worker or transferring one. Frequently the new worker's output is below normal for his wages. In addition, the time of others may also be required to give the worker training. In large companies it is found that there is not, generally, a significant variable expense for the hiring of new workers needed because of accidents. It does not appear that there would be a significant reduction in employment department expenses if there were a 50-percent reduction in accidents, because such hiring is so small a part of the total. A learning-period cost appears only in the lost-time cases, and represents 4 percent of the total.

(8) Uninsured medical cost borne by the company is usually for medical services given at the

plant dispensary. It may be asked whether this is a variable cost—it is only those costs that vary with the accident experience of the company that are wanted here, because it is only the variable cost that management should balance against the cost of accident prevention in getting a bedrock estimate of the effect on profits. There are other reasons for preventing accidents, other ways injuries affect profits, but this cost analysis is confined to those for which it is practical to make a money estimate. In small companies, where the superintendent or other supervisor handles first-aid, there is clearly a variable cost. In large concerns the medical department has many duties such as ministering to nonindustrial injuries and illnesses, education in accident prevention and personal hygiene, elimination or control of health hazards, medical records, supervision of plant sanitation and health measures. Of course, there is a discontinuity in the relationship between size of the medical department and number of injuries, because nurses and doctors cannot be hired in infinitely small units.

While a change in accident frequency may not alter the cost of operating the medical department, it nevertheless may change the time available for those other activities. To check this point, questionnaires were sent to safety directors, personnel managers, medical heads, and superintendents. Of 311 replies, 270 agree that if accidents were reduced, the medical department would make valuable use of the time saved for preventing illness absenteeism. This cost is particularly important in the first-aid cases, amounting to 60 percent of the total cost.

(9) Cost of time spent by higher supervision and clerical workers on investigations or processing compensation application forms excludes time employed primarily for accident prevention, in this discussion. Claim settlement is occasionally rather costly. This element is relatively largest in the doctor's cases, representing a third of the total.

(10) Miscellaneous unusual costs must be shown clearly and justified by the investigator on individual accident reports. Among such possible costs are: public liability claims, cost of renting replacement equipment, loss of profit on contracts canceled or orders lost if the accident causes a net long-run reduction in total sales, loss of bonuses

by company, cost of hiring new employees if the additional hiring expense is significant, cost of excess spoilage by new employees, and demurrage.

Space does not permit a review of the reasons for qualifying some of those items and for omitting some others frequently cited, such as overhead. In any event, the relative unimportance of this group may be seen in the tabulation above. It did not exceed 5 percent in any injury category.

Background of Estimating Costs

About 25 years ago, H. W. Heinrich of the Travelers Insurance Co. investigated a very large number of cases drawn from his company's files; he concluded that the uninsured ("indirect") costs resulting from industrial accidents amounted to about four times as much as the compensation and medical payments made by the insurance companies.² (Under this formula total costs are five times the direct costs.) He intended that ratio only for a general average and recognized that it did not apply to individual companies. Originally the National Safety Council, and later the President's Conferences on Industrial Safety, noted the need for another means of calculating accident costs. Accordingly, in 1946 the National Safety Council authorized a study of industrial accident costs by the writer in order to develop a reliable method of estimating the cost to an individual firm of its industrial accidents. It is from this study that information summarized here is drawn.³

The first major step was to determine precisely what elements of uninsured costs clearly result from industrial accidents and are subject to reasonably satisfactory measurement. Previous studies were never suitable for comparison because they were not based on a standard frame of costs. Indeed, the results of one or two such studies that were made with stop-watch accuracy were largely vitiated by the inclusion of some invalid cost element that dominated the total cost estimate. The significance of the accompanying list is not in the inclusion of heretofore undiscovered elements of cost, but rather in the refinement of earlier lists, with the elimination of duplicating or invalid items.

Careful analysis showed, as executives and accountants had suspected, that use of the 4 to 1 ratio between uninsured costs and the so-called

"direct cost" (i. e., the amount of compensation and medical payments) is an unsatisfactory way of estimating the uninsured cost to an individual company. The fundamental reason is that no consistent correlation exists between the uninsured cost and the "direct" cost of individual accidents. Also, "direct" costs occur primarily in lost-time cases, but the ratios among numbers of the various types of cases are not constant among establishments, nor even through different periods in one company. Furthermore, under the method of arriving at the total accident cost by multiplying the "direct" cost by 5, one severe infection or an amputation with its attendant heavy direct cost might triple the estimate of the uninsured cost.

However, use of some ratio is sound, because it would be too costly to make a permanent practice of recording the particular costs of every accident. The following method was therefore developed and is now recommended by the National Safety Council in its Safe Practices Pamphlet on accident cost.

Cost Element Method

Average uninsured costs per case are found for each of the four types of accidents (i. e., first-aid, doctor's, lost-time, and no-injury) mentioned earlier. Since it has become good standard practice to keep records that show the number of each of these types of accidents (except the no-injury accidents, which may be estimated), it is easy to multiply the number in each category by the previously determined average uninsured cost per case. Adding these products together gives the total uninsured cost. This plus the insurance premiums (or the cost of self-insurance) is the total measurable accident cost for the ordinary run of accidents. Catastrophes, or extraordinarily costly accidents, should be investigated individually, not included in the averages. By catastrophes is meant, here, accidents so serious that comparable costs are not likely to be met more than once in 2 or 3 years, if ever. For many companies, deaths would be in that category.

Under this method the total cost estimate is no longer tied to the single factor of "direct cost" as it is in the well-known "4 to 1" formula. Chance variations in injury severity will not affect the estimate of uninsured cost, which will become

strictly a function of the actual number of cases recorded in each accident category.

The only difficult part of this procedure is securing the constants representing the average uninsured cost per case and a means of estimating the number of no-injury accidents. This may be done best by conducting a pilot study in the company for which figures are wanted.

Brief forms for supervisors to fill in and detailed instructions for the safety investigator have been prepared. These were used in gathering the data referred to earlier. Use of this method starts before the accident occurs, and estimates on certain items are made by the supervisor the day the accident happens.

The length of the pilot study necessary depends on the size of the concern and the nature of its accident experience. A satisfactory first-aid average can be computed in a few days, if normal records are kept in the medical department. Doctor's cases may require 2 or 3 months of investigation and lost-time and no-injury cases, 6 months or a year, perhaps. From the pilot study it is possible to determine a ratio between the number of lost-time cases and the number of no-injury accidents.

The four categories of cases may be more precisely described as follows, beginning with the lost-time injuries:

(1) Permanent-partial and temporary-total disabilities.

(2) Temporary-partial disabilities and medical-treatment cases requiring the attention of a physician outside the plant.

(3) Medical-treatment cases requiring only first-aid or local dispensary treatment and resulting in property damage of less than \$20.

(4) No-injury accidents or accidents causing very minor injury not requiring the attention of a doctor, but resulting in property damage of \$20 or more or loss of eight or more man-hours.

As this method comes into common use, a body of information as to average costs for each category gradually will be built up. Many concerns will, no doubt, choose to sacrifice a little in accuracy and use average uninsured costs for their type of industry established elsewhere, in order to avoid the necessity of conducting a pilot study.

The only data available currently on average uninsured costs for the several categories of accidents or on the ratio of no-injury accidents to lost-time cases are those determined by the writer from his analysis of over 2,000 cases which occurred in 1947. These data, together with instruction sheets and sample forms for the development of similar figures, will be available shortly in book form.⁴

Estimates based upon those figures should be more complete and accurate than were developed by the former methods. It should be emphasized, however, that individual companies can further improve the accuracy of their estimates by conducting their own pilot studies to establish specific averages and ratios for their particular operations. Such pilot studies seldom will cost more than a few hundred dollars and may produce collateral savings far in excess of their cost. Participating supervisors frequently become very safety conscious when the elements of accident costs are disclosed through their own investigations. Some remarkable reductions in accident frequency have resulted merely from the added interest in safety, thus created.

Accident prevention is important any time, but in a period of material and labor shortages, such as appears to lie ahead of us, it is particularly important to the owners of industry and to the welfare of the Nation.

⁴Associate Professor, Michigan State College.

¹In safety literature there has been occasional confusion in the use of the terms, "accidents" and "injuries." Despite the opinion of some safety leaders that a satisfactory definition of an accident is impossible, the following definition appears to be satisfactory for purposes of cost analysis. Industrial accidents are those unintended occurrences arising out of employment that either cause personal injury or cause property damage or interference with production under such circumstances that personal injury might have resulted. This makes industrial accident synonymous with the kind of occurrences industrial safety directors are trying to prevent. Therefore, the accidents include the standard categories of industrial injuries plus no-injury accidents.

²For lack of any other plan for estimating those uninsured costs, safety leaders and engineers made grateful use of the ratio. It has often been misapplied in such a way as to result in an actual ratio of 6 or 7 to 1. The fact that such discrepancies went unnoticed only bears out the fact that it was not taken very seriously by executives when applied to their own firms.

³Forty-five industrial organizations cooperated in the study. As a consequence, the method developed is based on the experience of several hundred supervisors, and the recommendations of accountants, personnel men, and superintendents. The method has been tried out in the cooperating organizations, and detailed cost analysis of between 2,000 and 3,000 accidents has provided indicators of typical cost relationships.

⁴See Simonds, Rollin H., and Nuernberger, George: *Industrial Accidents, Cost and Methods of Prevention*, to be published within the year by Richard Irwin, Inc.

Trends in Wages in 1950

FREDERICK W. MUELLER*

BEHIND THE widespread wage increases during 1950 lay the gathering momentum of business recovery from the mid-1949 low and the change in economic climate induced by the Korean outbreak.

By June of 1950, the Nation was enjoying a high level of prosperity, having overcome the uncertainty of the early months of recovery. With the start of the Korean action in late June, a new set of elements was introduced which had deep significance for every sector of the economy. The economic implications of Korea were etched even more sharply by the Chinese Communist intervention in November.

In 1949, the level of activity in manufacturing was such as to keep average hourly earnings practically stable. Nonmanufacturing wages, to an extent catching up, fared somewhat better. On the whole, however, money wages were more stable in 1949 than in any other postwar year. Collective bargaining focused mainly on supplementary practices, particularly pension and insurance plans. These issues were not dropped in 1950, but the increasing concentration of collective bargaining on wage rates undoubtedly slowed down the developments in fringe items.

That a substantial wage movement was developing became reasonably clear during the first 6 months of 1950. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose 3½ cents from January to June, although part of the rise was the result of a longer workweek at premium overtime rates. The number of workers receiving general increases was proportionately greater than in 1949. The amounts of the hourly adjustments in manufacturing, however, were not large compared with

previous years; 5 cents was probably the most common figure. Among nonmanufacturing industries, both the relative volume and the size of the increases appeared to be somewhat larger.

The Korean conflict led to sharp changes in these developments. Subsequent wage negotiations proceeded in a framework of an initial rush by consumers for goods, of sharply rising prices, of anticipated price and wage controls, and of anticipated diversion of production to military needs.

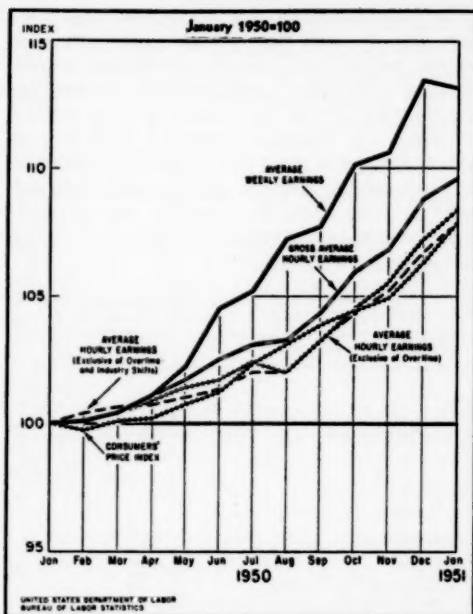
Under these conditions, post-Korean wage settlements moved ahead at an accelerating rate. Both the number and size of wage adjustments increased. Many companies gave their second increases of the year even where union agreements did not require a wage reopening. In some major wage situations, notably basic steel, aluminum, and northern cotton textiles increases averaging about 10 percent were negotiated. The cost-of-living escalator and deferred increase provisions reincorporated in the General Motors-UAW contract in May were adopted by other companies employing large numbers of workers.¹ These developments continued up to the initial wage-price stabilization orders in January 1951.

Various measures are available to indicate how much earnings rose in 1950 as a result of these forces. They include data on money and real wages, weekly and hourly earnings, wage rates and take-home pay. By far the most complete information refers to production workers in manufacturing industries.

Manufacturing Industries

Gross weekly earnings of production workers rose 13.3 percent from January 1950 to January 1951. Gross hourly earnings advanced somewhat less—9.7 percent. The greater rise in weekly pay is the result of a lengthening of the average workweek—from 39.7 hours in January 1950 to 41.0 in January 1951. Most of the rise in gross hourly earnings during the year was clearly traceable to higher wage rates. Part of the rise was due to increased premium overtime payments that accompanied the lengthened hours, and, to a smaller degree, shifts of employment to higher wage industries. It is estimated that, excluding the effect of premium pay for overtime,² hourly earnings increased 8.5 percent. Excluding the effects of both

Trend of Earnings in Manufacturing and Consumers' Prices



premium overtime pay and shifts of workers to higher paying industry groups, hourly earnings advanced 8.0 percent over the year.

This rise is probably a close approximation to the increase in average wage rates (or straight-time hourly earnings of incentive workers). A more accurate measure of wage rate trends as such would

also have to exclude the effects on earnings of upgrading of workers, other changes in the occupational composition of the labor force, and changes in shift operations at premium rates—either in the amount of the shift premium or in the extent of extra shift operations. It is probable, however, that these latter factors were not important during 1950.

In terms of purchasing power, the rise in earnings has been much smaller because of the increased cost of the family market basket. Weekly earnings, adjusted by the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, rose 5.0 percent during the year. The advance in real spendable earnings was smaller because of the increase in income-tax rates in 1950. The Bureau's series of spendable weekly earnings in 1939 dollars for workers with 3 dependents increased 2.6 percent; for the worker with no dependents the rise was 1.3 percent.

Sharp contrasts in the relative importance of increased hours of work and of higher hourly pay as sources of additional worker income are apparent in comparing the pre- and post-Korean periods. About a third of the 12-month change in gross weekly earnings occurred before the Korean outbreak. To a major extent, this increase resulted from longer hours of work, which is brought out in the January to June 1950 comparison in table 1.

After June, weekly earnings rose at a faster rate, but the increase was due largely to the advance in hourly earnings rather than to a lengthened workweek. Hourly earnings advanced over 6.5 percent even when overtime and industry shifts were excluded.

Despite the acceleration of pay raises during the second half of 1950 most of the rise in "real"

TABLE 1.—Percentage change in hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, selected periods, 1950-51

Item	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Jan. 1950 to Jan. 1951	Jan. 1950 to June 1950	June 1950 to Jan. 1951	Jan. 1950 to Jan. 1951	Jan. 1950 to June 1950	June 1950 to Jan. 1951	Jan. 1950 to Jan. 1951	Jan. 1950 to June 1950	June 1950 to Jan. 1951
Gross average weekly earnings.....	+13.3	+4.5	+8.3	+13.9	+8.8	+7.6	+10.6	+1.9	+8.5
Gross real weekly earnings.....	+5.0	+3.3	+1.6	+5.5	+4.6	+7.9	+2.5	+7.7	+1.7
Gross average hourly earnings.....	+9.7	+2.5	+7.0	+9.8	+2.5	+7.1	+8.4	+1.6	+6.7
Average hourly earnings (excluding overtime).....	+8.5	+1.7	+6.6	+8.3	+1.4	+6.8	+7.5	+1.5	+6.3
Average hourly earnings (excluding overtime and inter-industry employment shifts ¹).....	+8.0	+1.3	+6.7	+8.2	+1.4	+6.8	+7.5	+1.2	+6.5
Net spendable weekly earnings in 1939 dollars:									
Worker with no dependents.....	+1.3	+3.0	-1.7						
Worker with 3 dependents.....	+2.6	+2.7	-1.1						
Average weekly hours.....	+3.3	+2.0	+1.2	+3.8	+3.3	+5.5	+2.0	+7.3	+1.8

¹ Based on the January 1950 distribution of total production man-hours among major industry groups.

wages occurred before the Korean conflict. The Bureau's Consumers' Price Index was slightly more than 1 percent higher in June than in January 1950. From June 1950 to January 1951, the advance was 6.6 percent. Consequently, the rise of 4.5 percent in gross weekly earnings in the pre-Korean period was reduced only to 3.3 percent by application of the Consumers' Price Index. The 8.3 percent advance from June 1950 to January 1951 fell to 1.6 percent when deflated by the rising prices of cost-of-living items.

Industry Variations. There was variation in wage movements among different components of manufacturing during the year. On the whole, though, similarity of change was more pronounced than dissimilarity. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime and the effect of employment shifts among different industries, rose 8.2 and 7.8 percent in durable and nondurable goods production, respectively. This strong parallelism remains when the pre-Korean and post-Korean periods are considered separately. In other words, wage movements were widespread and by no means confined to a few sectors of the economy.

The similarity in trends did not extend in the same degree to the industries comprising each of the two broad groups just discussed but the differences were generally not great. In the 11 durable-goods industry groups, the rise ranged from 6.8 to 11.2 percent. Variations among nondurables were somewhat wider. At the low end was the 4.0 percent increase in the printing and publishing industries. At the top was the 10-percent rise in the tobacco industry, which was to some extent affected by the 75-cent minimum wage put into effect under the Fair Labor Standards Act in January 1950. The parallelism persists when the wage-rate changes are regarded in cents-per-hour terms. Although the increases ranged from 7 to 14 cents, 17 of the 21 industry groups showed average increases between 9 and 13 cents.

Such differences in the size of wage changes as did occur were not sufficient to affect substantially interindustry relationships in hourly earnings levels. The ranking of the various industry groups by gross average hourly earnings remained almost unchanged between January 1950 and January 1951.

Changes in weekly earnings varied more among industries than did hourly increases. Gross weekly earnings in durable goods rose somewhat more rapidly than nondurables, 13.9 and 10.6 percent, respectively. In the pre-Korean period the rapid growth in durable-goods hours was the primary cause of the 5.8-percent rise in weekly earnings; this increase compared with a 1.9-percent change in weekly earnings in nondurable production from January to June 1950. Subsequent to June 1950, the situation was reversed, with nondurable manufacturing hours and weekly earnings advancing faster.

TABLE 2.—Average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing and in selected nonmanufacturing industries, by major industry groups, January and June 1950 and January 1951

Industry group	Jan. 1950	June 1950	Jan. 1951	Percent change		
				Jan. 1950 to Jan. 1951	Jan. 1950 to June 1950	June 1950 to Jan. 1951
<i>Manufacturing</i>						
All manufacturing.....	\$1.418	\$1.453	\$1.555	9.7	2.5	7.0
Durable goods.....	1.485	1.522	1.630	8.8	2.5	7.1
Ordnance and accessories.....	1.510	1.521	1.656	9.7	.7	8.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	1.225	1.353	1.378	12.3	10.4	1.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	1.244	1.256	1.362	9.5	1.0	8.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	1.390	1.414	1.526	9.8	1.7	7.9
Primary metal industries.....	1.615	1.630	1.789	10.8	.9	9.8
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1.487	1.515	1.622	9.1	1.9	7.1
Machinery (except electrical).....	1.547	1.583	1.716	10.9	2.3	8.4
Electrical machinery.....	1.443	1.451	1.556	7.8	.6	7.2
Transportation equipment.....	1.682	1.727	1.906	7.4	2.7	4.6
Instruments and related products.....	1.423	1.448	1.574	10.6	1.8	8.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1.288	1.301	1.389	7.8	1.0	6.8
Nondurable goods.....	1.343	1.393	1.456	8.4	1.6	6.7
Food and kindred products.....	1.327	1.340	1.438	8.4	1.0	7.3
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.033	1.086	1.140	10.4	5.1	5.0
Textile-mill products.....	1.202	1.208	1.329	9.8	.5	9.3
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1.156	1.170	1.285	8.3	-1.4	9.8
Paper and allied products.....	1.364	1.396	1.506	10.4	2.3	7.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	1.831	1.879	1.908	4.2	2.6	1.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.454	1.507	1.595	9.7	3.6	5.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.813	1.814	1.941	7.1	.1	7.0
Rubber products.....	1.586	1.572	1.653	7.6	2.3	5.2
Leather and leather products.....	1.138	1.172	1.248	9.7	3.0	6.5
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>						
Selected industries:						
Metal mining.....	1.517	1.524	1.701	12.1	.5	11.6
Anthracite mining.....	1.895	1.962	1.967	6.5	6.8	-.3
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.933	2.015	2.038	5.4	4.2	1.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	1.824	1.777	1.894	3.8	-2.6	6.6
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	1.289	1.345	1.431	11.0	4.3	6.4
Contract construction.....	1.932	1.941	2.092	8.3	.5	7.8
Class I railroads.....	1.550	1.532	1.608	3.7	-1.2	5.0
Local railroads and bus lines.....	1.473	1.488	1.530	3.9	1.0	2.8
Telephone.....	1.380	1.386	1.450	5.1	.4	4.6
Gas and electric utilities.....	1.585	1.590	1.651	6.1	.3	5.7
Wholesale trade.....	1.432	1.476	1.555	8.0	3.1	8.4
Retail trade.....	1.153	1.175	1.227	7.3	1.9	5.3
Hotels, year-round.....	.753	.761	.804	6.8	1.1	5.7
Laundries.....	.847	.865	.896	5.7	2.1	3.5

The largest increase in weekly earnings during the year (21 percent) was received by workers in machinery manufacturing; they also had the biggest increase in the workweek (9 percent). Proportionately the smallest increase in weekly earnings occurred in printing, which not only had small hourly wage increases but also maintained virtually constant hours.

Nonmanufacturing and White-Collar Workers

Pay in nonmanufacturing activities moved upward between January 1950 and January 1951 but generally less rapidly than in manufacturing. With very few exceptions, the increase in gross average hourly earnings in nonmanufacturing industries, for which data are available, was less than the 9.7 percent average rise for factory workers.

The only important nonmanufacturing groups to receive a greater increase were workers in quarrying (11.0) and in metallic mining (12.1). The large number engaged in retail and wholesale trade had hourly earnings increases of 7.3 and 8.6 percent, respectively. In hotels and laundries earnings advanced 6.8 and 5.7 percent. Contract construction workers' hourly earnings were up 8.3 percent. The increases of 6.5 and 5.4 percent in anthracite and bituminous coal do not include the 20-cent increase negotiated late in January 1951;

nor does the 3.7 percent increase in class I railroad workers' earnings reflect the increases granted or pending for both operating and nonoperating employees. Different groups of public utilities generally showed increases ranging from 4 to 6 percent. In most of the major nonmanufacturing groups, the greatest part of the increase in hourly earnings occurred after the Korean outbreak.

The index of weekly earnings for clerical and professional employees published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York rose about 6 percent during the year. However, this index is heavily affected by salaries of government workers for whom pay increases during 1950 probably lagged behind those in private industry.

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics.

¹ Cost-of-living escalator provisions are discussed in two articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*: *Recently Bargained Cost-of-Living Wage Adjustments*, November 1950, and *Wage Escalators and the Adjusted Consumers' Price Index*, May 1951. Deferred increases are the subject of U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics release dated January 31, 1951, *Deferred Increases Prominent in 1950 Wage Settlements*.

² Overtime has been excluded by the use of adjustment factors, the construction and use of which are explained in the article, *Eliminating Premium Overtime From Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing*, *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1950. These factors are based on the assumption that overtime is paid at the rate of time-and-a-half after 40 hours. They make no correction for other types of overtime or for premium pay for late shift work. Generally speaking, they provide a good approximation for all manufacturing and for durable goods; for nondurable goods they are less accurate because some industries (e. g., printing, apparel, and food products) have distinctly different overtime arrangements. The application of the factors to individual industries or groups is valid only if the overwhelming practice is in accord with the basic assumption.

Activities of French Labor Unions in 1949-51

WEBSTER POWELL *

FRENCH TRADE-UNIONS were engaged in attempting to raise the purchasing power of workers and in a struggle between the free and Communist groups during 1949, 1950, and early 1951. Three coalition Governments fell in the period of wage disputes, after the free unions had withdrawn earlier support of the Government's anti-inflation policy; prices continued to rise in 1950 and early 1951, and despite wage gains, the purchasing power of the French workers' earnings was still substantially below the 1938 level at the end of March 1951. Meanwhile, the French worker and union member, wearied by continual strike agitation, had become increasingly aware of the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor (CGT) attempt to exploit bona fide issues for political purposes.¹

The Collective Agreements Act adopted on February 11, 1950, was rated high among the positive results of labor's campaign to improve its position at a time of growing production in France. Under the terms of this law, the right to negotiate on wages was restored to labor and management, free from Government control, and machinery was provided for settlement of disputes and for fixing minimum wages. Free collective bargaining under this legislation has been slow in yielding results, in part because of the weakness of the unions and the strength of the employers, and in part because of the Government's failure to control prices in face of demands made on raw materials by the defense situation.

At the end of the 2-year period covered, CGT influence appeared to have declined substantially.

For example, it had been unsuccessful in blocking shipments of defense matériel and in promoting the so-called "peace offensive" among French workers, if it involved strikes and loss of pay. Yet, the organization remained the largest French trade-union confederation, and it had created cynicism and disunity in labor's ranks.

Free trade-union leaders and certain industrialists, taking into account that real earnings are the key to fighting dissident elements, are increasingly turning their attention toward raising productivity. They stress the lowering of unit costs and the breakdown of the cartel system whereby production is limited. Economic Cooperation Administration officials and United States trade-unionists place great emphasis on higher productivity as a means of raising both real wages and defense production.

The Real Wage Issue

By the fall of 1949, the General Confederation of Labor-Workers' Force (FO)—formed in December 1947 by a split from the CGT—the French Confederation of Christian Workers (CFTC), and other non-Communist federations had reversed their policy of supporting the Coalition Government of Henri Queuille in its announced anti-inflation program of controlling prices and stabilizing wages at existing levels. FO was the last to make this move.

The Communist-led coal strike of late 1948 having failed, the unions turned to political action as a means of raising wages. Their influence became politically decisive when the non-Communist groups (particularly the FO through its close relationship to the Socialist Party) exerted pressure on the political parties, forcing the Queuille Government to resign in October 1949, because it had refused to grant trade-union demands for the monthly addition of a 3,000-franc bonus to existing wages.²

The political break was induced in part by an increase during July-September 1949 of over 2 percent in the official retail price index for Paris (compounded with far larger previous advances in 1948 and earlier years) and by even larger increases in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables. The devaluation of the franc and a number of other national currencies on September 20 has-

tened the decision. Behind the FO (and Socialist Party) move was also the fear that both the CGT (and the Communist Party) and the CFTC were gaining recruits because of their more aggressive wage policies.

Purchasing power of the weekly earnings of a single French worker (in industry and commerce) as of September 1949 had only reached 78 percent of the 1938 level³, despite marked economic recovery (measured by the industrial production index) to a position 22 percent above the 1938 level. Even for a worker with a wife and two children under 18, real income, including the value of greatly increased social benefits and family allowances, still hovered around the 1938 level.⁴ Larger families were somewhat better off than in 1938.⁵ It is estimated that one worker in four receives family allowance payments. In the gains in earnings that were achieved, lengthened average weekly hours of work from 38.8 in 1938 to 44.6 in September 1949 were also a prime factor.⁶

In early 1950, the Socialist Party and trade-unions agitated for at least a lump bonus payment of 3,000 francs to all workers receiving less than 20,000 francs per month.⁷ When the Bidault Government wished to compromise, the Socialists on February 3, 1950, withdrew from the Cabinet. Socialist leader Leon Blum stated that these resignations did not mean that the Socialist Party was going over to the opposition. It was apparent that the Socialist Party used the bonus issue to avoid the mounting worker and trade-union criticism of the Government's wage policy, and to put itself in a better position to espouse the workers' cause without compromise. This, of course, reflected the intense competition between the Socialist and Communist Parties for the workers' support.

First Round of Wage Increases. After passage of the Collective Agreements Act on February 11, 1950, the unions lost no time in presenting their demands to employers. Bargaining was between employer and trade-union representatives in a given industry, mostly by regions.

Following a short attempt to negotiate, all the unions led by the Communist-dominated CGT turned to strike action, first in the strategic metal-working industry. Stoppages followed in the tex-

tile and construction industries and in the nationalized coal-mining, gas, electricity, and transport industries. The strikes served little useful purpose, as the 5- to 8-percent average wage increases gained (compared with 15-21-percent increases sought by the unions) were about what the employers had offered originally.

Unions again exerted political pressure on June 24, 1950. The Socialists, Communists, and a majority of the Popular Republican Movement (Christian) deputies voted to overthrow the Bidault Government when the latter refused to support a bill giving civil servants the full amount of wage increases promised by July 1948 decrees.

Second Round of Wage Increases. Under union pressure, on August 23 the Government announced the new minimum hourly wage rate for all unskilled workers in private industry in metropolitan France, ranging from 78 francs for the Paris region to 64 francs for rural areas.⁸

Announcement of the August 23 decree precipitated another round of wage negotiations. Between that date and December 31, 1950, the unions negotiated over 300 collective wage agreements covering all branches of private industry, with average increases of 8 percent, including the new minimum. The coverage of these agreements varies from less than a hundred to several hundred thousand workers. Regional agreements predominated.

It is significant that a number of wage agreements in key industries were negotiated by the CFTC and the FO, in spite of CGT opposition. The CGT condemned the early gains as totally inadequate and as a betrayal of the workers. However, in November and December 1950, the CGT reversed its tactics, realizing that the FO and the CFTC had gained prestige by the negotiation of these agreements.

Among civil servants and in nationalized industries, the struggle for a second round of wage increases commenced on March 16, 1951, with an unlimited strike of Paris subway and bus workers, authorized by the three major trade-union federations. This strike was the prelude to a "cascade of strikes" among gas, electricity, and railway workers in many regions. Sporadic strikes also developed among Paris taxicab drivers, and metal,

building-trades, waterworks, and funeral-parlor workers. National strikes of civil servants and coal miners were narrowly averted.

For a while the CGT, under direction of the Communist Party, threatened to transform these demonstrations of genuine industrial unrest into a general political strike. The temper of the strikers may be judged by a statement released by the Minister of Transportation that only 40 percent of 40,000 requisition orders issued for railway workers to stay on the job had been respected, despite repeated threats of penalties extending to dismissal and imprisonment.

The Government (which pointedly refused to deal with the CGT), after negotiation with the free unions, succeeded in bringing the situation under control (1) by granting wage increases of approximately 11 percent to employees of the Government and nationalized industries, and (2) by increasing the new minimum wage by 11.5 percent (to 87 francs hourly) in the Paris zone and 15.6 percent in the lowest wage zone.

Unlike the decree of August 23, which applied only to private industry, the Cabinet specifically authorized the Ministers of Transportation, Public Works, and Industry and Commerce to fix terms so that public employees under their jurisdiction would receive the increase. In addition, the differential between Paris and the lowest wage zone was decreased from 18 to 15 percent.

In general, the non-Communist press was critical of the Government for allowing the situation leading to the strikes to develop, and for its handling of the strikes. It regarded the workers' demands as justifiable.

These recent strikes gave considerable prestige to the free unions, which played an effective part in securing concessions from private employers as well as from the Government. Meanwhile, prices continued to rise and the unions began to urge the reopening of contracts to take advantage of the new minimum.

Thus, by the end of 1950 or April 1951, depending upon the industry, the workers had obtained substantial gains in nominal wages over the 1948 level and had achieved some gains in real wages;⁸ but in view of continued rising prices, single workers particularly were far from satisfied and were skeptical of maintaining their

gains. Dissatisfied with results of collective bargaining, in which labor claimed employers, aided by the Government, were far stronger than they, the free trade-unions began to press for stricter enforcement of price controls; some of them even began to raise the question of compulsory arbitration, which they had emphatically refused to consider while the February 1950 Collective Agreements Act was under discussion.

Role of the Free and Communist Unions

The attempts of the free unions to increase the real income of the workers by negotiation or strike action frequently were hampered by the tactics of the Communist-dominated CGT, which even after the disastrous coal strike of October-November 1948 more than equaled the membership of the FO, the CFTC, and the General Confederation of Technical and Supervisory Employees (CGC) combined.⁹ These CGT tactics included the raising of wage demands higher than those of any other trade-union (sometimes to unjustifiably high levels); accusing the other unions of selling out to the "bosses," if they settled for anything less than the full CGT demands; calling strikes whenever possible (and without adequate preparation); and raising political issues. Such activities made it difficult for the non-Communist unions to negotiate satisfactory wage agreements with employers. Political strikes followed the intensified offensive of the Communist Party against the Marshall Plan (in which the United States was alleged to seek economic control of France), the "filthy war" in Indo-China, and the war preparations of the "imperialist warmongers" (the Atlantic Pact countries).

Most of the workers outside the CGT, and a majority of those inside, displayed little enthusiasm for the so-called peace offensive if it involved strikes and an interruption of weekly pay. But the CGT attracted some following by its pretended sponsorship of peace through posters, publications, and mass meetings.

On the whole, the CGT set worker against worker and increased the cynicism and apathy of the workers toward all unions. The struggle against these maneuvers absorbed much of the energy of the non-Communist leaders which might

otherwise have been used in strengthening the unions.

Gains in Free Trade-Union Influence. Despite the fact that the CGT remains the largest confederation of unions in France, there are increasing signs that it has lost influence. During recent years, it has increased its attempts to channel the energies of the workers into political strikes—in seaports, coal mines, arsenals, and transportation. It sought to prevent the shipment of military supplies and troops to Indo-China and the unloading of defense materials from the United States. Frequently these political aims were camouflaged under demands for higher wages.

But the CGT has been less and less successful in getting masses of workers to participate in political strikes, and very few have lasted more than 1 or 2 days. Ports such as Marseilles and Cherbourg remained open through the success of the FO, CFTC, and the Independent Confederation of Labor (CTI) longshoremen's unions in supplying necessary manpower for the jobs abandoned by CGT members. These organizations' task was made easier by the presence on the waterfront of many unemployed who were eager to work, even though they were relatively inexperienced, and by measures taken by the police authorities to control the "goon" squad activities of the CGT which formerly ruled the docks by threat of physical violence. The International Transportworkers' Federation, allied to the International Confederation of Free Trade-Unions (ICFTU), also aided greatly in keeping the ports open.

That the dominance of the CGT was weakened in the 1947-50 period was clearly demonstrated by results of the June 8, 1950, election of representatives to the councils administering the social-insurance and family allowance programs. The unions (and other organizations) waged intensive campaigns to elect worker members of these councils. The CGT was unsuccessful in its attempt to regain control of the councils which it had lost after the split in December 1947. The results were an indication that the CGT had not succeeded up to June 1950 in regaining the members it lost when the FO group seceded in December 1947.

Another highly significant development already noted was the success of the FO and the CFTC (sometimes with the help of the Government which more and more often refused to deal with the CGT) in concluding collective wage agreements in important industries without assistance from CGT, and frequently despite its opposition. In this, they may have been aided by employers who recognized an opportunity to strengthen non-Communist trade-union elements.

The democratic unions also have been aided by unmistakable demonstrations by Communist Party leaders of their subservience to Moscow. The appeal to Frenchmen by Maurice Thorez (secretary general of the Communist Party) in February 1949, to stand with the Soviet Union at all times—even in the event of an invasion of France—increased the skepticism of the workers, including those belonging to the CGT. The violent demonstrations of Communist deputies against Government attempts to enact defense legislation also cast discredit on the CGT Communist leaders.

Finally, the lack of unity and at times even bitter rivalry between the non-Communist federations appears to be on the decline. Attempts at organic unity, which were not realized, have given way to some degree of cooperation on day-to-day issues. In the national field, this cooperation has received impetus from the recent successes of the non-Communist groups in direct strike action as well as in wage negotiation. Internationally, the ICFTU and the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions (CISC) have contributed toward working unity. Agreement was reached on the ratio of trade-union representatives on the Consultative Committee of the Schuman Plan, and on the status of the Christian unions on the Trade-union Advisory Committee of the European Recovery Program (ERP-TUAC), now under the regional ICFTU.

Existing Problems. However, many weaknesses remain to be overcome. Dissension exists among national, local, and regional members and leaders in the FO. Delegates from the Provinces at the October 1950 biennial FO congress openly criticized secretary-general Bothereau and the Executive for failing to keep in close touch with rank and file members. They also complained that union offi-

cials spent too much time "in the waiting room of Government officials" and too little time laying the groundwork for aggressive action. In answering these charges, M. Bothereau concluded that "to have survived . . . is to have triumphed." Treasurer Neumeyer pointed up a basic problem of FO, as well as of other French unions, when he reported that too many members failed to pay dues or paid them irregularly. Financial stringency accounts in large part for the lack of sufficient able organizers in the field. (However, the hopeful side was the presence at the congress of young and vigorous delegates from important regional unions.¹⁰) The CFTEC suffers from a difference between those who would like to see organic unity among all non-Communist unions, internationally under the banner of the ICFTU, and those who wish to maintain the separate identities of the Christian unions.

Although the workers have responded to strike appeals for higher wages, they have not flocked into the CFTEC or the FO in large numbers, and they remain indifferent to the appeals of these bodies to join their ranks. Workers have seen price rises eat away hard-won wage gains too often to be sanguine over temporary increases in purchasing power. They doubt the Government's ability, if not its intention, of altering income distribution. This view is shared by the trade-union organizations which work closely with the Socialists and the Popular Republican Movement, two of the major parties in the Coalition Government.

CGT Influence

The continued influence of the CGT, despite an enormous drop in membership since the peak of its power in 1947, is based on a number of factors, not the least of which is its relatively strong (compared with non-Communist Confederations) regional and local organizations. On the whole, the CGT has more capable and better-trained officials and far greater resources and machinery than the FO and CFTEC. This is reflected particularly in its retention of preeminence in the basic industries. For both tactical and historic reasons, the free confederations have not pursued a unified policy of action against the CGT. Even today, the CGT membership is not composed entirely of

Communists. Furthermore, in the immediate domestic programs there has not been much difference between the two groups.

French workers generally supported the CGT postwar program of nationalization, national planning, increased social-security benefits, worker participation in control of industry, higher wages, and fiscal reform. Even after the withdrawal of the Communist Party from the Government and the split in the CGT, the CGT made little basic change in its domestic program. The "cold intransigence" (as Minister of Information Teitgen termed it in a broadcast on March 12, 1950) among employers to all union activity has in the past contributed to the CGT's ability to continue its domination over the labor movement.

French Government Action

Steps taken by the French Government in recent months to combat the influence of communism were welcomed by the free democratic unions. Following political strikes accompanied by acts of sabotage on the railroads and in the ports, the ministries responsible for these industries removed many CGT representatives from Government payrolls and in some cases ordered Government officials not to have any further dealings with the CGT unions; at the same time, the National Assembly levied severe penalties against sabotage, which were aimed directly at the Communist Party and the CGT.

In January 1951, the Government ordered the closing of the international headquarters in Paris of the Moscow-dominated World Federation of Trade-Unions, under a law permitting suspension of operations of "foreign" organizations. The Government also dismissed the Communist mayors of a number of Paris boroughs for misuse of office on behalf of the "peace offensive."

Continued price rises in the first quarter of 1951 (the March 1951 Paris consumer price index was 5.3 percent above December 1950) necessitated further wage adjustments. The Government was faced with a demand from unions that it prevent serious inflation, which would reduce already precariously low consumption levels. Efforts to increase defense production without curtailing output of essential civilian goods complicated the situation. They were made particularly difficult

because of the effect of the Korean war on the prices of raw materials purchased in a rising world market. In addition, the unions renewed their repeated requests for fiscal reform. The Government shrank from taking drastic steps before the 1951 national elections—the first since 1946—which were scheduled for June or October, the period depending on the passage of a new electoral reform bill.

If prices could be held in check, and purchasing power of the workers continued to improve, it appeared that the influence of the CGT and the Communist Party would continue to decline. Low real earnings affect the workers' morale and make them vulnerable to Communist propaganda. But, after 6 years, the workers have become skeptical of the Government's ability to control prices and adopt real fiscal reforms. French trade-union officials recently have begun to press for a change in the high-unit-price, low-wage, restricted-output, cartel system to which most French employers have long been accustomed. A few industrial as well as trade-union leaders have stated that only a reversal of these old practices,

and increased productivity, can in the long run solve the problem of inadequate real earnings and destroy the threat of communism.

* Foreign Service Department of State.

¹ For details of the postwar period to the spring of 1949, see *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1949 (p. 8).

² At free rate of exchange in October 1949, 1 franc=0.2864 cents in U. S. currency; this rate had changed little to April 1951.

³ Romeuf: *Évolution du Pouvoir d'Achat en France, 1938-49*, Paris, Institut d'Observation Economique, 1949.

⁴ The incompleteness of French price and earning statistics and questions as to the weight to be given family allowances and other social security payments in total family income make this conclusion extremely tentative.

⁵ No survey comparable to the Romeuf study of purchasing power was available for the period September 1949-March 1951. An ECA index (1949 base) of real earnings of Paris metal workers showed a gain of 7 percent in real earnings during 1950. This increase may be taken as indicative, at least, of general trends.

⁶ *Mouvement Économique en France, 1938-1948*. Paris, Institut National de la Statistique et Des Études Économiques, 1950 (p. 312).

⁷ *Notes on Labor Abroad*, No. 14, Washington, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1950 (p. 5); see p. 8 for summary of Collective Agreements Act.

⁸ France was divided into five wage zones with Paris as the highest, and wages for the four other zones respectively 5, 10, 15, and 18 percent below the Paris rate. The number of zones was reduced to four in March 1951, the lowest being 15 percent below the Paris rate.

⁹ By December 1949, at the founding congress of ICFTU, FO claimed a membership of 1,000,000, and figures given were 750,000 for CFTC and 150,000 for CGC. Membership of all other groups was estimated at 300,000. Since that date, all three organizations have claimed additional membership, with CFTC at least as big as FO. The CGT membership is estimated at 2.3 million.

¹⁰ *Notes on Labor Abroad*, No. 17, Washington, Bureau of Labor Statistics January 1951 (p. 4).

"Whether an industrial pension plan should be contributory or not depends upon how the plan is set up.

"Industrial pension programs established unilaterally by employers . . . which are not funded at all or very inadequately funded clearly should not be contributory. Such plans may be discontinued by the employer at will. Even when the employers obligate themselves to return the employees' money with interest, there are some objectionable aspects in plans to which the employees must make contributions but about which they are not consulted.

"Where retirement plans are established under collective bargaining agreements . . . there are still serious doubts about employee contributions unless employee pension rights are fully vested and funded."

- Contributory Versus Noncontributory Industrial Pension Plans, by Edwin E. Witte (In *Employee Welfare and Benefit Programs*.—Research and Technical Report 7, Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota, November 1950, p. 21.)

Summaries of Studies and Reports

The 13th Convention of the UAW-CIO

WITH 1,264,451 dues-paying members in March 1951, the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO) became the largest union on record in the United States, if not in the world. Two other unions, the AFL Teamsters and CIO Steelworkers, have claimed a membership of a million or slightly over.

Since its convention in Milwaukee in July 1949, the UAW-CIO has increased its dues-paying membership by more than 300,000 and has established a record in collective bargaining which has earned for it the reputation as one of the leading exponents of "welfare" unionism. By inaugurating the trend toward long-term labor-management contracts (mostly 5 years) with cost-of-living escalator clauses, and annual wage increases for higher productivity, this union has gone a long way in establishing a policy of labor-management relations recognized by both parties as essential toward stability and peace in industry. The 1951 UAW-CIO convention met in Cleveland, April 1-6, and was attended by 2,226 delegates from 876 local unions in the United States and Canada.

Report by President Walter P. Reuther

This report can best be summarized by the following quotations:

"We have come a long way since our first constitutional convention in South Bend, Ind., in April 1936, when less than 10,000 workers were members in our union all over the United States and Canada . . . In 1936, there was only one collective-bargaining agreement in the whole State of Michigan. We had no seniority agreements; we had no grievance procedures, and we had no

overtime provisions . . . We did not have holiday pay and we did not have night-shift premiums in those days. We didn't have pension plans and we didn't have hospital-medical plans . . . Many workers were getting less than 50 cents an hour.

"By 1951, we have won for almost a million workers approximately \$125 a month pensions. We have a million and a quarter workers covered by hospital-medical care. We have 120 hours a year of paid vacations in many contracts . . . We have seniority provisions, an effective system of grievance procedure, and in a number of plants we have the protection of a union shop.

"Perhaps the most fundamental task that lies ahead of us is the job of establishing a system of guaranteed annual earnings . . . We are not going to stop until we get paid by the year because that is the only solution to that basic problem of eating by the year.

"We are prepared to cooperate with the mobilization of all the power that America possesses and we are determined to fight Communist tyranny and aggression with all our strength. We will fight the Commies on the battle front, but we will also fight the profiteers on the home front at the same time.

". . . Our contracts provide the basis for long-range industrial stability and justice and we are prepared to fight . . . just as hard in order to keep our contracts as we have fought . . . to get them.

"We know that the price of freedom is high and we are prepared to pay our share of the cost of defending freedom, but we insist that everybody pay his proportionate share."

Convention Decisions

In the course of the 6 days' meetings, the delegates discussed and took action on a number of problems affecting international affairs, national problems, particularly the present national defense program, collective bargaining in the industries

covered by the jurisdiction of the union, and on internal union matters. The most important of these are summarized below.

Korean War. After an attack on Soviet Russian dictatorship for inciting the aggressive action by the North Korean Government and for supplying arms, planes, and otherwise encouraging the Chinese Communist Government in waging open warfare against the forces of the United Nations in Korea, the resolution called for the free nations of the world to repair the material damage inflicted upon the Korean people by the present war. It also urged that assistance be given the Korean people in establishing a free government, based on social, political, and economic democracy.

International Relations. This resolution endorsed "the prompt and decisive action of the United Nations in fighting the aggression launched in Korea by the puppets of the Soviet Union." It called upon the United States and other members of the United Nations to be prepared "to meet the challenge of Communist tyranny with military strength wherever aggression raises its ugly head." It condemned the Franco regime in Spain and particularly its recent action against the workers in Barcelona who struck against low wages and high prices. It condemned the action of the Peron Government in Argentina for its policy of destroying free unions in that country and particularly for its recent suppression of the independent newspaper *La Prensa*. Finally, the delegates went on record affirming their support for all sincere efforts to obtain general disarmament, backed by international control of atomic energy with full and continuous power of inspection.

United Labor Policy Committee. The first resolution submitted to the convention was on the work of the United Labor Policy Committee in connection with the present mobilization emergency. This committee consists of representatives of the AFL, CIO, and several independent unions.

The resolution reproduced in toto the statement of principles issued by the United Labor Policy Committee March 21, 1951, on price controls, wage stabilization, housing and rent control, taxes, civilian manpower, and labor participation in the defense program.

The resolution endorsed the principles of the United Labor Policy Committee and urged full support to the CIO, AFL, and railroad brotherhoods, "to provide for democratic participation of all groups including labor, farmers, and consumers, as well as small and big business, in formulating mobilization and stabilization policies for this national emergency; to insist upon fair sharing of the burden of the cost of rearmament in accordance with ability to pay and to enlist the full power of our free and democratic people in the fight of all free people everywhere against the worldwide trend of Communist imperialism."

Labor Unity. This resolution instructed the officers of the union to "continue in every way possible to encourage and increase the practical working unity at every level with the AFL, the railroad brotherhoods, and bona fide independent unions, with a view toward the development of organic unity out of the joint action and the joint struggle on the economic and political fields." The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Taft-Hartley Law. After describing in detail some of the difficulties and hardships suffered by organized labor because of the Taft-Hartley law, the resolution concluded as follows: "We pledge ourselves to political action day in and day out, joining our forces with other labor groups and liberals in every State, district, county, city, ward, precinct, block, and neighborhood to get the facts about the antidemocratic provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and all similar antilabor State laws to all the American people in order that we may elect an Eighty-third Congress with a clear working majority pledged to the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Political Action. This was the only problem before the convention on which there was a minority and a majority report. Both reports were severely critical of the Congress of the United States, the administration in general, and the defense mobilization program in particular. Both called for the strengthening of labor's activity in the field of political action on the national, State, and local levels.

The minority report requested the United Labor Policy Committee to "convoke a representative

Congress of labor to take steps for the speedy formation of an independent Labor Party in preparation for the 1952 elections."

The majority report, which was approved by the delegates, requested the United Labor Policy Committee "to call a representative conference of labor in the spring of 1952, prior to the convening of both old party conventions. The purpose of such a conference would be to analyze the over-all economic and political situation that then confronts the American people and to determine the political course that should be taken in the 1952 campaign."

Guaranteed Annual Wage. This resolution instructed the officers of the union "to call upon representatives of management to join with the union in the establishment of a labor-industry Annual Wage Commission to study all means to guarantee an annual wage . . ." It called upon President Truman to create a commission composed of equal representation from industry, labor, agriculture, and the public to make a study of the problem of achieving a guaranteed annual wage throughout the American economy, and to work out recommendations to facilitate the establishment of annual wage plans as part of the Nation's effort to achieve the objective of the Full Employment Act.

Week-end and Holiday Pay. This resolution expressed the union's determination to secure premium pay for week-end and holiday work as such. It opposed 7-day continuous operations and pledged resistance "with utmost vigor" to reinstitution of the World War II regulation which forbade overtime for week-end and holiday work.

Increase in Union Dues. Probably the hottest debate during the convention involved the recommendation of the constitution committee to raise the minimum monthly dues from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per month per member. The \$2.50 monthly dues are to be divided equally between the local union and the International Office. The local is authorized to use the funds so obtained as follows:

- \$1.12, general administration.
- \$0.05, local union strike fund.
- \$0.05, special citizenship fund.
- \$0.03, education and recreation fund.

The other half of the dues (\$1.25) to be remitted to the International Office is to be allocated as follows:

- \$0.75, general administrative purposes.
- \$0.25, international strike fund.
- \$0.10, per capita dues to the CIO.
- \$0.05, publication of UAW newspaper.
- \$0.05, a citizenship fund.
- \$0.03, education fund.
- \$0.01, fair practices fund.
- \$0.01, recreation fund.

It was also recommended that with the increase in dues as approved, the convention go on record prohibiting special assessments by the International Union.

The most important change in the distribution of money collected from dues was the creation of the citizenship fund to which the International Office and the local unions are each required to allocate 5 cents per month per member. As expressed by the constitution committee, these funds are to be used for the purposes of "strengthening democracy and encouraging members and citizens generally to register and vote in community, State, and national elections and to carry on organizational and educational programs directed toward the achievement of a higher standard of citizen responsibility and the need for effective participation in the affairs of a free and democratic society."

The convention voted down a proposal to increase initiation fees to a \$5 minimum, half to go to the International Union. The International continues to receive \$1 of each initiation fee.

Salaries of Officers. The salaries of the International officers of the UAW were advanced as follows:

- President, from \$10,000 to \$11,250.
- Secretary-Treasurer, from \$9,500 to \$10,750.
- Vice Presidents, from \$8,000 to \$9,250.
- Regional directors, from \$6,500 to \$7,750.

UAW-CIO Operated Insurance Co. Adopted unanimously, this resolution instructed the officers "to make a comprehensive study of the various aspects of the insurance problem" affecting the members of the union (group-life insurance, temporary disability, health-insurance benefits, etc.) "and to take such steps, including expenditure of

deposit of funds, as are necessary for the purpose of making available low-cost insurance through a UAW-CIO insurance company."

Antiracketeering. "No member of any local union shall be eligible to hold any elective or appointive position in the International Union or any local union if he is affirmatively engaged in the promotion, implementation, furtherance, or support of organized in-plant rackets, such as numbers, bookmaking, etc."

In explaining the significance of this amendment, the chairman of the committee said: "We are not trying by constitutional provisions to set the moral standards of our membership. Every member of our union has a right to lead his life as he sees fit, but we do draw a distinction between people who have positions of responsibility in our union and ordinary members. . . . We don't want our committeemen or stewards or local union officers to bargain with management on a set of grievances or a contract where they have compromised their positions because they are in cahoots with management in some sort of racket."

Management Interest in Accident Prevention

SAFETY CONSCIOUSNESS is the most potent factor in the prevention of accidents, a Bureau of Mines engineer, Stanley M. Walker, stated in a paper presented before the Cement and Quarry Section of the National Safety Congress, Chicago, October 18, 1950.¹ He defined safety consciousness as "awareness of hazard and alertness to danger, which controls every action of an individual through his desire to remain alive and uninjured. . . . Safety consciousness is not a constant for which a specific value can be assigned, but is a variable, which is frequently intangible. . . . If a man takes chances, indulges in unsafe practices, uses an improper tool, or leaves an open hole unguarded, he is not safety conscious. Few, if any, men are completely oblivious of their safety . . . but many persons manifest [safety consciousness] intermittently."

Officers Elected

Walter P. Reuther, president, and Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer, were nominated and reelected by acclamation. The two vice presidents, Richard Gosser and John W. Livingston, were reelected on roll call votes, as were all except one of the regional directors, who are also members of the international executive board of the union.

Biennial Conventions

The next convention of the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO) will be held in New York in May 1953. It was also decided that the subsequent convention will be held in April 1955. This decision broke the long-established provision for annual conventions for the union, although a proposal to extend the terms of local union officers to 2 years was defeated.

—BORIS STERN

Bureau of Labor Statistics

"Top management," in Mr. Walker's opinion, "is responsible for the safety of every worker; it controls local safety policies, thereby acknowledging the responsibility. . . . If the worker is to avoid injury, the top officials must point the way. . . . Safety consciousness must be stimulated from the highest ranking official to the least skilled worker on the payroll, every day in the year, and every hour of the day. . . . Safety consciousness must be comprehensive. It must reach every corner of the plant; it must be evident at all meetings; and, most of all, it must be so instilled that all men in supervisory positions will set good examples in safety to the men under them."

Results of Safety Education

During the past 5 years, the speaker has conducted accident-prevention classes, sponsored by the Bureau of Mines, and has studied accident experience at plants of 62 companies engaged in mining, quarrying, and cement manufacturing,

whose annual employment ranges from 100,000 to 4,000,000 man-hours of working time. Records of these companies showed a definite relationship between accident rates and management interest in safety work. At 25 of the companies, high-ranking officials, usually a general manager or plant manager, attended all sessions of the accident-prevention classes, and "took advantage of the classes to instill into their supervisors some of their own safety consciousness and proved by their actions that 'safety first' was not only a slogan at their plants but an actuality and of paramount importance. Under such leadership, superintendents and foremen are most likely to reflect the enthusiasm and safety consciousness of the 'boss,' and they, in turn, find it easy and natural to instill safety consciousness into the workers. This has been borne out by an average frequency rate of 5.26 for these 25 companies."

In contrast with the safety record of the 25 companies, one of the highest injury-frequency rates, over 200, was found at a company where only two men—boys just out of school, and in clerical positions—attended the accident-prevention classes. When questioned about this, the manager said he was "too busy to be bothered with classes just then," although he had previously expressed the need for the Bureau of Mines' service and his appreciation of the opportunity afforded.

Attendance at accident-prevention classes, and participation of top company officials, together with average injury-frequency rates of the different groups, are shown below.

Top official participation	Number of companies	Percent of eligibles attending	Percent completing	Average injury frequency rate of group
Top official—				
Attending and leading.....	23	97.8	89.1	5.26
Attending but not leading.....	19	98.2	81.7	22.42
Not attending but next official leading.....	11	90.3	82.2	34.90
Top 2 men not attending and not leading.....	19	87.4	73.8	71.70
Top 3 men not attending and not leading.....	6	62.3	33.5	128.70

¹ Eligibles selected by the companies included supervisory personnel, from foreman to top operating officials, and certain other workers.

It was also found that the attitude of the top men attending the accident-prevention classes is "reflected surprisingly" in other participants' attitudes, such as in attendance, apparent interest, asking of pertinent questions, and participation in discussions. "If the top men who attend are in-

different, the foremen feel free to raise extraneous points, quibble over nonessentials, and even walk in and out of sessions as the 'spirit moves them.' If the highest-ranking man is really safety conscious, he will be keenly interested, take a leading part in discussions, and bring up questions pertinent to plant or practice betterment; the other men in the class almost invariably will reflect some of his enthusiasm for safety. There is no better way to instill safety consciousness in the foremen and workmen."

"As increased importance is attached to accident-prevention education, even to utilization of production time for it, the frequency of accidents actually falls, group by group." The speaker pointed out that this is indicated by the following figures which show class attendance by foremen at the plants studied.

Classes held on—	Number of companies	Percent of eligibles attending	Percent completing	Average injury frequency rate of group
Man's time.....	21	87.7	70.5	48.7
Half on man's and half on company's time.....	19	95.4	87.5	27.8
Company's time.....	22	96.8	84.4	23.5

¹ Eligibles selected by the companies included supervisory personnel, from foreman to top operating officials, and certain other workers.

Measurement of Safety Consciousness

On the basis of information obtained in his work with the 62 companies represented in his paper, Mr. Walker constructed a "master" chart for the tabulation of data "pertinent to safety consciousness," from which he drew the preceding tables and conclusions. As the use of such a chart should be of value in accident-prevention work at other companies, the topical heads and explanations are here reproduced.

- 1.—Company; designated by number only.
- 2.—Injury frequency:
Number of lost-time injuries per million man-hours worked.
- 3.—Injury severity:
Number of days lost per thousand man-hours worked.
- 4.—Man-hours worked annually:

The man-hours worked ordinarily reflect the size of an operation, diversification of its plants, multiplicity of its equipment and exposure to hazard. . . .

- 5.—Number of recommendations made for plant, quarry, or mine improvement per 100,000 man-hours worked annually, thus reducing the number of recommendations made to comparability by size.

6.—Plant protection based on the number of recommendations made:

Very good—Less than 1 recommendation per 100,000 man-hours.

Good—1 or 2 recommendations per 100,000 man-hours.

Fair—3 or 4 recommendations per 100,000 man-hours.

Poor—5 or 6 recommendations per 100,000 man-hours.

Very poor—Over 6 recommendations per 100,000 man-hours.

7.—Who pays for attendance at accident-prevention classes?

Held on company's time entirely.

Held on the men's time entirely.

Held half on the men's time and half on the company's time.

8.—Work practices and safety rules as follows:

Very good—Safety rules printed in booklet form and familiarity with them required; infractions of the rules resulting in less than 5 percent of the total injuries.

Good—Safety rules printed, but laxity in distribution and familiarity; infractions resulting in 5 to 10 percent of the injuries.

Fair—No printed rule books, but safety rules publicized in some manner; infractions resulting in 5 to 10 percent of the injuries.

Poor—Verbal safety rules only; infractions resulting in 10 to 20 percent of the injuries.

Very poor—Reliance on State laws and the unwritten rule; infractions resulting in more than 20 percent of the injuries.

Although precision is impossible in the foregoing classification, a surprising number of companies fall into the pattern of increased infractions of the printed or common-sense rule as publicity of these rules decreases, and the figures given for each classification have few exceptions.

9.—Number eligible for instruction in accident prevention:

Companies usually compiled a list of their personnel from foreman up to and including the top operating officials, and included others whom they considered should take the course; this list constituted the eligibles.

10.—Number of the eligibles fully trained and receiving certificates.

11.—Number partly trained due to absenteeism.

12.—Participation of top management in classes:

The highest ranking official attending the class is shown, together with the number of officials above him in rank who failed to attend. The attitude and activity of the top official attending were noted as:

- (a) Leading in discussions, asking questions, discussing recommendations, and in other ways indicating his safety consciousness and interest.
- (b) Not leading but showing good interest in safety work.
- (c) Nonparticipating and interest apparently lacking.
- (d) Presence detrimental to class discussion.

¹ Safety Consciousness—An Evaluation. By Stanley M. Walker. Reproduced as Information Circular 7595, Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, 1951.

Pulmonary Fibrosis Among Illinois Ferrous Foundrymen¹

PULMONARY FIBROSIS of occupational origin was found in 9.2 percent of foundry workers given chest X-ray examinations during a 1-year study of exposure to silicosis and other occupational hazards in iron and steel foundries in Illinois.² The study, conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service and the Illinois Department of Public Health, was begun in April 1948, and covered a total of 1,937 workers medically examined. Of the workers X-rayed, 7.7 percent were in the granular, second-degree, stage of diffuse pulmonary fibrosis, and 1.5 percent were in the more advanced or nodular (silicosis) stages. Molders in gray-iron foundries, and cleaning and finishing operators in steel foundries, had the highest incidence of nodular fibrosis.

Exposure of 14 years or more was generally required for nodular silicosis to develop among the foundry workers studied. Of those examined medically, 12.5 percent had spent 30 years or more in iron and steel foundry occupations; 24.8 percent, 20 years or more; and 45.1 percent, 10 years or more.

The amount of free silica in the airborne dust, as ascertained by environmental studies made in 18 foundries, varied with the operation—from an average of 13 percent at coremaking to 29 percent at pouring, shakeout, and sand conditioning. The free silica content in the settled dust averaged 30 percent throughout the foundries. The proportion of iron in the airborne dust ranged from 3 to 9 percent for all operations except casting cleaning which varied from 30 to 38 percent.

Operational dust levels at various foundry activities, in general, were much lower than those reported in earlier investigations. "Thus, it is likely," according to the study, "that in many instances the pulmonary fibrosis observed was due in great part to higher dust concentrations which probably existed 10, 15, or more years previously in the foundries. The conditions noted, however, generally leave room for improvement in the control of silica and other hazards."

Other health hazards were attributed to smoke and gases containing carbon monoxide and the aldehydes, and to such physical agents as heat,

rapid changes in temperature, noise, and defective illumination.

Work History

More than 80 percent of the entire group were in the same broad occupational class at the time of the study as that in which they had spent the greatest number of years while working in ferrous foundries. Only about 4 percent had come to foundry work from trades in which the occupation might have had excessive dust. The distribution of the 1937 workers studied, by principal occupational class,¹ was coremaker (244), molder (550), cleaner and finisher (342), shakeout man (226), maintenance and supervision (172), and laborer and other (403).

Of the 1,937 foundrymen examined clinically, 69 percent were white and 31 percent Negro. Their median age was 40.7 years. Whereas 56.1 percent of the white foundry workers had been in ferrous foundries 10 years or more when medically examined, 60.4 percent of the Negro foundrymen had been so engaged for less than 5 years.

Years worked in iron and steel foundries, 1,937 male workers examined medically in 16 Illinois foundries, by race

Period	Number			Percent		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
Total.....	1,937	1,341	596	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 years.....	690	330	360	35.6	24.6	60.4
5-9 years.....	373	209	114	19.3	19.3	19.1
10-14 years.....	240	190	47	12.4	14.4	7.9
15-19 years.....	153	122	31	7.9	9.1	5.2
20-24 years.....	139	119	20	7.2	8.9	3.4
25-29 years.....	99	84	15	5.1	6.3	2.5
30-34 years.....	92	80	8	4.7	6.4	1.0
35-39 years.....	70	68	2	3.6	5.1	.3
40-44 years.....	46	45	1	2.4	3.4	.2
45 years and over.....	34	34	0	1.8	2.5	0

¹ One worker with years in ferrous foundries not stated.

The workweek spent in the occupation averaged 40 hours for most of the foundrymen examined. Account was taken of the longer workweek which prevailed in 1940-45, but it appeared of doubtful significance in the present study because of the many years of exposure necessary to produce pulmonary fibrosis in this industry.

Medical Findings

The medical studies were rather complete and included physical examinations, dental and ocular tests, among others; both occupational and medical

histories were also taken. In many instances, engineering data on the working environment were correlated with medical findings. Workers from all shifts were studied.

Chest roentgenograms were taken of 1,824 among the 1,937 foundrymen examined. Significant pulmonary fibrosis of occupational origin, as determined by the X-ray and historical and clinical data, was found in 168 workers, or 9.2 percent. Of these, 140 (7.7 percent) showed granular or diffuse, stage-2, lung markings, and 28 (1.5 percent) showed nodular fibrosis (silicosis). Four of the latter had more advanced stages of nodular fibrosis.⁴

The 28 foundrymen who had nodular fibrosis were white, and from 45 to 73 years of age; 23 were over 50 years of age. Among these, 18 were gray-iron foundrymen and 10 steel foundrymen. The principal occupation of 14 of the gray-iron foundrymen was molder, and of 9 of the steel foundrymen, cleaner and finisher. Time spent in the principal occupation by the 28 workers approximated total years spent in foundry work: from 14 to 52 years for all but 2; more than 20 years for all but 6.

For the 168 workers who had either diffuse stage-2 or nodular pulmonary fibrosis, the study showed a progressive increase in incidence rates with increasing years of exposure in principal occupations.

Significantly elevated blood pressure levels, as well as other blood findings, showed a positive association with increasing degrees of pulmonary fibrosis. Abrasive dusts in the foundry atmosphere accentuated the wearing away of tooth surfaces.

Work Environment and Recommendations

Foundry dusts originated principally from sands used in molding and coremaking operations; these sands averaged 75 and 86 percent free silica content, respectively. Another important source of silica dust in molding was the use of high-silica dry parting compounds in 3 foundries.

Probably the dustiest of all foundry operations, according to the study, was the job of chipping out cupolas. Unloading sand from railroad cars, performed manually in all the foundries studied, was another very dusty job. Such exposures, however, were intermittent and relatively short.

Machine operations were often dustier than manual operations unless supplemented by proper control measures. Dust produced by one operation might affect adjoining areas unless safeguarded.

The foundries studied, in general, were clean, the housekeeping was adequate, and dust suppression measures were employed. Some buildings were well constructed, permitting adequate natural ventilation and natural illumination. Although the majority of the foundries were not completely mechanized, modern production techniques usually were employed. Some foundries did not utilize the latest methods of artificial illumination, and those studied gave very little consideration to the reduction of noise.¹ In general, sanitation facilities were considered adequate and satisfactorily maintained, although some improvements were needed in a few plants.

Recommendations. To offset atmospheric contamination either by dust or by fumes and gases, the study recommended that (1) local exhaust ventilation be employed during the use of mechanical shakeout equipment; (2) exhaust ventilation be utilized with portable grinding; (3) very dusty operations, such as shakeout or sand conditioning, be scheduled when few workers are present; (4) adequate ventilation be provided to prevent excess concentrations of carbon monoxide during pouring operations and around furnace charging; (5) the use of high-silica (over 8 percent) parting compounds be discontinued; (6) exhaust systems

and dust collection equipment be given proper maintenance; (7) the best possible housekeeping program be enforced at all times; (8) when buildings are to be remodeled or new ones built, consideration be given to the location of various operations in order to minimize the number of workers affected by the high-dust operations.

In addition, the study recommended (1) that modern lighting techniques be employed for the improvement of artificial illumination to reduce eye strain and minimize industrial accidents in the dusty atmosphere of the foundry; and (2) that particularly noisy machines be isolated whenever possible, or else appropriate acoustical treatment be utilized in the area of location, so as not to impair the worker's hearing.

¹ Information is from Health of Ferrous Foundrymen in Illinois, by United States Public Health Service, Division of Industrial Hygiene, and Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Industrial Hygiene. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, 1950. (Public Health Service Publication No. 31).

² 18 foundries were studied environmentally; of these, 16 were studied medically. The selection of foundries was made after a preliminary survey by the Illinois State Department of Public Health of all ferrous foundries of the State. The sample contained different types of ferrous foundries: large and small, mechanized and nonmechanized, gray-iron and steel, and those of contrasting states of cleanliness.

The medical examinations in the 16 foundries covered 1,937 foundrymen out of total employment of slightly more than 2,000. No women were examined. 1,267 workers were examined in gray-iron and 670 in steel foundries.

³ A principal occupational class was one in which each worker had spent the greatest number of combined years in ferrous foundries.

⁴ The study noted that the incidence of pulmonary fibrosis uncovered was likely to be understated, as obviously foundry workers with manifest lung disease had left their employment before the study began.

⁵ Evaluation of sound intensities and frequencies in 12 individual foundries, by selected departments, is included in the study, with recommendations.

Measurements of illumination encountered in the foundries are also presented, with related material and recommendations.

Family Spending in Memphis, 1949

MONEY INCOME of Memphis families in 1949, after payment of personal taxes, averaged \$3,583, and exceeded expenditures for current consumption, which averaged \$3,424. The excess was not sufficient, however, to pay for insurance and to make gifts and contributions.

This information was obtained in a survey of consumer expenditures made in Memphis by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the spring of 1950.

The survey had a twofold purpose: (1) to get a record of family expenditures and savings similar to the records obtained in surveys made for three cities each year from 1945 through 1948;¹ and (2) to test various survey procedures which might be used in the extensive survey of 1950 expenditures to be conducted in 1951 as part of the program for revision of the Consumers' Price Index. (Results of these tests will be the subject of a subsequent article in the Review.) The present article presents preliminary data on expenditures and savings, which are subject to revision when detailed expenditure tabulations have been completed.

The urbanized area of Memphis, which included the suburbs of Berclair, Felts Station, Grand Junction, Frayser, and Raleigh, was covered by the survey. A sample of 600 living quarters was selected to represent all families and single consumers in the area.²

This sample yielded reports from 396 consumer units (343 families and 53 single consumers). A "family" was defined as persons who lived together during 1949, pooling their incomes and sharing expenses. A "single consumer" was a person who was financially independent of any family group, living in a separate household or as a roomer in a private home, lodging house, or hotel. Because of differences in living arrangements and spending patterns between families of 2 or more persons and single consumers, data for the two groups have been summarized separately.

Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of families and single consumers by annual net income, size of family, and race.³ Data on income, expenditures, and savings for all families, classified by income and race, are shown in tables 2 and 3; families of wage earners and clerical workers, by income class, in table 4; and for single consumers in table 5.⁴ The averages presented are based on the reports obtained from all consumer units in the income class, regardless of whether or not they had expenditures for each particular item.

Because of sampling variability in a small sample, irregularities result which might not occur in a survey of wider coverage. In addition to sampling variability, the data are subject to errors of response and nonreporting. Most of the information given is based on memory rather than on records. Because of the tendency to forget irregular sources of income and some

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of families and single consumers, by money income after taxes, and by race and family size, 1949

Race and family size	Number reporting	All incomes	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	\$10,000 and over
All families and single consumers.....	396	100.0	8.9	15.4	24.7	20.0	13.1	9.3	4.8	3.3	0.5
Single consumers.....	53	13.4	5.4	3.3	3.0	1.3			.4		
Families.....	343	86.6	3.5	12.1	21.7	18.7	12.9	9.3	4.8	3.3	.3
Single consumers.....		100.0	39.7	24.5	22.6	9.4			3.8		
Families.....		100.0	4.1	14.0	25.0	21.6	14.9	10.8	5.5	3.8	.3
2-person families.....	117	34.2	2.6	5.9	11.4	5.0	4.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	
3-person families.....	104	30.3	.9	3.8	5.2	8.7	3.8	5.0	1.2	1.7	
4-person families.....	64	18.6	2.9	12.5	17.3	28.9	12.5	16.3	3.8	5.8	
5 or more person families.....	58	16.9	.6	2.6	4.1	4.1	2.9	.6	1.4	.3	
		100.0	3.4	15.5	24.2	24.2	17.3	3.4	8.6	1.7	1.7
White families and single consumers.....	244	100.0	2.9	8.2	20.5	23.0	18.4	13.5	7.4	5.3	.8
Single consumers.....	30	12.3	2.1	2.9	4.9	1.6			.8		
Families.....	214	87.7	.8	5.3	15.6	21.4	18.0	13.5	7.4	5.3	.4
White single consumers.....		100.0	16.7	23.3	40.0	13.4			6.6		
White families.....		100.0	.9	6.1	17.7	24.3	20.6	15.4	8.4	6.1	.5
2-person families.....	73	34.1	.9	3.3	9.8	5.1	7.1	3.3	2.7	1.9	
3-person families.....	73	34.1	2.7	9.6	28.8	15.1	20.5	9.6	6.2	5.5	
4-person families.....	42	100.0	1.4	3.2	12.7	5.1	7.0	1.9	2.8	2.8	
5 or more person families.....	26	100.0	4.1	9.6	37.0	15.1	20.5	3.5	8.2		
		100.0	19.6	9.9	3.3	2.8	5.0	4.2	1.9	.9	
		100.0	4.8	16.7	14.2	28.0	21.4	9.5	4.8		
		100.0	12.2	.5	1.4	3.7	2.8	.9	1.9	.5	
		100.0		3.8	11.5	30.9	23.1	7.7	15.4	3.8	3.8
Negro families and single consumers.....	152	100.0	18.4	27.0	31.6	15.1	4.6	2.6	.7		
Single consumers.....	23	15.1	10.5	3.9							
Families.....	129	84.9	7.9	23.1	31.6	14.4	4.6	2.6	.7		
Negro single consumers.....		100.0	69.6	26.1				4.3			
Negro families.....		100.0	9.3	27.1	37.2	17.1	5.4	3.1	.8		
2-person families.....	44	34.1	5.4	10.0	14.0	4.7					
3-person families.....	31	100.0	15.9	26.6	40.9	13.6					
4-person families.....	22	24.1	2.3	7.8	8.5	2.3	1.6	1.6			
5 or more person families.....	32	100.0	9.7	32.2	33.4	9.7	6.5	6.5			
		100.0	17.0	3.1	6.2	5.4	8.5	1.5			
		100.0	18.2	36.4	31.8	4.5	9.1				
		100.0	24.8	1.6	6.2	8.5	4.7	3.0			
		100.0	8.2	25.0	34.4	18.8	12.5		3.1		

expenditures for day-to-day living essentials, the memory factor probably results in underestimates of both actual income and expenditures. Since such errors cannot be measured easily, no estimate has been made of probable errors in the data.

The average income of families of 2 or more persons with net income under \$10,000 was \$3,583 after payment of personal taxes and occupational expenses (table 2). The average size of

these families was 3.4 persons, and the average number of employed members was 1.6 persons. In order to meet current expense, which averaged \$3,424, to pay for life insurance, and to make gifts and contributions to persons not in the family, they drew on past savings or went into debt to the amount of \$63, on the average.

The greatest individual item of expenditure was food (including alcoholic beverages), which averaged \$1,068—or nearly 86 cents a person per

TABLE 2.—All families of 2 or more persons: Average money income, expenditures, and savings, by net income class, 1949

Item	All families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹									
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	Under \$10,000	
Number of families in each class.....	14	48	86	74	51	37	19	13		342
Percent of families in each class ²	4.1	14.0	25.0	21.6	14.9	10.8	5.5	3.8		99.7
Average family size ³	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.0		3.4
Average number of earners.....	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.3		1.6
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$921	\$1,666	\$2,605	\$3,369	\$4,359	\$4,856	\$6,253	\$6,588		\$3,424
Food ⁴	428	654	919	1,069	1,293	1,338	1,556	1,915		1,068
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁵	184	292	346	462	592	603	681	837		459
Household operation.....	45	92	111	164	181	267	281	306		178
Furnishings and equipment.....	13	119	207	240	345	435	750	393		276
Clothing.....	41	211	376	482	517	796	1,017	927		482
Automobile.....	0	55	157	325	618	615	729	684		343
Other transportation.....	16	39	58	61	77	110	80	63		63
Medical care.....	20	51	156	206	189	255	376	436		185
Personal care.....	15	41	73	87	94	107	145	142		83
Recreation.....	6	32	86	111	173	155	283	181		116
Tobacco.....	18	36	49	75	106	100	76	80		68
Reading.....	9	16	24	36	44	40	54	69		33
Education.....	1	5	5	13	39	11	39	109		18
Other.....	25	25	38	38	91	84	84	157		122
Gifts and contributions.....	12	48	99	180	178	294	256	665		1,099
Insurance.....	19	64	123	155	215	246	250	458		164
Net surplus.....	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	990		0
Personal taxes ⁶	0	14	67	127	287	431	478	719		190
Money income ⁷	820	1,534	2,534	3,484	4,471	5,438	6,555	8,536		3,583
Other money receipts ⁸	0	1	(⁹)	25	5	10	5	0		8
Net deficit.....	1	211	190	43	170	0	8	0		63
Balancing difference ⁷	-31	-32	-103	-152	-106	-51	-191	-165		-103
Surplus.....										
Percentage reporting.....	21.4	18.7	26.7	47.3	47.1	54.1	52.6	84.6		39.5
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$44	\$175	\$288	\$407	\$472	\$837	\$699	\$1,523		\$549
Deficit.....										
Percentage reporting.....	42.9	66.7	69.8	52.7	52.9	40.5	47.4	15.4		55.6
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$23	\$366	\$382	\$445	\$741	\$863	\$760	\$1,941		\$504
Percent of expenditure for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Food.....	52.2	39.2	35.4	31.8	29.7	27.4	24.8	29.0		31.2
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁵	22.5	17.5	13.3	13.7	13.6	12.5	10.9	12.7		13.4
Household operation.....	5.5	5.6	4.2	4.9	4.1	5.5	6.1	4.2		5.2
Furnishings and equipment.....	1.6	7.1	7.9	7.1	7.9	9.0	12.0	6.0		8.1
Clothing.....	5.0	12.7	14.4	14.3	11.9	15.7	15.3	14.1		14.1
Automobile.....	0	3.3	6.0	9.6	14.2	12.7	11.7	10.4		10.0
Other transportation.....	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.3	.8		1.8
Medical care.....	2.4	3.1	6.0	6.1	4.3	5.3	6.0	6.6		5.4
Personal care.....	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2		2.4
Recreation.....	.7	1.9	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.2	4.6	2.7		3.4
Tobacco.....	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.3		2.0
Reading.....	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	1.0		1.0
Education.....	.1	.2	.2	.4	.9	.2	.6	1.7		.5
Other.....	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.3	2.4		1.5

¹ Families are classified by total money income from wages, salaries, self-employment, receipts from roomers and boarders, rents, interest, dividends, etc., after payment of personal taxes (Federal and State income, poll, and personal property) and occupational expenses.

² Family size is based on equivalent persons, with 52 weeks of family membership considered equivalent to 1 person, 26 weeks equivalent to 0.5 person, etc.

³ Includes expenditures for alcoholic beverages.

⁴ Includes rents for tenant-occupied dwellings and for lodging away from home, and current operation expenses of home owners. Excludes principal payments on mortgages on owned homes.

⁵ Includes Federal and State income, poll, and personal property taxes. Excludes inheritance and gift taxes.

⁶ Includes inheritances, large gifts, lump-sum settlements from accident or health insurance policies, and terminal leave payments received upon discharge from the armed forces, which were not considered current income.

⁷ Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements (i. e. money income, other money receipts, and net deficit minus expenditures for current consumption, gifts and contributions, insurance, and net surplus).

⁸ Less than 0.05 percent or too small in amount for inclusion.

⁹ See table 1 for complete distribution by income class.

day. Money outlay for clothing averaged \$482; for housing, including fuel, light, and refrigeration, \$459; for automobile purchase and operation and other transportation, \$406. These items represented more than two-thirds of total current expenditures. Other goods and services, which made up the remaining third were furnishings and equipment, \$276; medical care and personal care, \$268; recreation and tobacco, \$184; household operation, \$178; reading and education, \$51; and miscellaneous expenses, \$52.

Food required the largest dollar expenditure at each income level. Average cost of food ranged from \$428, or 52.2 percent of total current con-

sumption, for families with incomes of less than \$1,000, to \$1,915, or 29 percent, for families with incomes from \$7,500 to \$10,000. At the lowest income levels, expenditures for housing—including fuel, light, and refrigeration—exceeded those for clothing. As income increased, however, expenditures for clothing were greater than housing expenditures.

The importance of the automobile in family living is shown by the average expenditure for automobile purchase and operation. This expenditure was exceeded only by those for food, housing, and clothing.

Negro families in Memphis were larger on the

TABLE 3.—White and Negro families of 2 or more persons: Average money income, expenditures, and savings, by net income class, 1949

Item	White families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹								Negro families: Annual money income after personal taxes ¹							
	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	Under \$1,000	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$7,500	Under \$7,500	
	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,500	\$10,000			\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$7,500		
Number of families in each class.....	13	38	52	44	33	18	13	213	12	35	48	22	7	5	1	
Percent of families in each class ²	6.1	17.7	24.3	20.6	15.4	8.4	6.1	99.5	9.3	27.1	37.2	17.1	5.4	3.9	100.0	
Average family size ³	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	5.4	4.0	3.7	
Average number of earners.....	.6	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.6	1.8	
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$2,092	\$2,544	\$3,474	\$4,312	\$4,886	\$6,308	\$6,588	\$4,074	\$3,820	\$1,505	\$2,420	\$3,115	\$4,669	\$4,731	\$2,853	
Food ⁴	754	966	1,073	1,245	1,363	1,613	1,915	1,206	422	618	882	1,058	1,596	1,004	840	
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	357	398	527	612	642	698	837	559	183	267	306	306	465	303	253	
Household operation.....	167	137	171	190	274	391	406	228	64	90	146	126	204	95	95	
Furnishings and equipment.....	123	173	228	346	450	741	393	322	11	117	234	269	344	433	201	
Clothing.....	284	345	432	491	702	1,007	927	538	41	202	400	553	684	1,269	388	
Automobile.....	146	240	361	669	600	722	684	474	0	21	92	239	299	794	127	
Other transportation.....	30	45	55	66	107	74	80	64	14	34	68	74	148	141	62	
Medical care.....	111	253	232	194	271	365	436	253	20	80	95	163	218	73	73	
Personal care.....	43	70	81	95	107	144	142	92	16	41	76	101	91	117	68	
Recreation.....	29	106	114	155	159	293	181	141	6	33	70	103	290	131	74	
Tobacco.....	39	41	77	100	106	78	80	77	21	35	56	73	145	44	54	
Reading.....	17	31	39	46	39	55	69	41	8	16	19	28	30	46	20	
Education.....	6	7	13	40	9	41	109	25	1	4	12	30	20	6	6	
Other.....	16	32	31	64	57	86	157	54	29	29	43	56	258	37	52	
Gifts and contributions.....	83	87	167	194	297	254	665	210	7	35	108	211	75	268	101	
Insurance.....	39	116	147	222	248	252	438	183	19	73	128	175	171	223	117	
Net surplus.....	0	0	0	0	78	0	990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	
Personal taxes ⁵	\$4	\$9	\$17	\$80	\$55	\$50	\$719	\$80	0	10	4	55	\$4	\$19	\$40	
Money income ⁶	1,642	2,623	3,520	4,406	5,430	6,566	8,536	4,786	3,810	1,494	2,463	3,397	4,802	5,544	2,437	
Other money receipts ⁷	0	(⁸)	35	5	11	6	0	12	0	2	(⁸)	2	0	0	1	
Net deficit.....	544	291	44	136	0	55	0	57	2	87	109	36	383	0	75	
Balancing difference ⁹	-28	-133	-189	-121	-48	-187	-165	-130	-34	-30	-84	-66	-30	-92	-58	
Surplus.....	15.1	26.2	46.2	50.0	51.5	50.0	84.6	45.1	16.7	20.0	27.1	50.0	28.6	80.0	30.2	
Percentage reporting.....	\$320	\$266	\$463	\$489	\$444	\$651	\$1,523	\$462	\$56	\$305	\$527	\$290	\$806	\$306	\$306	
Average amount for those reporting.....	76.9	65.8	53.8	50.0	42.4	80.0	15.4	52.1	50.0	62.9	72.9	50.0	71.4	20.0	62.0	
Deficit.....	\$771	\$549	\$463	\$761	\$842	\$760	\$1,941	\$967	\$22	\$182	\$263	\$400	\$653	\$1,154	\$277	
Average amount for those reporting.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Percent of expenditure for current consumption.....	35.8	34.1	30.8	28.9	27.8	25.7	29.0	29.6	51.8	40.9	36.4	34.0	34.3	21.3	35.7	
Food ⁴	17.1	14.0	15.2	14.2	13.2	11.0	12.7	13.8	22.3	17.7	12.7	9.9	10.0	6.4	12.5	
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	8.0	4.8	4.9	4.4	5.6	6.2	9.2	5.6	5.9	4.3	3.7	4.7	2.7	4.3	4.0	
Household operation.....	5.9	6.1	6.6	8.0	9.2	11.7	6.0	7.9	1.3	7.8	9.7	8.6	7.4	9.2	8.6	
Furnishings and equipment.....	11.2	12.1	13.0	11.4	14.3	16.0	14.1	13.2	5.0	13.4	16.5	17.8	14.6	26.7	16.5	
Clothing.....	7.0	8.4	10.4	15.5	12.3	11.4	10.4	11.6	0	1.4	3.8	7.7	6.4	16.1	5.4	
Automobile.....	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.2	8.8	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	
Other transportation.....	5.3	8.9	7.3	4.5	5.5	5.8	6.6	6.2	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.0	3.5	4.6	3.1	
Medical care.....	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.2	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.9	
Personal care.....	1.4	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.3	4.6	2.7	3.5	7	2.2	2.9	3.3	6.2	2.8	3.1	
Recreation.....	1.9	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.1	1.9	2.3	
Tobacco.....	.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	.8	.9	.6	1.0	.8	
Reading.....	.3	.2	.4	.9	.2	.6	1	.2	.4	1	.2	.4	.4	.3	.3	
Education.....	.8	1.1	.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.3	3.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.5	.8	2.2	
Other.....	.8	1.1	.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.3	3.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.5	.8	2.2	

See footnotes to table 2.

average than white families, in every income class (table 3). The average number of earners per Negro family was likewise larger.

Negro families spent a higher proportion of their income on food, clothing, personal care, and tobacco, and a smaller percentage on housing, household operation, medical care, automobile operation and recreation, than did white families at the same income level. Dollar expenditures were approximately the same for both white and Negro families in the lowest income groups, but white families spent more as the incomes increased. Both white families and Negro families, at all income levels to the \$4,000-\$5,000 class, spent, on the average, more than they earned. The average deficit for white families in the \$1,000-\$2,000

income class was more than six times as large as that for Negro families. This difference grew progressively smaller as income increased, up to the \$4,000-\$5,000 income class in which the average deficit of Negro families was larger than that of white families. However, the average deficit of families reporting a deficit was larger for white than for Negro families in every income class.

Spending patterns of families of wage earners and clerical workers (table 4) closely paralleled those of all families (table 2). A comparison of the expenditures of families with incomes under \$10,000 in the two groups, which were almost identical in average family size, shows that the wage-earner and clerical-worker families had a

TABLE 4.—Wage earners' and lower salaried clerical workers' families of 2 or more persons: Average money income, expenditures, and savings, by net income class, 1949

Item	Annual money income after personal taxes ¹								
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$6,000	\$6,000 to \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$10,000	Under \$10,000
Number of families in each class.....	6	31	70	59	30	25	9	6	236
Percent of families in each class ²	2.5	13.1	29.8	25.0	12.7	10.6	3.8	2.5	100.0
Average family size ³	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.5
Average number of earners.....	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.7
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$636	\$1,624	\$2,902	\$3,392	\$4,338	\$4,743	\$6,091	\$6,574	\$3,307
Food ⁴	431	646	920	1,119	1,218	1,345	1,456	2,120	1,055
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	191	277	340	431	629	599	661	710	437
Household operation.....	42	66	100	149	167	220	308	420	144
Furnishings and equipment.....	8	128	219	270	330	381	679	475	270
Clothing.....	36	223	385	485	521	775	907	751	468
Automobile.....	0	22	155	317	705	635	787	956	339
Other transportation.....	15	44	64	63	85	123	90	50	69
Medical care.....	19	38	137	190	171	214	516	394	171
Personal care.....	20	38	74	89	85	105	133	151	82
Recreation.....	6	38	82	115	143	140	271	197	107
Tobacco.....	24	41	54	81	112	113	83	110	74
Reading.....	9	17	23	34	42	38	48	68	31
Education.....	0	1	6	12	11	13	17	89	11
Other.....	35	25	42	37	109	83	103	83	40
Gifts and contributions.....	10	80	100	180	174	263	233	484	149
Insurance.....	20	67	127	147	202	222	202	386	150
Net surplus.....	0	0	0	0	0	246	172	914	0
Personal taxes ⁵	0	19	49	117	267	488	489	773	167
Money income ⁶	815	1,609	2,815	3,464	4,433	5,405	6,401	8,230	3,434
Other money receipts ⁷	0	2	0	11	1	15	0	0	5
Net deficit.....	9	76	211	46	224	0	0	0	57
Balancing difference ⁸	-42	-54	-103	-178	-56	-54	-317	-108	-110
Surplus:									
Percentage reporting.....	16.7	22.6	24.3	42.4	50.0	52.0	66.7	83.3	37.7
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$59	\$218	\$220	\$407	\$357	\$806	\$865	\$1,291	\$492
Deficit:									
Percentage reporting.....	50.0	67.7	75.7	57.6	50.0	44.0	33.3	16.7	50.7
Average amount for those reporting.....	\$38	\$185	\$349	\$380	\$806	\$465	\$1,213	\$970	\$466
Percent of expenditure for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food ⁴	51.5	39.8	31.3	32.9	28.1	28.5	22.2	32.2	31.9
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁴	29.8	17.1	13.1	12.7	14.5	12.6	11.4	10.8	13.2
Household operation.....	5.0	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.6	8.1	6.4	4.4
Furnishings and equipment.....	1.0	7.9	8.4	8.0	7.6	8.0	11.1	7.2	8.2
Clothing.....	4.3	13.7	14.8	14.3	12.0	16.3	14.9	11.4	14.2
Automobile.....	0	1.4	6.0	9.3	16.2	13.4	12.9	14.5	10.2
Other transportation.....	1.8	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.6	1.5	.8	2.1
Medical care.....	2.3	3.6	8.3	5.6	3.9	4.5	8.5	6.0	5.2
Personal care.....	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5
Recreation.....	.7	2.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.4	3.0	3.2
Tobacco.....	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.2
Reading.....	1.1	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	.9
Education.....	0	.1	.2	.4	.3	.3	.3	1.4	.3
Other.....	4.2	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.5	.7	1.7	1.3	1.5

See footnotes to table 2.

TABLE 5.—Single consumers: Average money income, expenditures, and savings, by net income class, 1949

Item	All single consumers					Item	All single consumers				
	Annual money income after personal taxes ¹		All income classes	White single consumers	Negro single consumers		Annual money income after personal taxes ¹		All income classes	White single consumers	Negro single consumers
	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 and over					Under \$2,000	\$2,000 and over			
Number of single consumers in each class.....	34	19	53	30	23	Net deficit.....	82	0	0	0	\$19
Percent of single consumers in each class ²	64.2	35.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	Balancing difference ³	-38	-\$37	-\$37	-\$75	+14
Average number of earners.....	.9	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	Surplus:					
Expenditures for current consumption.....	\$985	\$2,497	\$1,525	\$1,937	\$988	Percentage reporting.....	29.4	47.4	35.8	49.7	21.7
Food ⁴	283	652	415	517	281	Average amount for those reporting.....	\$324	\$626	\$467	\$549	\$238
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁵	249	371	292	307	273	Deficit:					
Household operation.....	64	112	81	101	55	Percentage reporting.....	47.1	41.4	47.2	40.0	56.5
Furnishings and equipment.....	52	142	84	85	82	Average amount for those reporting.....	\$205	\$417	\$282	\$374	\$198
Clothing.....	135	453	249	358	107	Percent of expenditure for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Automobile.....	0	238	85	151	0	Food ⁴	28.7	26.1	27.2	26.7	28.5
Other transportation.....	35	91	55	72	33	Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration ⁵	25.3	14.9	19.1	15.9	27.6
Medical care.....	66	178	106	151	47	Household operation.....	6.5	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.6
Personal care.....	23	67	39	49	26	Furnishings and equipment.....	5.3	5.7	5.5	4.4	8.3
Recreation.....	15	77	37	58	10	Clothing.....	13.7	18.2	16.3	18.5	10.8
Tobacco.....	18	43	27	39	12	Automobile.....	0	9.5	5.6	7.8	0
Reading.....	12	13	14	17	9	Other transportation.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3
Education.....	1	9	4	6	1	Medical care.....	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.8	4.8
Other.....	32	46	37	26	52	Personal care.....	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
Gifts and contributions.....	74	214	232	390	39	Recreation.....	1.5	3.1	2.4	3.0	1.0
Insurance.....	41	105	64	75	49	Tobacco.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.2
Net surplus.....	0	99	34	107	0	Reading.....	1.2	.7	.9	.9	.9
Personal taxes ¹	80	\$18	\$95	\$90	9	Education.....	.1	.4	.3	.3	.1
Money income ¹	983	3,178	1,769	2,394	957	Other.....	3.3	1.8	2.4	1.3	5.3
Other money receipts ⁶	77	0	49	30	71						

See footnotes to table 2.

slightly smaller average income and total dollar expenditure. Their average expenditure for both food and clothing was also smaller, but represented a slightly larger percent of their total spending for current consumption.

The single consumers' expenditures for current consumption (table 5) show substantial variation from spending patterns of families at the same income levels.

Average net income for all single consumers in Memphis was \$1,769 after payment of personal taxes averaging \$162. With this average income, single consumers spent 27.2 percent of total expenditures on food and alcoholic beverages; in contrast, families in the \$1,000-\$2,000 income class spent 39.2 percent. Important differences in the spending patterns are shown in almost all other major groups of items. In comparing the expenditure data for single consumers (table 5) with those of families (table 2), it is important to note differences in income distributions. Other characteristics such as age and occupation also differ between the two groups.

Differences in spending patterns between white and Negro single consumers, to a large extent, are due to differences in income level. Almost

87 percent of all single consumers earned less than \$3,000. Among Negro single consumers, 95 percent earned less than \$2,000, while 70 percent earned less than \$1,000. Of all white single consumers in Memphis, 79 percent earned less than \$3,000, and 17 percent earned less than \$1,000. White single consumers had an average net income of \$2,394, after payment of taxes totaling \$280. Negro single consumers, after payment of taxes averaging \$9, had a net income of \$957.

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¹ In 1945, surveys were made in Birmingham, Ala., Indianapolis, Ind., and Portland, Ore. (see BLS Bulletin No. 956). In 1946, surveys were made in Savannah, Ga., Scranton, Pa., and Milwaukee, Wis. (mimeographed tables of summary data are available upon request); in 1947, surveys were made in Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Manchester, N. H. (see reprints from the Monthly Labor Review, Nos. R. 1956, R. 1960, R. 1966, R. 1967, and R. 1974); in 1948, surveys were made in Detroit, Mich., Denver, Colo., and Houston, Tex. (see reprint from the Monthly Labor Review, No. R. 1984). Mimeographed tables showing detailed expenditures for various consumption groups for the 1947 and 1948 surveys are available upon request.

² The sample units were drawn from the BLS dwelling-unit survey made in November-December 1949, which included rooms in lodging houses, hotels, employee quarters of institutions, and new construction. For a detailed description of the sampling design, see The Rent Index: Part 2—Methodology of Measurement, Monthly Labor Review, January 1949 (also reprinted as Serial No. R. 1947).

³ In connection with the 1950 decennial census, the Bureau of the Census obtained 1949 gross income and complete information of family characteristics

in Memphis. The census distributions of family characteristics differ from those in table 1 for several important reasons. BLS data are based on results of a small sample survey without adjustment for sampling variability; Census Bureau income data were obtained from a large sample and other information from the complete census. The BLS "family" includes only persons who pooled incomes and shared expenses, regardless of relationships; the Census "family" is a group of persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, living together, without regard to their economic dependence. Census data refer to

family groups as they existed in the spring of 1950; BLS data, refer to families as they existed throughout 1949. The Census Bureau obtained reports of gross money income, with reference to only general source classification; BLS obtained gross income itemized by detailed source classification, as well as net income after deductions of personal taxes and occupational expenses. Income distributions in table 1 are based on net income.

* Expenditure and income data for families of different sizes—2, 3, 4, and 5 or more persons—by income class, will appear in a reprint of this article.

Residential Rent Increases in Nine Decontrolled Areas

IN NINE AREAS where rents have been decontrolled for 2 to 17 months, from about a fourth of all rental dwellings in some cities to almost three-fourths in others have had rent increases. These nine areas are included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index.¹ The city-wide increases—averaging the dwellings that had increases and those that did not—ranged from 4 percent in Mobile to 23 percent in Birmingham. Among the dwellings reporting rent increases, the average increase after decontrol varied from 17 percent in the Norfolk area to 35 percent in the Birmingham area.

The largest percentage rent increases, in every city, occurred among the dwellings which rented for less than \$30 a month before decontrol (table 1). In five of the cities, over two-thirds of the dwellings in this lowest rent group reported increases for the periods covered by the surveys;

in Birmingham, Houston, Jacksonville, and Savannah, more than 80 percent had increases. The average percentage rise in rents for the units reporting increases in this group varied from 29 in Richmond and Savannah to 50 or more in Birmingham and Houston.

Changes Under Rent Control

Rents in the 34 cities covered by the CPI increased as follows in different periods:

	Percent increase in rent, 34 large cities
September 1939–May 1942.....	5.6
May 1942–June 1947.....	1.2
June 1947–June 1949.....	13.2
June 1949–February 1951:	
Average of all cities.....	6.2
Controlled cities.....	3.5
Decontrolled cities.....	19.8

Prior to the imposition of controls in 1942, rents rose much more rapidly in some cities than in others. In Birmingham, Jacksonville, Mobile, Savannah, and Norfolk—all important defense

TABLE 1.—Changes in residential rents in nine decontrolled cities for rental dwellings with kitchen facilities

City	Date decontrolled	Period of survey	Number of months decontrolled at time of survey	All rental units			Units renting for less than \$30 per month	
				With increases		General rent level	With increases	
				Percent reporting increases	Average percent increase	Average percent increase	Percent reporting increases	Average percent increase
Birmingham.....	May 25, 1950.....	Dec. 1949–Feb. 1951.....	9	71	35	23	86	50
Houston ¹	Oct. 19, 1949.....	Aug. 1949–Feb. 1950.....	16	55	38	13	71	45
		Feb. 1950–Feb. 1951.....		22	23	4	35	64
Jacksonville ¹	Aug. 5, 1949.....	June 1949–Dec. 1949.....	17	52	28	11	67	37
		Dec. 1949–Dec. 1950.....		23	21	2	30	33
Los Angeles ²	Dec. 21, 1950.....	Nov. 1950–Feb. 1951.....	2	47	23	9	56	40
Milwaukee.....	May 31, 1950 ³	Feb. 1950–Feb. 1951.....	9	55	24	14	60	37
Mobile.....	May 25, 1950.....	Dec. 1949–Dec. 1950.....	7	28	24	4	51	28
Norfolk.....	Mar. 23, 1950.....	Feb. 1950–Feb. 1951.....	11	41	17	7	54	31
Richmond.....	June 25, 1950.....	Jan. 1950–Jan. 1951.....	7	60	20	12	74	29
Savannah.....	Mar. 6, 1950.....	Jan. 1950–Jan. 1951.....	10	64	26	14	85	29

¹ Following decontrol in Houston and Jacksonville, the Bureau selected a new sample of dwellings. Consequently, this data could not be combined into an over-all period.

² Because there were indications that anticipation of decontrol resulted in increases in Los Angeles ahead of decontrol, rent data were tabulated also for the period, February 1950–February 1951. During this period, rents for all units rose 10 percent; 54 percent of the rental units had increases, averaging \$10, or 25 percent.

³ The date of Federal decontrol (Aug. 5, 1949) coincided with the beginning of Wisconsin State control which permitted rent increases up to 30 percent. During this period of State control, mid-1949 to Feb. 15, 1950, rents for all units in Milwaukee rose 12 percent; 60 percent of the rental units had increases averaging \$8, or 20 percent. From mid-1949 to Feb. 15, 1951, including the period after State rent control was removed, the average increase in rent for all units was 25.7 percent.

centers—rent rises were the greatest, 13 percent or more over the 3 years from mid-1939 to mid-1942.

From mid-1942 to mid-1947 rent controls were relatively rigid. Legally, increases were permitted only for hardship, gross inequity, or when additional facilities and services were provided. As a result, during the entire 8-year period 1939-1947, the average rent increase for the 34 cities was only about 7 percent.

TABLE 2.—Percent increases in rents in 34 large cities under various stages of rent control as shown by Bureau of Labor Statistics rent indexes

City	Percent rise in rents including effect of new housing in period ¹			
	Prior to first major amendment in rent control act, Sept. 1939 to mid-1947	Relaxation of rent controls Mid-1947 to mid-1949	Mid-1949 to Dec. 1950-Feb. 1951	Over-all period Sept. 1939 to Dec. 1950-Feb. 1951
Decontrolled cities (date of decontrol)				
Birmingham (May 25, 1950)	14.8	19.0	26.8	73.2
Houston (Oct. 19, 1949)	7.3	19.2	22.6	56.9
Jacksonville (Aug. 5, 1949)	11.3	15.2	13.4	45.5
Los Angeles (Dec. 21, 1950)	6.6	19.5	16.1	47.9
Milwaukee (Aug. 5, 1949)	7.6	11.1	28.7	53.8
Mobile (May 25, 1950)	16.9	10.1	5.0	35.2
Norfolk (Mar. 23, 1950)	19.5	10.7	9.0	44.1
Richmond (June 25, 1950)	5.1	20.5	14.2	44.6
Savannah (Mar. 6, 1950)	21.0	9.5	13.1	52.4
Average			19.8	53.2
Controlled cities				
Atlanta	6.9	23.6	6.6	40.9
Baltimore	8.1	15.2	5.4	31.3
Boston	6.7	12.5	4.4	25.3
Buffalo	12.1	12.0	3.0	29.3
Chicago	8.2	20.4	3.8	35.2
Cincinnati	6.1	11.3	1.7	20.1
Cleveland	11.4	11.8	6.9	33.1
Denver	13.7	21.4	8.2	49.3
Detroit	10.2	12.5	3.1	27.8
Indianapolis	8.4	14.2	5.1	30.2
Kansas City	9.1	19.7	6.4	38.9
Manchester	9.7	5.5	5.4	25.4
Memphis	13.9	21.1	4.9	44.6
Minneapolis	4.6	19.5	5.9	32.4
New Orleans	9.2	15.5	5.3	32.8
New York	1.9	8.4	1.2	11.8
Philadelphia	8.8	13.1	2.5	22.7
Pittsburgh	3.5	11.6	2.0	17.8
Portland, Maine	8.9	7.5	2.3	16.4
Portland, Oreg.	10.9	13.3	9.1	35.7
St. Louis	6.2	13.6	4.2	25.7
San Francisco	6.4	10.5	3.3	21.5
Spartanburg	3.5	10.0	6.2	20.9
Seattle	13.2	15.9	5.7	38.7
Washington	3.9	7.9	5.3	18.0
Average			3.5	25.1
Average: 34 cities index	6.8	13.2	6.2	28.4

¹ Based on rent indexes for the period 1940-49 revised to include the effect of new rental housing. These indexes will be available shortly.

² Federal rent control instituted beginning in June 1942.

³ Decontrolled at the end of December 1950. No information available beyond Jan. 15, 1951.

During the period covered by the Housing and Rent Acts of 1947 and 1948, new construction was exempted from controls and landlord-tenant voluntary 15-percent increases were permitted. These increases were contingent upon the execution of leases extending from 12 to 18 months.² With this substantial relaxation of Federal rent control, rents advanced rapidly—13.2 percent in the 2 years from mid-1947 to mid-1949.

Under the Housing and Rent Act of 1949, landlord-tenant voluntary increases were no longer permitted, but Federal rent control was further liberalized to permit area-wide decontrol. Decontrol was subject to appropriate action by local or State government and could also be initiated by the Housing Expediter. (For results of earlier surveys, see March 1950 Monthly Labor Review, p. 253.) When decontrol action was taken by the Expediter, he could recontrol the area or any part of it, if he found that the subsequent rent rise justified the reestablishment of control. All nine areas included in the present study (as well as most other large decontrolled cities) were decontrolled as a result of State or local action; consequently, none is subject to recontrol under the current rent law. The average rise in rents from mid-1949 to February 1951 for the nine decontrolled cities was 19.8 percent. By contrast, in the other 25 cities, regularly surveyed by the Bureau which remained under control, rents rose 3.5 percent over the same period. (See table 2.)

Decontrol Action Among Nine Areas

Jacksonville was the first among the 34 cities to become decontrolled completely. This action became effective August 5, 1949, under a resolution of the local governing body. At the same time, the Milwaukee area was transferred (by State action) from Federal to State control which permitted rent increases up to 30 percent. In May 1950, State control was allowed to lapse, resulting in an average rise of 29 percent for all units for the over-all period mid-1949 to February 1951.

Houston rentals were released from control with the remainder of Texas in October 1949. Despite a fairly high vacancy rate, Houston showed one of the highest rent increases, since decontrol, among the 9 cities. The city councils of Savannah, Ga., and Norfolk, Va., passed a decontrol resolution which became effective in March 1950. The

Virginia Legislature, 3 months later (June 25), lifted control over the entire State. As a result of this action, Richmond reported even greater increases than occurred in Norfolk. In Alabama, Birmingham and Mobile were decontrolled May 25, 1950, when the legislature took action covering the entire State. Rent increases in Mobile after decontrol were less than in the other decontrolled cities, because of the reduced activity in Mobile shipyards following World War II.

Rents in Los Angeles city proper were decontrolled on December 21, 1950, following a series of

decontrol actions which had occurred among the suburbs during the preceding year. About 16 percent of the rented homes in Los Angeles were already renting at decontrolled levels prior to December 1950, because they were built in 1947 or after. These new units form an important part of the group not reporting increases after decontrol action. Excluding this group, approximately 56 percent of the remaining units showed increases between November 1950 and February 1951.

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Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

¹ These cities were among the 34 large cities where samples of residential dwellings are regularly surveyed by the Bureau. In late 1949 and early 1950, comprehensive housing surveys were conducted in the 34 city-areas to bring the Bureau's rent samples up to date and to obtain information necessary to reflect rentals for new housing in the index. (See Correction of New Unit Bias in Rent Component of CPI, Monthly Labor Review, April 1951.) The samples were chosen to represent white and non-white neighborhoods, densely and sparsely populated blocks, and old and newly developed housing areas in the primary housing market area of each city. (Each city area corresponds to the Bureau of the Census designation of the urbanized area, used in the 1950 Census, and designed to separate more efficiently urban and rural population around large cities.) Commercial rooming houses, hotels, trailers, and tourist courts were excluded.

The samples used to measure rent change were surveyed by personal visit to the dwellings in the fall and winter of 1950, and again by mail questionnaire in early 1951. The mail questionnaire samples consisted of from 600 to 850 tenant-occupied dwelling units in each area. The earlier surveys in Houston and Jacksonville were based on a somewhat smaller number of units in the old samples.

For detailed information concerning Bureau procedure in pricing rents see The Rent Index, Part 1—Concept and Measurement, and Part 2—Methodology of Measurement, Monthly Labor Review, December 1948 and January 1949 (also reprinted as Serial No. R. 1947).

² For earlier discussion of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 and its effect on rent movement see January 1948 Monthly Labor Review: Residential Rents Under the Housing and Rent Act of 1947.

Ceiling Price Regulations 17-26 and Wage Adjustment Order No. 1¹

Commodities Covered

TEN NEW CEILING PRICE REGULATIONS, a basic pricing policy, and the first Wage Adjustment Order were among the major developments in the field of price and wage regulations during April. Four of the ten regulations, all issued by the Office of Price Stabilization, established price ceilings for beef from the packer to the ultimate consumer; another, a Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation, was designed to result in a roll back of prices of many of the products covered at the retail level by late summer. The Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency promulgated a basic pricing policy to be followed by the Office of Price Stabilization in replacing the interim pricing regulations which superseded for the commodities covered, the general freeze order of January 25, 1951. The first Wage Adjustment Order, piercing the formula (whereby general increases were limited to 10 percent) and covering nonoperating railroad employees, was also issued by the Administrator.

Principal products of the petroleum industry, including automobile and aviation gasoline, residual and distillate fuel oils, naphthas, solvents, and natural gasoline, were placed under ceilings by CPR 17, dated April 5 and effective April 10. The regulation applies to sales at all distribution levels, except retail sales at service station outlets, and establishes the ceiling price as the highest price charged between December 19, 1950, and January 25, 1951.

Sales of wool yarn or fabric, by manufacturers, were placed under regulations by CPR 18, dated April 5 and effective on April 9. It allows manufacturers to add to their pre-Korean prices (based on their highest contract price during the 3 months ending June 24, 1950) dollars-and-cents increases in the cost of manufacturing materials and labor cost up to December 31, 1950.

Additional segments of the retail trade were placed under margin-type price control by Amendment 2 to CPR 7, dated April 5 and effective April 10. (For discussion of previous retail items, see Monthly Labor Review for April 1951, p. 410.) The new commodities are covered in the following

groups: Musical instruments, radio and television sets, phonographs, and records; housewares, notions, luggage, sporting goods; and silverware, chinaware, glassware, jewelry, watches, and clocks. An estimated additional 76,000 retail stores are affected by the amendatory regulation.

Ceiling price for sales and deliveries of tungsten concentrates was established at \$65 per short ton, f. o. b. shipping point, by CPR 19, dated April 6, effective April 16.

Dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for Exchange Standard wool and wool top, traded on the New York Cotton Exchange, were established by CPR 20, dated April 6. The maximum prices, set by this regulation, are \$3.535 per pound for wool futures and \$4.265 per pound for wool top futures.

Ceiling prices for coal, sold as bunker fuel at points on the Great Lakes and their connecting or tributary waters and at points at tidewater, were outlined in CPR 21, dated April 10. Ceilings are set at the highest amounts received by the supplier during the base period of July 1, 1948, through June 30, 1949.

A Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation fixes ceiling prices on many manufactured products in CPR 22, dated April 25 and effective on May 28. The ceiling is based on pre-Korean prices, plus actual increases in materials costs through December 31, 1950, and increases in labor costs through March 15, 1951. Among the products covered are: Radios, TV sets, refrigerators, washing machines, bedding, housewares, cereals, baked beans, baking powder, many building materials, many textile products, tires and rubber products, and paper products.

Beef prices, from the packer to the retail level of distribution, were placed under price control by four regulations, all dated April 30. CPR 23, effective for the accounting period starting on or about May 20, establishes maximum prices which slaughterers may pay for live cattle. It provides for further reductions in beef prices of about 4½ percent each after July 29, 1951, and after September 30, 1951.

Specific ceiling prices for all grades of most beef and beef products sold at wholesale were outlined in CPR 24, effective May 9. Further successive roll-backs are to be effective on August 1 and October 1, 1951.

Dollar-and-cents ceiling prices on beef cuts by grade, and most beef variety meats and beef

by-products at retail level, were established in CPR 25, effective May 14. Prices, fixed by the regulation, vary. They depend on store group differentials, based on marginal differences in volume of sales and special services rendered by individual stores. Further successive price roll-backs at the retail level are to become operative on August 1 and October 1, 1951. Similarly CPR 26 sets ceilings for Kosher beef cuts and Kosher beef by-products.

Over-all Price-Ceiling Policy

A new policy for determining whether price ceilings for an industry should be raised was outlined by the Economic Stabilization Administrator on April 21. It specifies that an industry will not be allowed to raise prices if dollar profits amount to 85 percent or more of the average for the three best years from 1946 through 1949. Profits are to be established before Federal income and excess profits taxes and after normal depreciation only, with adjustments made for any changes in net worth. The policy applies to industry-wide prices and profits and not to individual companies. Its main purpose is to determine whether ceiling prices should be increased.

Wage Adjustment

On the recommendations of a temporary Emergency Railroad Wage Panel (for discussion of factors involved, see p. 712 of this issue), the Economic Stabilization Administrator on April 24 issued Wage Adjustment Order 1. It approves the escalator clause increase, negotiated by the nonoperating railroad workers on March 1, 1951. By this action, the Administrator permitted the first rise in wages above the 10 percent allowable increase over January 15, 1950, levels, as outlined in General Wage Regulation 6. (For discussion see *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1951, p. 409.)

The adjustment order also approves any increases for other employees of carriers covered by "stand-by" agreements, patterned after the nonoperating railroad workers' contract; and it also applies to related employees not covered by specific agreements.

¹ Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 16, No. 67, April 6, 1951 (p. 3006); vol. 16, No. 68, April 7, 1951 (pp. 3033, 3039, 3043, and 3045); vol. 16, No. 70, April 11, 1951 (p. 3157); vol. 16, No. 81, April 26, 1951 (pp. 3559 and 3562); and vol. 16, No. 84, May 1, 1951 (pp. 3696, 3704, 3721, and 3739); *New York Times*, April 22, 1951.

Electric Utilities: Wage Structure, September 1950¹

ELECTRIC UTILITIES furnish relatively stable employment to many thousands of plant and office workers throughout the country. The earnings of these workers provide important indicators as to the general level of wages in the various economic regions. The data presented in this article are based on a study of September 1950 wages and supplementary benefits for selected plants in nine regions throughout the country.

Because of the outdoor nature of much of the work and the technical requirements of many of the occupational categories in the industry, the nonoffice labor force of the industry is composed entirely of men. Women staffed a great majority of the office occupations, although they constituted only a negligible part of

the workers in the operating and servicing departments.

Plant Workers' Earnings

Plant workers in the Nation's electric utility industry earned an average of \$1.58 an hour in September 1950. Wage levels varied considerably among the different sections of the country.² Average hourly rates ranged from \$1.40 in the Southwest to \$1.78 on the Pacific Coast. Regions, in addition to the Pacific coast, having wage levels in excess of the national average, included the Great Lakes (\$1.65) and Middle Atlantic (\$1.63).³ Averages below the national level in regions other than the Southwest were \$1.45 in the Border States; \$1.46, Southeast; \$1.49, Middle West; \$1.53, Mountain; and \$1.56 in New England.

Individual rates of practically all workers in the industry ranged from 75 cents to \$2.50 an

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of plant workers in electric utilities by straight-time average hourly earnings¹ and region
September 1950

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic ³	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain	Pacific
75.0-79.9 cents.....	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.9	4.1	0.7	(²)
80.0-84.9 cents.....	.3	.1	.1	.7	.6	.1	.5	1.2	.7	
85.0-89.9 cents.....	.5	.1	.1	1.4	2.1	.1	.6	1.6	.1	
90.0-94.9 cents.....	1.0	.5	.2	1.1	4.2	.6	1.3	2.1	.5	
95.0-99.9 cents.....	1.0	.7	.4	1.5	1.3	.2	1.5	5.0	.1	
100.0-104.9 cents.....	2.3	1.1	3.1	3.6	4.7	.3	2.3	4.6	2.6	0.1
105.0-109.9 cents.....	1.7	1.8	1.3	3.7	3.0	.4	2.8	4.9	1.4	(²)
110.0-114.9 cents.....	2.3	2.6	2.2	6.6	3.5	1.0	3.5	1.9	4.1	(²)
115.0-119.9 cents.....	2.7	3.0	2.5	4.9	5.2	1.5	4.3	3.4	4.0	.2
120.0-124.9 cents.....	2.7	3.8	1.4	5.5	4.8	2.3	3.2	3.3	3.8	.3
125.0-129.9 cents.....	4.3	3.3	5.7	6.9	4.1	2.7	5.5	5.6	8.0	1.0
130.0-134.9 cents.....	5.4	5.9	4.8	7.6	3.9	4.8	6.5	11.6	4.3	.9
135.0-139.9 cents.....	4.3	6.0	2.8	5.6	5.5	5.3	6.0	1.9	7.3	1.3
140.0-144.9 cents.....	5.7	7.7	4.4	5.4	7.1	6.8	7.2	3.9	4.8	4.6
145.0-149.9 cents.....	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.9	4.0	7.6	5.8	3.4	5.8	6.9
150.0-154.9 cents.....	5.5	7.5	6.0	2.9	4.1	5.6	10.0	4.6	4.7	3.4
155.0-159.9 cents.....	5.6	7.0	6.4	4.0	5.0	4.7	6.3	2.8	5.5	9.3
160.0-164.9 cents.....	5.3	6.1	4.5	4.0	3.4	7.3	4.7	3.7	3.5	6.0
165.0-169.9 cents.....	5.2	7.0	4.6	4.5	3.3	6.5	4.0	3.0	6.4	6.3
170.0-174.9 cents.....	5.1	3.3	6.6	3.9	2.1	5.5	2.1	6.5	2.3	7.7
175.0-179.9 cents.....	4.8	5.7	4.9	4.1	2.3	4.9	4.0	3.9	11.3	5.3
180.0-184.9 cents.....	5.6	6.6	5.7	3.3	9.6	7.1	2.3	3.5	3.9	4.6
185.0-189.9 cents.....	3.7	2.5	3.5	1.4	6.7	4.4	1.7	1.2	2.8	6.7
190.0-191.9 cents.....	5.0	3.4	5.1	1.8	3.3	5.2	4.0	4.1	6.6	10.8
195.0-199.9 cents.....	3.5	1.7	7.0	1.4	.9	2.1	1.6	3.3	.9	7.6
200.0-204.9 cents.....	2.1	1.7	1.4	.7	1.0	2.9	4.8	.8	2.7	3.4
205.0-209.9 cents.....	2.0	1.7	3.5	.7	2	1.8	.7	.7	1.2	3.1
210.0-214.9 cents.....	1.0	.6	1.1	.7	.8	1.2	.9	.5	.5	1.4
215.0-219.9 cents.....	1.9	.4	1.3	1.6	.8	2.8	.2	.1	.5	5.7
220.0-224.9 cents.....	.7	.6	.3	.3	.2	1.6	.1	.1	.1	1.4
225.0-229.9 cents.....	.6	.2	.9	.9	.1	1.0	.1	(²)	.1	.5
230.0-234.9 cents.....	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	.7	.1	.1	.1	.1
235.0-239.9 cents.....	.3	.1	.5	.1	.1	.4	.1	.4	(²)	.4
240.0-244.9 cents.....	.2	.2	.1	.4	.2	.1	.2	(²)	(²)	.6
245.0-249.9 cents.....	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	(²)	.2	.2	.2
250.0 cents and over.....	.5	.7	1.0	.8	.1	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	175,233	12,846	35,452	14,990	14,650	47,549	11,953	15,822	5,984	17,187
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.58	\$1.56	\$1.63	\$1.45	\$1.56	\$1.65	\$1.49	\$1.40	\$1.53	\$1.78

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² One large firm in the Middle Atlantic region was not included in the study, and no adjustment was made for its omission.

³ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

hour. The earnings of the middle 50 percent of these workers ranged between \$1.35 and \$1.82—a 47-cent spread. Although the earnings levels differed by region, the composition of the individual wage structures exhibited certain noticeable similarities. The earnings of the middle 50 percent of the workers in each region were spread over a broad range and extended on either side in a fairly symmetrical manner. With the exception of the Pacific Coast, the earnings of nearly all workers within each region were distributed from 75 cents to \$2.50 an hour. The Pacific Coast had the most compressed wage structure of any region, with rates beginning at \$1 an hour.

Occupational Earnings—Plant Workers

Among the occupations selected for special analysis, load dispatchers had the highest hourly average (\$2.10) in September 1950. Journeymen linemen comprised the largest occupational group in the study, and averaged \$1.82 an hour. Groundmen, another large group, averaged \$1.27. Other

numerically important occupations were: meter readers, \$1.36; substation operators, \$1.73; boiler operators, \$1.68; auxiliary-equipment operators, \$1.51; and troublemen, \$1.87. Janitors, averaging \$1.17 an hour, had the lowest rate level of the occupations studied separately.

Occupational earnings, in general, followed the same regional pattern of differences as prevailed among over-all averages. Individual occupations on the Pacific Coast usually had the highest levels and the Southern States the lowest. The extent of these interregional variations, however, was greater for the unskilled occupations than for the higher skilled jobs. For example, groundmen averaged \$1.12 in the Southeast region and \$1.53 in the Pacific region—a difference of 36 percent. On the other hand, a difference of only 16 percent existed between the rates of linemen.

The wage spreads between the low skilled and the high skilled jobs were larger in low wage-level regions than in those with high pay levels. Differentials between the rates for groundmen and linemen varied from 31 percent in the Pacific region to about 50 percent in the Southwest.

TABLE 2.—Average hourly wage rates (straight-time hourly earnings)¹ for men plant workers in selected occupations in electric utilities, by region, September 1950

Occupation and grade	United States		Average hourly rates in—								
	Number of workers	Average hourly rates	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain	Pacific
<i>Men Plant Workers</i>											
Auxiliary-equipment operators.....	4,058	\$1.51	\$1.55	\$1.54	\$1.48	\$1.26	\$1.54	\$1.47	\$1.42	\$1.40	\$1.79
Boiler operators.....	5,157	1.68	1.62	1.74	1.62	1.65	1.75	1.54	1.56	1.55	1.78
District representatives.....	2,042	1.59	1.54	1.64	(²)	1.72	1.78	1.47	1.65	1.92	(²)
Electricians, maintenance.....	3,953	1.84	1.73	1.83	1.72	1.71	1.90	1.86	1.85	1.80	1.99
Groundmen.....	9,105	1.27	1.28	1.31	1.15	1.12	1.32	1.20	1.21	1.25	1.53
Guards.....	647	1.33	(²)	1.42	(²)	(²)	1.44	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Janitors.....	3,369	1.17	1.23	1.27	1.01	.89	1.29	1.08	.90	1.08	1.32
Linemen, journeymen.....	14,164	1.82	1.75	1.89	1.68	1.73	1.80	1.67	1.81	1.82	2.01
Load dispatchers.....	1,035	2.19	2.33	2.28	2.16	2.10	2.22	1.95	1.94	1.92	2.36
Machinists, maintenance.....	973	1.86	1.68	1.90	1.73	1.86	1.94	1.83	1.67	1.71	1.94
Maintenance men, general utility.....	1,135	1.68	1.60	1.76	1.60	1.65	1.64	1.43	(²)	1.59	1.71
Mechanics, automotive.....	1,683	1.70	1.59	1.68	1.64	1.75	1.73	1.79	1.63	(²)	1.87
Mechanics, maintenance.....	3,236	1.75	1.73	1.84	1.71	1.70	1.73	1.65	1.72	1.71	1.84
Metermen, class A.....	2,198	1.79	1.61	1.88	1.74	1.81	1.81	1.68	1.77	1.76	1.97
Metermen, class B.....	2,274	1.59	1.48	1.61	1.56	1.56	1.62	1.49	1.53	1.53	1.89
Meter readers.....	5,965	1.36	1.29	1.36	1.36	1.30	1.42	1.31	1.14	1.30	1.53
Patrolmen.....	446	1.61	1.46	1.62	(²)	1.73	1.61	1.65	1.32	(²)	1.85
Service men, appliance.....	3,349	1.64	1.61	1.60	1.50	(²)	1.74	1.51	1.65	(²)	1.82
Stock clerks.....	2,640	1.42	1.39	1.44	1.34	1.42	1.48	1.32	1.21	1.46	1.65
Substation operators.....	5,350	1.73	1.66	1.72	1.69	(²)	1.85	1.68	1.41	1.67	(²)
Switchboard operators, class A.....	2,399	1.80	1.60	1.89	1.80	1.67	1.90	1.73	1.77	1.73	1.92
Switchboard operators, class B.....	1,306	1.53	1.41	1.76	1.56	1.39	1.57	1.67	(²)	(²)	1.81
Troublemen.....	3,990	1.87	1.89	1.95	1.71	1.90	1.94	1.77	1.71	1.77	2.06
Truck drivers.....	1,998	1.48	1.45	1.61	1.30	1.23	1.53	1.44	(²)	1.45	1.63
Truck drivers, groundmen.....	3,226	1.44	1.45	1.51	(²)	1.36	1.49	1.35	1.34	(²)	1.69
Turbine operators.....	2,701	1.67	1.60	1.69	(²)	1.65	1.79	1.49	1.71	1.73	1.82
Watch engineers.....	1,674	2.10	2.10	2.32	2.31	1.95	2.21	1.80	1.93	1.92	2.20
Watchmen.....	535	1.24	1.37	1.27	1.13	1.10	1.29	1.22	1.01	(²)	1.34

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² One large firm in the Middle Atlantic region was not included in the

study, and no adjustment was made for its omission.

³ Insufficient number of workers to permit presentation of an average.

Office Workers' Earnings

The electric utility industry employs a substantial number of clerical workers. In September 1950 approximately 28 percent of the total employment of the industry was engaged in office clerical duties.

Women employed as general stenographers constituted the largest single occupational group and earned an average of \$1.20 an hour. Accounting clerks and cashiers, also numerically important as women-staffed office occupations, averaged \$1.17 and \$1.13 an hour, respectively. Other important office occupations, employing women, and their average hourly wage rates included: clerk-typists, \$1.04; general clerks, \$1.19; and switchboard operators, \$1.21.

Stenographers who were required to take difficult and technical dictation, although relatively few in number, received the highest average for women (\$1.52). The largest group of men office workers studied was accounting clerks who averaged \$1.50.

Inter-regional differences in rates of pay for office workers were substantial. Rates for office workers, like those for plant workers, were gener-

ally highest on the Pacific Coast and lowest in the Southern States.

Supplementary Wage Practices

In many industries supplementary wage benefits tend to be more liberal for office workers than for plant workers. This situation, however, is not markedly characteristic of the electric utility industry; both plant and office workers, in general, receive the same nonwage benefits.

The 40-hour workweek was, by far, the most common work schedule for both plant and office workers in September 1950. A negligible number of plant workers and less than 7 percent of the office employees in the electric utility industry worked on schedules other than 40 hours a week. The Middle West was the only region employing substantial numbers of plant workers on schedules in excess of 40 hours.

Operations of three or more shifts were found in all regions. These extra-shift operations, however, were generally limited to certain phases of work, such as the generation of electricity. Consequently, comparatively few workers were employed on these shifts. Only about 9 percent of the total

TABLE 3.—Average hourly wage rates (straight-time hourly earnings)¹ for selected office occupations in electric utilities, by region, September 1950

Occupation, grade, and sex	United States		Average hourly rates in—								
	Number of workers	Average hourly rates	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain	Pacific
Men Office Workers											
Bookkeepers, hand.....	269	\$1.76	\$1.70	\$1.81	(²)	\$1.57	\$1.87	\$1.63	(²)	(²)	\$1.94
Clerks, accounting.....	2,080	1.50	1.38	1.64	\$1.46	1.50	1.46	1.27	\$1.43	(²)	1.79
Clerks, general.....	1,286	1.51	(²)	1.40	(²)	1.37	1.54	1.23	1.54	(²)	1.69
Clerks, order.....	154	1.27	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.26	(²)	(²)
Clerks, payroll.....	302	1.58	(²)	1.59	1.45	1.60	1.44	1.46	(²)	\$1.39	(²)
Office boys.....	440	.92	.85	.95	(²)	.83	.97	.84	.79	(²)	(²)
Women Office Workers											
Billers, machine (billing machine).....	788	1.14	1.13	1.48	1.07	1.19	1.09	.88	1.09	1.12	1.42
Bookkeepers, hand.....	102	1.31	1.44	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.11	(²)	(²)	(²)
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B.....	189	1.17	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.20	1.05	(²)	(²)	(²)
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type).....	349	1.28	(²)	1.68	1.11	(²)	1.20	1.08	(²)	1.16	1.53
Cashiers.....	3,043	1.13	1.13	1.24	1.06	1.19	1.20	.95	.97	(²)	1.45
Clerks, accounting.....	3,050	1.17	1.18	1.30	1.23	1.36	1.10	.97	(²)	1.26	1.56
Clerks, file, class A.....	192	1.26	1.37	(²)	1.30	(²)	1.29	1.27	(²)	(²)	1.58
Clerks, file, class B.....	396	1.02	1.03	1.12	1.03	(²)	1.06	1.00	(²)	(²)	1.26
Clerks, general.....	1,685	1.19	(²)	1.40	(²)	1.14	1.19	.98	(²)	(²)	1.38
Clerks, order.....	379	1.16	1.41	(²)	(²)	1.41	1.11	(²)	1.04	(²)	(²)
Clerks, payroll.....	503	1.30	1.27	1.41	1.32	1.33	1.24	1.01	1.20	1.35	1.64
Clerk-typists.....	2,067	1.04	(²)	1.11	(²)	1.11	1.06	.89	.92	1.00	1.33
Office girls.....	411	.87	.85	.82	.82	.86	.89	.88	.82	(²)	1.09
Stenographers, general.....	4,243	1.20	1.18	1.22	1.14	1.26	1.21	1.14	1.12	1.23	1.41
Stenographers, technical.....	314	1.52	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.47	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Switchboard operators.....	1,056	1.21	1.22	1.31	1.11	1.13	1.20	1.10	1.05	1.06	1.32
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	108	1.11	1.13	1.16	.99	(²)	1.19	.92	.94	(²)	1.32
Typists, class A.....	368	1.26	(²)	1.21	(²)	(²)	1.31	1.03	(²)	1.23	(²)
Typists, class B.....	365	1.00	(²)	(²)	.96	1.02	.97	.93	(²)	.99	1.24

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² One large firm in the Middle Atlantic region was not included in the study, and no adjustment was made for its omission.

³ Insufficient number of workers to permit presentation of an average.

plant employment was found on the second shift and less than 8 percent on the third and other shifts. The proportion of workers employed on extra shifts was similar in all regions studied.

A majority of workers employed on late shifts received shift premium pay. Normally the payment was a uniform cents-per-hour addition to the first-shift rates. The amounts of these differentials were typically 5 cents or less for second shift work and over 5 cents but under 10 cents for third and other shifts.

Paid vacations were granted to all workers—both plant and office—after a year's service. For over half the workers, the length of the vacation period was 2 weeks; the remainder received 1 week after the prescribed period of service.

Paid holidays were given to practically all plant and office workers. The number of holidays paid for, but not worked, ranged from 5 to 12. The majority of the workers received either 6, 7, or 8 paid holidays, but holiday practices varied among regions. Workers in New England received the most liberal benefits in this respect—nearly two-thirds receiving 10 or 11 days. On the other hand, nearly 60 percent of the workers in the Southeast region received five paid holidays.

Some type of insurance or pension plan was in effect in all establishments in the study. The cost of these was paid, at least in part, by the company. Nearly all workers were eligible for life insurance and retirement pension benefits. Health insurance and hospitalization plans were also widely found in the industry.

Establishments employing nearly 64 percent of the plant workers, had formal sick leave plans which did not require a waiting period for full pay during absence from work because of illness. While the number of days of sick leave varied considerably among individual establishments, 5 and 10 days a year were most commonly reported. Less than 60 percent of the office employees received similar benefits. However, establishments frequently maintain informal plans with respect to sick leave for office employees and such arrangements were not covered by the study.

Over 12 percent of the plant workers and 8 percent of the office employees received the benefits of limited-type sick leave plans. These plans required a waiting period before becoming effective and/or stipulated benefits below the normal pay of the individual.

Payment of nonproduction bonuses (i. e., bonuses dependent upon factors other than the output of the worker) were not frequent in the industry. Only about 10 percent of the workers received such payments, and in practically all cases these were in the form of a Christmas or year-end bonus.

—L. EARL LEWIS

Division of Wage Statistics

¹ This article presents a brief analysis of data obtained from a survey of wages and related practices in the electric utility industry. The survey included privately operated electric utility firms employing over 100 workers. Workers employed both in firms providing only electric service and those in the electric departments of utility concerns providing both electric and gas service were included in the study.

In addition to generating, transmitting, and distributing electricity, privately operated electric utility firms, in many instances, engage in such activities as street railway and bus transportation, telephone service, the production and distribution of steam heat and gas, and the sale of electrical appliances. In September 1950, nearly a fifth of the workers employed by electric utility concerns were estimated to be engaged in these allied services. The data in this report, however, relate only to those workers employed to provide electric service.

Straight-time wage rates or earnings (excluding premium overtime and shift differential pay) were obtained for workers in selected plant and office occupations and for all plant occupations regardless of occupation.

² The regions used in this study include: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Border States—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; South—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; Great Lakes—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Middle West—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Southwest—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ One large firm in the Middle Atlantic region was not included in the study and no adjustment was made for its omission.

Gas Utilities:

Wage Structure, September 1950¹

GAS UTILITIES are frequently operated by firms that also furnish electric services. Approximately 40 percent of the establishments included in this study supply both types of service. While many similarities with respect to the general pattern of wages and supplementary benefits exist, the differences between the occupational composition and the level of wages were sufficient to warrant separate studies. Data contained in this report are based on information from a study of wages and related practices for plant and office workers in the gas utility industry during September 1950.

Plant Workers' Earnings

Plant workers of privately operated gas utilities in cities of 75,000 or more population had average straight-time hourly earnings of \$1.47 in September 1950. Individual rates among these workers ranged from 75 cents to over \$2.50 an hour; over half the workers received between \$1.32 and \$1.65.

The lowest average rates during the period were in cities of the Southwest region² where plant workers as a group averaged \$1.16 an hour. Workers in the Pacific region received \$1.62 an hour—the highest level of earnings in the Nation. None of the workers in this region received less than \$1 an hour and fewer than one-half of 1 percent of the workers received below \$1.25. Over a third of the workers in the Southeastern and Southwestern regions, on the other hand, received average hourly earnings of less than \$1 an hour. Besides the Pacific Coast, the Great Lakes and Middle West regions exceeded the national average.

age. Rates in the Southeast, New England, and Border regions were below the average for the country as a whole. Earnings of plant workers in the Middle Atlantic region³ equalled the national average.

Because of the high-skill requirements and the outdoor nature of many jobs in the industry, the plant labor force was composed almost entirely of men. The occupational structure of plants varied from one region to another primarily because of differences in types of gas being distributed. In the New England, Middle Atlantic, Border, and Southeastern regions, manufactured gas was distributed by a majority of the gas utility concerns. Nearly all firms in the remainder of the country distributed natural gas. Despite some variations in occupational structure, many jobs were characteristic of all regions and of most establishments. Such occupations, including those related to the installation and maintenance of equipment, accounted for a substantial part of the total employment.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of all plant workers in gas utilities by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions, September 1950

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States ²	New England	Middle Atlantic ³	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-West	Pacific
75.0-79.9 cents.....	0.5		0.1	(*)	6.5	(*)	0.1	2.6	
80.0-84.9 cents.....	.5	0.1	(*)	0.2	7.9	(*)		1.3	
85.0-89.9 cents.....	.7	(*)	.1	1.1	5.8	0.4	(*)	2.9	
90.0-94.9 cents.....	1.4	.1	.3	1.3	12.9		(*)	7.7	
95.0-99.9 cents.....	2.2	.4	1.0	.9	4.7	1.3	1.0	19.4	
100.0-104.9 cents.....	2.2	1.0	2.0	4.1	5.3	.2	1.3	14.3	0.2
105.0-109.9 cents.....	2.4	1.6	2.9	4.4	8.4	1.2	1.7	7.3	(*)
110.0-114.9 cents.....	2.3	2.5	2.6	7.3	4.9	.7	.8	3.9	.3
115.0-119.9 cents.....	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.6	4.3	1.1	.9	4.9	.1
120.0-124.9 cents.....	4.2	7.3	4.0	9.5	5.2	2.1	2.4	4.3	.1
125.0-129.9 cents.....	5.2	6.0	7.8	5.5	2.4	5.0	1.9	5.4	2.3
130.0-134.9 cents.....	5.7	7.4	8.1	3.3	3.6	4.4	8.7	3.7	5.1
135.0-139.9 cents.....	6.0	10.3	5.9	9.5	3.3	5.3	9.2	2.4	2.0
140.0-144.9 cents.....	8.8	10.3	9.6	5.4	3.8	7.5	15.6	2.2	14.7
145.0-149.9 cents.....	9.0	13.2	10.1	5.1	1.8	12.7	2.9	6.2	5.6
150.0-154.9 cents.....	7.2	14.1	7.3	7.6	2.4	8.0	5.1	2.8	4.8
155.0-159.9 cents.....	7.3	9.6	9.7	4.0	3.8	6.8	3.4	2.8	10.4
160.0-164.9 cents.....	6.5	7.3	5.6	3.3	1.8	9.4	15.2	1.0	5.1
165.0-169.9 cents.....	7.1	2.3	6.2	2.4	2.1	10.3	6.8	1.3	11.4
170.0-174.9 cents.....	5.4	1.0	4.9	6.5	8.8	3.8	5.5	1.6	13.2
175.0-179.9 cents.....	2.6	1.3	2.6	2.0	.3	2.3	3.2	1.1	5.7
180.0-184.9 cents.....	3.3	.7	2.6	3.0	1.3	4.8	2.6	.6	7.0
185.0-189.9 cents.....	2.4	.5	1.0	.7	.8	3.5	6.3	.1	5.9
190.0-194.9 cents.....	2.2	.2	.6	6.4	.2	4.1	.9	.2	2.6
195.0-199.9 cents.....	1.2	.2	1.7	.8	.3	1.4	3.0	(*)	1.1
200.0-204.9 cents.....	.5	.1	.6	.9	.3	.3	1.3	(*)	.6
205.0-209.9 cents.....	.6	(*)	.6	.4		1.2	.1	(*)	.5
210.0-214.9 cents.....	.1	.1	.1	.1		.1			.1
215.0-219.9 cents.....	.2		.1	.1		.3	(*)		.1
220.0-224.9 cents.....	.1		(*)	.4		.1			.1
225.0-229.9 cents.....	(*)		(*)	.3		.1		(*)	
230.0-234.9 cents.....	(*)		(*)	.1					
235.0-239.9 cents.....	(*)		(*)	.1		(*)			
240.0-244.9 cents.....	(*)		(*)	.4		(*)			
245.0-249.9 cents.....	(*)		(*)			.1			
250.0 cents and over.....	.2		(*)	(*)		.8			
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	43,442	3,983	10,526	4,187	1,920	11,361	2,567	2,717	4,991
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.47	\$1.43	\$1.47	\$1.44	\$1.18	\$1.56	\$1.53	\$1.16	\$1.62

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for the Mountain region in addition to those regions shown separately.

³ One large firm in the Middle Atlantic region was not included in the study.

⁴ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Occupational Earnings of Plant Workers

Appliance servicemen, numerically the most important of the skilled groups studied, averaged \$1.63 an hour. Although some of the other skilled occupations had higher averages, the highest rate level reported (maintenance electricians) was only 10 cents above this figure. Laborers engaged in the installation and service of gas mains were the largest single occupational group studied and averaged \$1.18 an hour—5 cents less than the average for janitors and 12 cents less than the average for watchmen. Other numerically important groups studied were: Gas-main fitters, \$1.56; gas-main fitters' helpers, \$1.34; and meter readers, \$1.44.

Among individual occupations, wage levels on the Pacific Coast usually were the highest, and in the Southeast and Southwest they were the lowest. Interregional variations, however, were greater for the unskilled occupations than for the higher skilled jobs. For example, main installation and service laborers averaged 90 cents an hour in the Southeast and \$1.39 on the Pacific Coast—a difference of about 57 percent. On the other hand, a difference of less than 30 percent

existed between the rates of appliance servicemen in the two areas.

The differentials between laborers and appliance servicemen ranged from 23 percent in New England to about 67 percent in the Southeast.

Earnings of Office Workers

A sizable segment of the total employment of the industry was composed of office workers. A great majority of the office occupations, in contrast to the operating and servicing departments, were staffed by women. Women employed as accounting clerks and stenographers averaged \$1.18 and \$1.22 an hour, respectively, and were numerically the most important of the occupational groups studied. Other numerically important office jobs staffed by women were clerks, typists, \$1.12; cashiers, \$1.20; and billing machine operators, \$1.17. The largest group of men office workers studied was accounting clerks (\$1.56).

The same general regional pattern of differences, as noted for plant occupations, tended to prevail among the office jobs studied. Office workers on the Pacific Coast generally received the highest earnings while workers in the Southern States received the lowest.

TABLE 2.—Average hourly wage rates (straight-time hourly earnings) ¹ for men plant workers in selected occupations in gas utilities, United States and selected regions, September 1950

Occupation	United States ²		Average hourly rates in—							
	Number of workers	Average hourly rates	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Pacific
<i>Men Plant Workers</i>										
Auxiliary-equipment operators, gas production....	609	\$1.62	\$1.53	\$1.63	\$1.38	(*)	\$1.68	(*)	(*)	\$1.71
Boiler operators (firemen).....	451	1.49	1.46	1.55	1.32	\$1.04	1.63	(*)	(*)	1.63
Carpenters, maintenance.....	108	1.67	1.53	1.63	1.70	(*)	1.79	(*)	(*)	(*)
Drip rumpers.....	155	1.48	1.37	1.49	(*)	(*)	1.55	(*)	(*)	(*)
Electricians, maintenance.....	112	1.73	1.63	1.70	(*)	(*)	1.89	(*)	(*)	(*)
Engine-room operators.....	525	1.66	1.58	1.72	1.59	1.52	1.66	\$1.74	(*)	1.71
Gas-main fitters.....	3,021	1.56	1.44	1.50	1.45	1.34	1.62	1.60	\$1.31	1.08
Gas-main fitters' helpers.....	2,230	1.34	(*)	1.32	1.24	1.08	1.41	1.35	1.10	1.52
Gas makers.....	615	1.63	1.52	1.64	1.62	1.30	1.81	1.65	(*)	1.66
Inspectors.....	211	1.69	(*)	1.60	(*)	(*)	1.72	1.58	(*)	(*)
Installers, gas meter.....	1,356	1.58	1.51	1.48	(*)	1.53	1.53	1.63	1.43	1.74
Janitors.....	632	1.23	1.25	1.28	1.19	.94	1.32	1.25	.92	(*)
Laborers, gas plant.....	1,624	1.28	1.26	1.25	1.14	.84	1.47	(*)	(*)	(*)
Laborers, main installation and service.....	5,561	1.18	1.22	1.18	1.10	.90	1.28	1.34	.97	1.39
Maintenance men, general utility.....	338	1.67	1.55	1.76	(*)	1.69	1.71	1.60	1.34	1.80
Mechanics, automotive.....	476	1.66	1.53	1.62	(*)	(*)	1.70	1.74	1.42	1.72
Meter readers.....	2,182	1.44	1.43	1.39	1.42	1.23	1.54	1.53	1.11	1.54
Pipefitters.....	239	1.65	1.64	1.61	(*)	(*)	1.78	(*)	(*)	(*)
Repairmen, gas meter.....	1,242	1.58	1.61	1.62	1.50	1.52	1.57	1.65	1.38	1.73
Repairmen's helpers, gas meter.....	440	1.42	1.31	1.27	1.21	1.10	1.67	1.49	1.04	1.67
Servicemen, appliance.....	5,211	1.63	1.50	1.60	(*)	1.52	1.66	1.78	1.38	(*)
Servicemen, regulator.....	353	1.68	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.49	1.78	1.72	1.45	1.80
Truck drivers.....	583	1.51	1.39	1.46	1.33	(*)	1.74	1.55	1.22	1.65
Watchmen.....	271	1.30	1.33	1.20	(*)	1.03	1.40	1.34	(*)	(*)

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for the Mountain region in addition to those regions shown separately.

³ One large firm in the Middle Atlantic region was not included in the study.

⁴ Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Supplementary Wage Practices

In some industries, the practice with regard to supplementary wage benefits has been more liberal for office workers than for plant workers. In the gas utility industry, however, this distinction is not nearly as apparent; both plant and office workers are covered by similar provisions with respect to such policies as vacation pay, insurance, and pension plans, etc.

For both plant and office workers, the 40-hour workweek was, by far, the most common work schedule in September 1950. Slightly more than 3 percent of the workers were employed in excess of 40 hours; all other plant workers were employed under the provisions of a 40-hour workweek. Nearly 10 percent of the office workers were working less than 40 hours a week but the remainder worked 40 hours.

Extra shift operations in the industry are limited to certain phases of work demanding continuous operations, such as the manufacture of gas. As a result, fewer than 12 percent of the plant employees worked on extra shifts. In general, establishments, where the distribution of manufactured gas was predominant, employed a greater percentage of workers on extra shifts than

did establishments distributing natural gas. In the New England region where comparatively little natural gas was distributed, the percent of workers on late shifts was the greatest while in the Southwest where only natural gas was distributed about 1 percent of the workers were employed outside of the standard day shift.

A majority of the workers on late shifts received premium pay for shift work. Normally this payment consisted of a uniform cents-per-hour addition to the first shift rate for the affected occupation. In a majority of the instances, this premium amounted to over 5 and under 10 cents an hour for both second and third shifts.

Paid vacations were granted to all office employees and practically all of the plant workers after a year's service. The length of the vacation period was 2 weeks for about two-thirds of the workers (both plant and office); about a third of the workers received 1 week after a year's service.

Paid holidays were given to all plant and office workers. The number of paid holidays varied from 4 to 12. Approximately 60 percent of the workers received either 6, 7, or 8 paid holidays. Workers in New England benefited most in this respect; over half received 10 or more holidays with pay. On the other hand, over a third of the

TABLE 3.—Average hourly wage rates (straight-time hourly earnings)¹ for selected office occupations in gas utilities, United States and selected regions, September 1950

Occupation, grade, and sex	United States 1		Average hourly rates in—							
	Number of work-ers	Average hourly rates	New England	Middle Atlantic1	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Pacific
<i>Men Office Workers</i>										
Bookkeepers, hand.....	64	\$1.80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$1.86	(*)	(*)	\$1.70
Cashiers.....	89	1.60	(*)	\$1.70	(*)	(*)	1.58	(*)	(*)	(*)
Clerks, accounting.....	614	1.56	\$1.52	1.62	(*)	(*)	1.54	\$1.40	(*)	1.84
Clerks, general.....	233	1.68	(*)	1.61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	\$1.35	1.61
Clerks, order.....	147	1.54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Clerks, payroll.....	56	1.51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.47	(*)	(*)	(*)
Office boys.....	128	.89	.80	.93	(*)	(*)	.94	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Women Office Workers</i>										
Billers, machine (billing machine).....	296	1.17	1.01	1.32	(*)	(*)	1.16	1.29	.98	1.40
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B.....	78	1.15	(*)	1.20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Calculating-machine operators, (Comptometer type).....	190	1.31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.16	(*)	1.09	1.53
Cashiers.....	354	1.29	1.26	1.18	\$1.08	\$1.08	1.19	(*)	1.03	1.54
Clerks, accounting.....	719	1.18	1.17	1.30	(*)	1.18	1.10	1.23	1.08	1.82
Clerks, general.....	242	1.24	(*)	1.36	1.19	1.03	1.48	.99	(*)	1.37
Clerks, order.....	269	1.20	1.22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.23	1.18	(*)
Clerks, payroll.....	99	1.32	1.17	1.53	(*)	1.21	1.19	1.34	1.15	1.54
Clerk-typists.....	550	1.12	.89	1.11	(*)	1.01	1.09	1.13	1.08	1.33
Office girls.....	82	.91	(*)	.85	(*)	(*)	.96	(*)	.77	(*)
Stenographers, general.....	700	1.22	1.19	1.26	1.16	1.08	1.23	1.19	1.10	1.44
Switchboard operators.....	273	1.27	1.26	1.35	1.13	1.12	1.27	1.22	1.08	1.43
Typists, class A.....	122	1.30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Typists, class B.....	134	1.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.01	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for the Mountain region in addition to those regions shown separately.

³ One large firm in the Middle Atlantic region was not included in the study.

⁴ Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

workers in the Southeast received 5 days and only a small number of workers received more than 6 days with pay.

Some sort of insurance or pension plan—the cost of which was paid, at least in part, by the company—was provided by all establishments. Nearly all the employees in the industry received the benefits of plans providing life insurance and retirement pensions; health insurance and hospitalization plans were also available to approximately half of the workers.

Formal sick leave plans were provided by establishments employing about 80 percent of the plant and office workers. Under these plans no waiting period is required for full pay during absence from work because of illness. The number of days of sick leave varies considerably with individual establishments, but 5 to 10 days a year were most commonly reported.

Over 12 percent of the plant workers and 8 percent of the office employees received the benefits of limited-type sick leave plans. These plans required a waiting period before coming effective and/or stipulated benefits below the individual's normal pay.

Effects of 75-Cent Minimum: Wood-Furniture Industry¹

BY MARCH 1950, the wage level of workers engaged in the manufacture of wood furniture (except upholstered) in three southern areas was above the 75-cent minimum. In September 1949, from 6 to 13 percent of the workers earned less than 75 cents an hour. Adjustments following the institution in January 1950 of a 75-cent minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended in October 1949, did not result in substantial changes in wage-rate levels generally in any of these areas. By October 1950, however, general upward revisions of wage rates had occurred. The magnitude of such changes between March and October 1950 undoubtedly reflected the influence of the economic situation since the Korean outbreak.

Nonproduction bonuses (i. e., bonuses that depend upon factors other than the output of the workers) were paid to only about 10 percent of the workers. In practically all cases, these payments were in the form of a Christmas or year-end bonus.

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¹ This article presents a brief analysis of data obtained from a survey of wages and related practices in the gas utility industry. The survey included firms, in cities of 75,000 or more population, that distributed natural, manufactured or mixed gas through mains to domestic or commercial users. Workers employed both in firms providing only gas service and those in gas departments of utility concerns providing both electric and gas services were included in the study.

Straight-time wage rates or earnings (excluding premium overtime and shift differential pay) were obtained for workers in selected plant and office occupations and for all plant occupations regardless of occupation. Information on selected supplementary wage benefits was also collected for plant and office workers.

² The regions used in this study include: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Border States—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; Southeast—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; Great Lakes—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Middle West—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Southwest—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ One large firm in the Middle Atlantic region was not included in the study.

These findings are based on surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of wages in the wood-furniture industry in 10 selected areas in September 1949 and October 1950. In the latter survey, data for the three southern areas were also obtained for March 1950 to permit measurement of the immediate impact of the 75-cent minimum wage.

The Martinsville (Va.), Morganton-Lenoir (N. C.), and Winston-Salem-High Point (N. C.) areas are not necessarily representative of the entire furniture industry in the South, but they have the greatest concentrations of furniture manufacturing in that part of the country. Because of competition for labor, quality of furniture produced, and other factors, the rates paid in these areas are probably at least as high as those paid in other southern areas where the industry is not so highly concentrated.²

The wood-furniture labor force in the three

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of plant workers in the wood-furniture industry in 3 southern areas, by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ September 1949, March 1950, and October 1950

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Martinsville, Va.			Morganton-Lenoir, N. C.			Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.		
	Sept. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950
Under 75.0	7.0			8.7			12.7		
75.0 and under 80.0	14.0	23.5	4.4	11.6	18.5	8.8	11.6	21.8	6.3
80.0 and under 85.0	18.0	20.2	17.8	13.6	14.4	10.7	14.5	17.9	10.1
85.0 and under 90.0	13.7	13.2	19.7	13.9	14.3	13.4	18.9	18.0	16.1
90.0 and under 95.0	10.6	10.3	13.6	12.9	12.4	11.1	12.4	12.6	14.4
95.0 and under 100.0	10.9	8.5	9.3	11.9	10.8	11.8	9.6	10.1	16.6
100.0 and under 105.0	9.5	10.1	10.2	9.6	9.7	10.9	7.5	6.8	11.4
105.0 and under 110.0	8.0	8.9	7.8	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.1	4.3	1.5
110.0 and under 115.0	3.9	4.1	7.2	8.1	4.7	8.4	3.1	3.4	6.2
115.0 and under 120.0	1.6	1.4	5.3	3.6	3.6	5.8	2.1	1.8	3.8
120.0 and under 125.0	7.7	7.7	1.1	2.3	2.3	4.1	0.6	1.1	2.6
125.0 and under 130.0	1.1	8		1.7	3.7				7
130.0 and under 135.0	7	5	1.1	0.6	7	2.0	0.3		1.0
135.0 and under 140.0	1	2	7	5	6	1.7	4	5	3
140.0 and under 145.0	(1)	(1)		3		4	1	2	4
145.0 and under 150.0	(1)				(1)		1	2	2
150.0 and under 155.0	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	(1)	2
155.0 and under 160.0	1		3			1	1	1	2
160.0 and under 165.0			1	1	(1)	1	(1)	2	1
165.0 and under 170.0		(1)					(1)		(1)
170.0 and under 175.0							1	(1)	(1)
175.0 and over		2	2	(2)	(1)				3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	3,377	4,326	4,290	4,418	4,985	5,129	6,086	6,442	6,933
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$0.90	\$0.89	\$0.95	\$0.92	\$0.92	\$0.99	\$0.88	\$0.89	\$0.96

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.² Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

southern areas is composed mainly of men. Women accounted for only about 10 percent of the plant workers in Winston-Salem-High Point and for considerably less than 5 percent in the other two areas. Hence, significant comparisons can be made on the basis of all plant workers.

In September 1949, 7 percent of the furniture-plant workers in Martinsville, 6 percent in Morganton-Lenoir, and 13 percent in Winston-

Salem-High Point averaged less than 75 cents an hour. Wage adjustments from September 1949 to January 1950 were virtually confined to bringing workers up to the 75-cent minimum. Only one establishment in the three areas reported a general wage increase during this period.

Between September 1949 and March 1950, average hourly earnings of all plant workers in Winston-Salem-High Point increased 1 cent.

TABLE 2.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for plant workers in the wood-furniture industry in 3 southern areas, September 1949, March 1950, and October 1950

Occupation and sex	Martinsville, Va.			Morganton-Lenoir, N. C.			Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.		
	Sept. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950
<i>All plant occupations</i>									
All workers	\$0.90	\$0.89	\$0.95	\$0.92	\$0.92	\$0.99	\$0.88	\$0.89	\$0.96
Men	.90	.89	.95	.92	.92	1.00	.89	.90	.97
Women	.72	.77	.79	.75	.78	.85	.81	.82	.90
<i>Selected plant occupations</i>									
Men:									
Assemblers, case goods	.99	.96	1.00	.97	.96	1.04	.92	.96	.99
Assemblers, chairs	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.00	.98	1.04	.90	.88	.93
Cut-off saw operators	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.09	1.09	1.19	.95	.96	1.03
Glueers, rough stock	(1)	.90	.93	.92	.93	1.02	.85	.96	.92
Maintenance men, general utility	1.10	1.12	1.18	1.00	1.11	1.19	1.12	1.07	1.14
Off-bearers, machine	.77	.80	.83	.78	.79	.85	.78	.81	.87
Packers, furniture	.83	.84	.88	.85	.85	.92	.83	.85	.90
Rubbers, hand	.84	.82	.85	.85	.85	.92	.83	.84	.92
Sanders, belt	1.03	1.01	1.09	1.02	1.02	1.10	.93	.93	1.00
Sanders, hand	.84	.81	.85	.85	.86	.94	.80	.81	.88
Shaper operators, set-up and operate	1.04	1.05	1.10	1.06	1.06	1.15	1.02	1.02	1.10
Sprayers	.95	.95	1.00	.99	.99	1.07	.95	.93	1.01
Women:									
Off-bearers, machine	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.79	.84
Sanders, hand	(1)	(1)	(1)	.73	.77	.84	.81	.81	.89

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.² Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

However, earnings decreased by 1 cent in Martinsville and showed no change in Morganton-Lenoir. The decrease in average earnings in Martinsville is attributed to a 28-percent advance in employment, many workers having been hired at the lower levels of rate ranges. The minor differences in the proportion of workers earning either under 80 cents or under \$1 an hour further emphasized the slight effect of the 75-cent minimum between September 1949 and March 1950. These differences varied from less than 1 percent to not more than 3 percent in the three areas. In March 1950, from 20 to 30 percent of the plant workers, by area, had average earnings of \$1 or more an hour.

From March 1950 to October 1950, average earnings of wood-furniture workers rose 6 cents an hour in Martinsville and 7 cents in the other two areas. These increases resulted primarily from general wage changes. Most of the plants advanced pay rates by amounts ranging from 5 to 10 cents an hour or from 5 to 10 percent. The proportions of workers earning between 75 and 80

cents had declined by October 1950 to 4 percent in Martinsville and to 6 percent in the other two areas. In contrast, nearly half of the wood-furniture workers in Morganton-Lenoir and about a third in the other two areas averaged at least \$1 an hour.

Average earnings for all selected occupations studied rose between September 1949 and October 1950. Increases for about two-thirds of the job averages fell within a 5 to 10 percent range.

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¹ Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the areas is available on request.

The wage information summarized in this article relates to wood-furniture plants (except upholstered) having 21 or more workers. Approximately 17,000 workers were employed in October 1950 in plants of this size in the 3 southern areas studied.

² In a 1945 Nation-wide study of wood furniture, plant workers in the Southeastern Region averaged 56 cents an hour, compared with 59 cents in Martinsville (Va.), 63 cents in Morganton-Lenoir (N. C.), and 58 cents in Winston-Salem-High Point (N. C.).

Effects of 75-Cent Minimum: Men's Seamless Hosiery Industry ¹

WAGES for substantial proportions of workers in men's seamless hosiery mills were increased in three important areas studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as a result of the 75-cent minimum-wage provision under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act amendment effective January 25, 1950. In October 1949, 40 percent of the workers in the Hickory-Statesville (N. C.), 31 percent in the Reading (Pa.), and 13 percent in the Winston-Salem-High Point (N. C.) area, had averaged less than 75 cents an hour. By March 1950, the wage group under 75 cents represented less than 3 percent of the workers, in each area. Although other factors may have played a part, the minimum-wage amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act evidently was a major cause of the virtual elimination of earnings below 75 cents for experienced workers, between October 1949 and March 1950.

As the March 1950 wage distributions show (table 1), the immediate effect of the higher minimum rate was a marked concentration of workers

in the earnings intervals of 75-80 and 80-85 cents. At the other extreme, practically no change occurred in the proportion of workers receiving \$1.25 or more.

Earnings of women, who constituted approximately two-thirds of the total plant employment in each area, increased much more than men's earnings, between October 1949 and March 1950. The percentages of women receiving less than 75 cents an hour in October 1949 were 51, 38, and 18, respectively, in the three areas, as contrasted with 16, 17, and 7 percent for men. In each area in March 1950, less than 3 percent of either men or women were below that level.

Between October 1949 and March 1950, straight-time average hourly earnings of all workers increased 7 cents (from 83 to 90 cents) in Hickory-Statesville, 6 cents (88 to 94 cents) in Reading, and 3 cents (\$1.00 to \$1.03) in Winston-Salem-High Point. Average earnings of women increased in the three areas, 9, 8, and 3 cents, respectively; the corresponding increases in men's average hourly earnings were 3, 1, and 3 cents.

Among the jobs studied, differences between the highest and lowest occupational average earn-

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of plant workers in the men's seamless hosiery industry in 3 areas, by straight-time hourly earnings,¹ October 1949, March 1950, and October 1950²

Hickory-Statesville, N. C.

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	All workers			Men			Women			Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	All workers			Men			Women		
	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950		Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950			
Under 75.0.....	39.8	1.5	3.6	16.3	0.3	2.8	51.0	2.1	3.7	150.0 and under 155.0.....	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.8	0.1		
75.0 and under 80.0.....	12.2	37.3	25.5	8.0	19.4	10.7	14.2	45.8	32.0	155.0 and under 160.0.....	.7	.7	.6	2.2	2.3	1.8	(*)		
80.0 and under 85.0.....	11.9	15.4	13.6	10.7	8.9	5.9	12.4	18.4	15.6	160.0 and under 165.0.....	.4	.3	.4	1.3	1.0	1.5	(*)		
85.0 and under 90.0.....	7.2	10.1	12.3	7.0	8.8	8.6	7.3	10.7	13.9	165.0 and under 170.0.....	.4	.1	.1	1.2	.2	.4			
90.0 and under 95.0.....	5.2	8.7	9.3	7.0	10.0	7.8	4.3	8.2	9.9	170.0 and under 175.0.....	.1	.2	.3	.6					
95.0 and under 100.0.....	4.3	5.4	8.1	4.1	6.6	8.1	4.3	4.8	8.1	175.0 and under 180.0.....	.4	.4	.4	1.1	1.2	1.3			
100.0 and under 105.0.....	4.7	4.6	5.9	10.7	6.0	7.6	1.9	3.9	5.2	180.0 and under 185.0.....	.1	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1		
105.0 and under 110.0.....	2.9	3.0	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.4	2.0	2.0	4.3	185.0 and under 190.0.....	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3			
110.0 and under 115.0.....	2.2	2.8	4.5	4.6	6.1	7.7	1.1	1.3	3.2	190.0 and under 195.0.....	(*)	.1	.1	.3					
115.0 and under 120.0.....	1.6	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.3	4.3	.6	1.3	1.1	195.0 and under 200.0.....				.1	.4				
120.0 and under 125.0.....	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.9	3.5	.4	.7	1.0	200.0 and over.....	.1	(*)	.1	.3	.1	.4			
125.0 and under 130.0.....	1.4	1.6	1.8	3.7	4.4	4.6	.2	.3	.6	Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
130.0 and under 135.0.....	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.9	5.0	3.4	.9	.1	.6	Number of workers.....	3,624	3,303	3,811	1,164	1,051	1,120	2,460		
135.0 and under 140.0.....	.6	.8	1.3	2.0	1.9	3.2	.2	.2	.5	Average hourly earnings ¹	\$0.82	\$0.90	\$0.93	\$1.00	\$1.03	\$1.07	\$0.75		
140.0 and under 145.0.....	.6	.5	1.2	1.8	1.2	.4	(*)	(*)	.2										
145.0 and under 150.0.....	.6	.6	.3	1.9	1.8	.8	(*)	(*)	.1										

Reading, Pa.

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	All workers			Men			Women			Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	All workers			Men			Women		
	Oct.	Mar.	Nov.	Oct.	Mar.	Nov.	Oct.	Mar.	Nov.		Oct.	Mar.	Nov.	Oct.	Mar.	Nov.	Oct.	Mar.	Nov.
	1949	1950	1950	1949	1950	1950	1949	1950	1950		1949	1950	1950	1949	1950	1950	1949	1950	1950
Under 75.0.....	31.0	2.5	3.1	16.6	2.6	1.7	37.8	2.4	3.7	190.0 and under 195.0.....	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.4	
75.0 and under 80.0.....	10.3	27.8	20.9	5.2	16.5	14.6	12.7	33.5	23.8	195.0 and under 200.0.....	.2	.2	.9	.5	.5	2.5	0.1	.2	
80.0 and under 85.0.....	9.4	18.5	12.6	9.6	10.8	7.8	9.3	14.9	14.7	200.0 and over.....	.1	.1	.2	.5	1.0	1.2	.2		
85.0 and under 90.0.....	10.1	11.0	9.5	8.4	8.6	8.3	11.0	12.1	10.0	Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
90.0 and under 95.0.....	6.6	9.8	8.6	5.2	8.2	6.0	7.2	10.6	9.8	Number of workers.....	6,885	6,944	6,990	2,162	1,931	2,000	4,723	4,812	4,990
95.0 and under 100.0.....	5.3	6.6	7.0	6.1	7.2	6.2	4.9	6.4	8.6	Average hourly earnings ¹	\$0.88	\$0.94	\$0.99	\$1.02	\$1.03	\$1.12	\$0.82	\$0.90	\$0.93
100.0 and under 105.0.....	6.3	6.2	7.0	7.9	6.2	8.3	5.6	6.3	6.5										
105.0 and under 110.0.....	4.5	2.8	5.6	4.7	1.9	5.2	4.4	3.2	5.8										
110.0 and under 115.0.....	3.8	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.0	3.1	3.4	4.5										
115.0 and under 120.0.....	2.9	3.9	2.4	6.1	7.7	2.2	1.3	2.0	2.5										
120.0 and under 125.0.....	1.3	2.8	3.6	2.2	4.1	3.7	.9	2.2	3.5										
125.0 and under 130.0.....	1.8	2.4	3.0	4.2	4.8	4.5	.7	1.2	2.4										
130.0 and under 135.0.....	1.5	1.6	2.6	3.9	3.1	6.0	.3	.8	1.1										
135.0 and under 140.0.....	1.8	1.3	2.3	5.2	2.6	6.0	.2	.7	.8										
140.0 and under 145.0.....	.9	.9	1.7	2.2	2.9	3.2	.3		1.1										
145.0 and under 150.0.....	.5	.6	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.5			.5										

Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	All workers			Men			Women			Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	All workers			Men			Women		
	Oct.	Mar.	Oct.	Oct.	Mar.	Oct.	Oct.	Mar.	Oct.		Oct.	Mar.	Oct.	Oct.	Mar.	Oct.	Oct.	Mar.	Oct.
	1949	1950	1950	1949	1950	1950	1949	1950	1950		1949	1950	1950	1949	1950	1950	1949	1950	1950
Under 75.0.....	13.3	2.1	3.8	6.6	0.9	1.0	17.5	2.9	5.1	150.0 and under 155.0.....	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.8	3.6	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.7
75.0 and under 80.0.....	8.6	14.1	7.1	4.6	6.3	2.8	11.0	19.2	9.9	155.0 and under 160.0.....	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.8	3.3	2.8	.2	.2	.4
80.0 and under 85.0.....	8.1	9.3	7.0	5.0	5.7	3.2	9.9	11.6	9.1	160.0 and under 165.0.....	.9	.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	2.9	.2	.2	.2
85.0 and under 90.0.....	8.8	9.5	7.2	6.6	7.0	3.6	10.2	11.2	9.3	165.0 and under 170.0.....	.4	.8	1.3	.9	1.9	3.3	.1	.1	.2
90.0 and under 95.0.....	8.6	9.2	8.7	6.6	6.0	5.8	9.8	11.2	9.5	170.0 and under 175.0.....	.6	.6	.8	1.5	1.4	2.0	(*)	(*)	.1
95.0 and under 100.0.....	7.1	7.6	7.1	6.4	5.1	4.8	7.6	9.1	8.4	175.0 and under 180.0.....	.3	.4	.8	.7	1.0	2.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
100.0 and under 105.0.....	7.7	8.6	7.8	7.3	9.2	5.8	8.0	8.1	8.9	180.0 and under 185.0.....	.1	.2	.5	.3	.6	1.3			
105.0 and under 110.0.....	6.8	6.6	7.4	7.5	5.5	7.0	6.5	7.3	7.7	185.0 and under 190.0.....	(*)	.1	.3	.1	.2	.8	(*)	(*)	
110.0 and under 115.0.....	5.7	6.2	6.9	6.4	7.0	5.4	5.3	5.7	7.7	190.0 and under 195.0.....	.1	(*)	.2	.2	.1	.5			
115.0 and under 120.0.....	4.7	4.7	6.6	5.0	5.8	7.0	4.5	4.1	6.4	195.0 and under 200.0.....			.1		.3				.1
120.0 and under 125.0.....	3.9	4.8	5.9	6.1	7.3	7.3	2.5	3.3	5.1	200.0 and over.....	.1	.2	.1	.2	.4	.3			(*)
125.0 and under 130.0.....	3.9	3.5	5.7	6.4	6.3	8.1	2.4	1.8	4.1	Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
130.0 and under 135.0.....	2.6	2.6	4.3	3.9	4.3	7.0	1.7	1.5	2.7	Number of workers.....	6,793	7,516	8,140	2,888	2,904	3,001	4,205	4,612	5,139
135.0 and under 140.0.....	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.9	1.0	1.2	2.1	Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.00	\$1.03	\$1.09	\$1.12	\$1.15	\$1.21	\$0.92	\$0.95	\$1.01
140.0 and under 145.0.....	1.8	1.5	1.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	.8	.5	1.2										
145.0 and under 150.0.....	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	3.5	.7	.5	1.1										

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.² Data for Reading pertain to a November 1950 pay period.

(*) Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

TABLE 2.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for plant workers in the men's seamless hosiery industry in 3 areas, October 1949, March 1950, and October 1950²

Occupation and sex	Hickory-Statesville, N. C.			Reading, Pa.			Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.		
	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1949	Mar. 1950	Oct. 1950
<i>All plant occupations</i>									
All workers.....	\$0.83	\$0.90	\$0.93	\$0.88	\$0.94	\$0.99	\$1.00	\$1.03	\$1.09
Men.....	1.00	1.03	1.07	1.02	1.03	1.12	1.12	1.15	1.24
Women.....	.75	.84	.87	.82	.90	.93	.92	.95	1.01
<i>Selected plant occupations</i>									
<i>Men:</i>									
Adjusters and fixers, knitting machine (4 or more years' experience).....	1.36	1.36	1.41	1.28	1.31	1.38	1.49	1.47	1.55
Boarders, other than automatic.....	.89	.91	.97	1.08	1.10	1.23	1.10	1.15	1.21
Knitters, automatic.....	.91	.94	1.00	(³)	(³)	(³)	1.08	1.08	1.15
Knitters, string.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	1.08	1.09	1.19
<i>Women:</i>									
Boarders, other than automatic.....	.75	.84	.88	(³)	(³)	(³)	1.00	1.06	1.09
Boxers.....	(³)	.84	.86	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Folders and boxers.....	.75	.79	.83	.72	.83	.87	.97	.98	1.03
Examiners grey (inspectors, hosiery).....	.71	.81	.85	.72	.79	.83	.90	.92	.98
Knitters, automatic.....	.85	.87	.92	.86	.92	.99	1.00	1.00	1.10
Knitters, string.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	1.04	1.02	1.14
Knitters, transfer.....	.73	.84	.90	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Loopers, toe (1 or more years' experience).....	.81	.89	.93	.93	.97	1.02	.99	.99	1.07
Menders, hand.....	.86	.78	.80	.80	.81	.85	.85	.88	.94
Fairers.....	.73	.81	.86	.75	.84	.86	.87	.94	1.03

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.² Data for Reading pertain to a November 1950 pay period.³ Insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.⁴ Workers performing a combination job of folding and boxing.

ings decreased between October 1949 and March 1950 in each area. In Hickory-Statesville, for example, the range of 70 cents (from 66 cents for menders to \$1.36 for adjusters and fixers) in October 1949 dropped to a range of 58 cents in March 1950 (from 78 cents for menders to \$1.36 for adjusters and fixers). In the other two areas, decreases in the spread were somewhat smaller.

By the fall of 1950, additional wage adjustments, reflecting at least in part the post-Korea wage movement, had occurred. The level of earnings for all workers had increased to 93 cents in Hickory-Statesville, 99 cents in Reading, and \$1.09 in Winston-Salem-High Point. Whereas in the earlier period (October 1949 to March 1950) average earnings of men had generally increased less than those of women, in the March-October 1950 period the increase in average earnings for men was greater than that for women.

Average earnings for all occupations studied rose between October 1949 and October 1950, about two-thirds of the increases ranging from 5 to 15 percent. The selected men's occupations in each area, most of the women's jobs in Winston-Salem-High Point, and half of the women's jobs in Reading, showed greater increases between March and October 1950 than from October 1949 to March 1950. In Hickory-Statesville, on the

other hand, average earnings for most women's jobs studied increased more during the earlier period.

Virtually all mills in Winston-Salem-High Point and Reading, and nearly half of those in Hickory-Statesville, reported general wage increases between March and October 1950, which usually applied to all plant workers.

—FRED W. MOHR

Division of Wage Statistics

¹ Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the areas is available on request.

The wage information summarized in this article relates to men's seamless hosiery mills employing 21 or more workers. In October 1950 approximately 13,000 workers were employed in plants of this size in the 3 areas studied.

Wage Chronology No. 4: Bituminous-Coal Mines¹

Supplement No. 1

THE 1948 NATIONAL WAGE AGREEMENT between the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) and the associations representing the bituminous-

coal operators expired on June 30, 1949. Agreement on a new contract was not reached until March 5, 1950. This contract was to remain in effect until June 30, 1952, but prior termination on or after April 1, 1951, by either party on 30 days' notice, was also provided for. On January 18, 1951, however, the parties negotiated a wage

adjustment and extended the permissible termination date to March 31, 1952.

The 1933-48 wage chronology is brought up to date by the following additions:

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1949. Reprinted in the Wage Chronology Series, Vol. 1, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 970.

TABLE 1.—Changes in basic wages and hours in bituminous-coal mines in the Appalachian area, (after July 1, 1948)¹
OUTSIDE DAY WORKERS

Effective date	Normal schedule of work				Amount of wage change	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Days per week	Daily hours paid for—				
		Total	Work	Lunch		
Mar. 5, 1950.....	5-6	7½	6¾	¾	70 cents a day increase.	Flat amount added to previous 7½ hours' pay.
Feb. 1, 1951.....	5-6	7¾	6¾	¾	\$1.60 a day increase.....	Flat amount added to previous 7¾ hours' pay.

INSIDE DAY WORKERS

Effective date	Normal schedule of work					Amount of wage change	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Days per week	Daily hours paid for—					
		Total	Work	Travel	Lunch		
Mar. 5, 1950.....	5-6	8	7½		¾	70 cents a day increase.	Flat amount added to previous 8 hours' pay.
Feb. 1, 1951.....	5-6	8	7¾		¾	\$1.60 a day increase.....	Flat amount added to previous 8 hours' pay.

INSIDE TONNAGE AND PIECE-RATE WORKERS

Effective date	Normal schedule of work					Amount of wage change for—				Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Days per week	Daily hours paid for—				Pick mining	Machine loading	Cutting (short-wall)	Dead-work: yardage	
		Total	Work	Travel	Lunch					
Mar. 5, 1950.....	5-6	8	7½		¼	70 cents a day increase.....				Flat amount added to day's pay as previously computed, making a total of \$4.75 added to daily tonnage or piece-rate earnings plus ¼ of such daily tonnage or piece rate earnings.
Feb. 1, 1951.....	5-6	8	7¾		¼	\$1.00 a day increase.....				Addition to incentive earnings increased to \$6.35 a day.

¹ See footnotes in basic chronology.

TABLE 3.—Changes in related wage practices in bituminous-coal mines in the Appalachian area (after July 1, 1948)
HEALTH AND WELFARE BENEFITS

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Mar. 5, 1950.....	Operators' contributions to welfare and pension fund increased by 10 cents, to 30 cents per ton produced for use or sale.	The plan provides: <i>Pensions</i> —\$100 a month to workers retiring after May 28, 1946, at 60 or older with 20 years of service and employed in the bituminous-coal industry for at least 1 year immediately preceding retirement. <i>Death benefits</i> —\$1,000. <i>Medical health and hospital service</i> —provides for rehabilitation of disabled miners and hospitalization and in-hospital medical care to miners, their dependents, and widows and dependent children of deceased miners. Hospital service to adult dependents of living miners limited to 60 days a year. <i>Rehabilitation cash benefits and maintenance aid</i> —miners totally disabled or undergoing rehabilitation measures for 6 months or longer receive \$30 a month, if single, and \$10 additional for wife and each child. <i>Widows and survivors benefits</i> —Widows over 50, with no children, receive \$30 a month; widows with one child, over or under 50, \$40 a month, and \$10 for each additional child. An orphan receives \$20 a month with \$10 a month additional for each orphan in the same household.

¹ Effective November 1950, and as amended Mar. 5, 1951.

TABLE 4.—Full-time daily and weekly earnings and straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations in bituminous-coal mines, Appalachian area (1948-51)¹

Occupational group	Effective date			Occupational group	Effective date		
	July 1, 1948	Mar. 5, 1950	Feb. 1, 1951		July 1, 1948	Mar. 5, 1950	Feb. 1, 1951
<i>Inside day workers</i>				<i>Inside day workers—Continued</i>			
Motormen, rock drillers, and rubber-tired shuttle car operators:				Loading machine operators and cutting and shearing machine operators and helpers:			
Full-time daily earnings.....	\$14.24	\$14.94	\$16.54	Full-time daily earnings.....	\$16.48	\$17.18	\$18.78
Full-time weekly earnings.....	71.20	74.70	82.70	Full-time weekly earnings.....	82.40	85.90	93.90
5-day week.....	92.56	97.11	107.51	5-day week.....	107.12	111.67	122.07
6-day week.....	1.780	1.808	2.008	6-day week.....	2.060	2.148	2.348
Straight-time hourly earnings.....				Straight-time hourly earnings.....			
Drivers, brakemen, spraggers, trackmen, wiremen, bonders, timbermen, bottom easers, coal drillers and snappers:				<i>Outside day workers</i>			
Full-time daily earnings.....	14.06	14.75	16.35	Bit sharpeners, ear droppers, trimmers, car repairmen and dumpers:			
Full-time weekly earnings.....	70.25	73.75	81.75	Full-time daily earnings.....	13.03	13.73	15.33
5-day week.....	91.33	95.88	106.28	Full-time weekly earnings.....	65.15	68.65	76.65
6-day week.....	1.756	1.844	2.044	5-day week.....	84.70	89.25	99.65
Straight-time hourly earnings.....				6-day week.....	1.797	1.894	2.115
Pumpers, trackmen helpers, wiremen helpers, timbermen helpers, and other inside labor not classified:				Straight-time hourly earnings.....			
Full-time daily earnings.....	13.76	14.46	16.06	Sand dryers, ear cleaners, and other able-bodied labor:			
Full-time weekly earnings.....	68.80	72.30	80.30	Full-time daily earnings.....	12.73	13.43	15.03
5-day week.....	89.44	93.90	104.39	Full-time weekly earnings.....	63.65	67.15	75.15
6-day week.....	1.720	1.808	2.008	5-day week.....	82.75	87.30	97.70
Straight-time hourly earnings.....				6-day week.....	1.750	1.833	2.073
				Straight-time hourly earnings.....			

¹ Full-time daily and weekly earnings reflect gross pay for normal hours in effect at the time (table 1) including straight-time and premium pay for scheduled overtime hours. Straight-time hourly earnings exclude

premium pay for overtime. Shift premium pay is excluded from all figures as well as miners' expenses for tools, explosives, etc.

Consumer Finances Survey, 1951; Preliminary Findings

AN INFLATIONARY TREND in prices during 1951 is anticipated by purchasers of consumer commodities, according to a survey¹ sponsored by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The survey, conducted early in 1951, indicated that at least 7 in every 10 consumers believed that prices of the durable goods that they buy would rise during the year. At the same time only 4 in 10 expected increases in their incomes. About half of all consumers reported that their earnings in early 1951 were at a higher rate than in 1950. Approximately a fifth of the consumers surveyed reported lower earning rates in 1951. A comparison of total income received in 1950 with that received in 1949 shows the same proportions. In both early 1951 and 1950, about 70 percent of those surveyed reported that they held some liquid assets (bank deposits and Government savings bonds); but the proportion of such holdings which exceeded \$2,000 had decreased by 1951.

In 1951 a smaller proportion of consumers planned to buy new houses than in 1950. Fewer expected to buy new or used automobiles. About as many consumers as in early 1950 planned to buy other major durable goods (television, furniture, etc.), but plans were less certain than in 1950.

The survey findings, it is stated, "represent only one body of data indicative of tendencies in economic prospects and should always be viewed along with a wealth of other statistics reported currently through various governmental and private organizations."

Financial Expectations of Consumers

Imposition of controls late in January 1951 caused little immediate change in the belief that prices would go higher. Sizes of consumers' incomes and liquid assets held appeared to make no difference in their expectations concerning price rises; neither did opinions as to whether or not war was imminent.

The proportion of consumers who expected their incomes to rise during the year (approximately 40 percent) was 10 percent greater than

in 1950. However, nearly 40 percent expected no change in income, more than 10 percent expected lower incomes, and another 10 percent expressed uncertainty. The decrease in the proportion who planned to buy major durable goods may be partly explained by the fact that a considerably greater proportion expected price rises than expected increases in their incomes.

Financial Position of Consumers

Only about half of the consumers with higher incomes in early 1951 than at the time of the 1950 survey stated that they felt "better off." Reports of a worsened financial position since the time of the previous survey were somewhat more numerous than in 1950 and nearly as numerous as in 1949, at the bottom of a minor recession. (These reports appeared to be concentrated in professional and semiprofessional and clerical and sales groups, with incomes of \$2,000 and over.) Inflationary price rises, tax increases, and debts incurred probably account for this evaluation, notwithstanding that for the past year more than twice as many income increases as income decreases were reported.

Consumer prices in the year ending January 1951, as indicated by the Consumers' Price Index, rose 9 percent. This approximately offset a 9-percent rise in aggregate personal income after taxes, which Department of Commerce data indicated for the same period.

A current rate of earnings higher than in the previous year was reported by nearly half of all consumers; a lower rate was reported by a fifth. The median income rose from \$2,700 in 1949 to about \$3,000 in 1950. Professional and semiprofessional, skilled and unskilled, and clerical and sales workers reported increases most frequently. Farm operators, as in the previous year, reported a smaller proportion of increases and a larger proportion of decreases than other occupational groups. However, for farm operators, increases outnumbered decreases, in marked contrast with 1948-49, when the declines were one and a half times the increases.

Some liquid assets (bank deposits and United States savings bonds) were held by 7 in every 10 consumers, as indicated in both the 1950 and 1951 surveys. But the number of holdings amounting

to more than \$2,000 declined from 1950 to 1951, and, as shown in the former survey, the decline appeared to be concentrated in the group having incomes of \$5,000 or more.

Buying Plans for 1951

Uncertainty regarding availability, quality, prices, and credit appeared to have influenced consumers' plans for buying houses to a greater extent in early 1951 than in the previous year. Nearly as many of those surveyed were considering purchase of houses, new or existing, as in the record year 1950, but definiteness of intention was less marked. A smaller proportion planned to buy new houses; little or no change was apparent in the number expecting to buy existing houses.

Of the three-tenths of consumers who reported familiarity with recently effective regulation of real-estate credit, between 5 and 10 percent indicated that such regulation had influenced their plans. Two chief effects noted were withdrawal from the housing market and larger down payments.

Definitely fewer consumer plans to buy automobiles—either new or used—during the coming year were reported in early 1951 than in early 1950. Slightly more than 4 in 10 of those expecting to buy automobiles planned to buy them without credit—approximately the same proportion as in early 1950. Although little or no decline had occurred in the number of consumers considering purchase of television sets, furniture, refrigerators, etc., less certainty about making the purchases was indicated. A tendency was shown in 1951 by consumers to plan their purchases for the first rather than the second half of the year. Concern for availability of the items rather than belief that prices would increase appeared to be the influencing factor.

The survey did not measure certain factors which may have influenced decisions concerning purchases. These factors are (1) expectation of production cut-backs; (2) anticipatory buying in the past autumn and early winter; (3) lack of confidence concerning personal financial prospects; (4) a shift in preference as to allocation of disposable income. To the extent that consumers at the beginning of 1951 may have been unduly

doubtful concerning availability of goods and their own financial prospects, purchases later in the year may be larger than is indicated by early plans.

Attitudes Toward Forms of Investment

Preferences of consumers with incomes of \$3,000 or more as to forms of investment were included in the survey. Seventy percent of those surveyed in early 1951 indicated a preference for U. S. savings bonds and bank deposits together as modes of saving—compared with 80 percent 2 years earlier. U. S. savings bonds continued to be the favorite investment, being named as first choice by about half of the over-\$3,000 group in 1951. This proportion was somewhat smaller than in 1950, and reflected changes in the investment preferences of those with incomes between \$3,000 and \$5,000. Deposits of current savings in banks were preferred by about 10 percent in early 1951, compared with 20 percent at the beginning of 1950. This decrease had occurred principally in preferences of consumers with incomes of \$5,000 or more.

Real estate and common stock together were the first choice of 20 percent of those in the over-\$3,000 group in early 1951, compared with 10 percent in early 1949. As in previous years, the income group that most frequently expressed this preference was that of highest income, the \$7,500-and-over group.

As in the past, the most usual reason given for preferring savings bonds was their safety; next was the interest rate; and third the patriotic motive. Rate of interest was mentioned less frequently in 1951 than in 1949, but the patriotic motive was cited oftener. Reasons for preference of other forms of savings were not available when preliminary results of the survey were published.

Roughly a tenth of the consumers surveyed own some savings bonds that will mature in 1951 or 1952. The amount involved is less than \$200 in half the instances, between \$200 and \$999 in two-fifths, and \$1,000 or more in a tenth. About a third of those whose bonds would mature in 1951 or 1952 had no plans as to use of the funds. Of those who had plans, about three-fourths indicated some form of noninflationary saving, and approximately half expected to reinvest in savings bonds.

¹ Data are from Selected Preliminary Results of the 1951 Survey of Consumer Finances (in Federal Reserve Bulletin, Federal Reserve System, Washington, April 1951, p. 385).

The Sixth Annual Survey of Consumer Finances, which was sponsored by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, was conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. Release of preliminary findings was made possible by an experimental program to speed the tabulation of certain parts of the survey in which usefulness of the data depends in part on their timeliness.

The preliminary findings are based on simplified tabulations of about 2,800 interviews in January and February 1951, in 66 sampling areas throughout the country. An additional 600 interviews will be included in the final figures to be published early in the summer of 1951. The interview unit is the "consumer spending unit," ordinarily a family in which income was pooled for living expenses.

Agreement Expirations and Wage Adjustment Provisions

SLIGHTLY MORE than 5 million workers—about a third of all those estimated to be under labor-management agreements—are covered by 188 significant contracts, in a special listing by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Each of the contracts covers at least 5 thousand workers. Some agreements—such as the bituminous coal, General Motors, and nonoperating railroad employees—prescribe the wages and working conditions of several hundred thousand workers.

About 25 percent of the 5 million workers are covered by contracts scheduled to expire in 1951,

29 percent in 1952, 26 percent in 1953, 5 percent in 1954, and the remaining 15 percent in 1955:

Year of expiration	Number of agreements	Workers covered
Total	188	5,096,000
1951	69	1,278,000
1952	76	1,496,000
1953	17	1,316,000
1954	9	266,000
1955	17	740,000

Interim wage reopenings are scheduled for 10 percent of the 5 million workers in 1951 and 28 percent in 1952.

Automatic deferred wage increases (usually 4 cents an hour, effective on the anniversary date or dates of the agreement) are provided in contracts covering 15 percent of the workers.

Adjustment of wages according to changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index is specified in contracts involving 40 percent of the workers. With few exceptions, the escalator formulas call for quarterly adjustments of 1 cent for each 1 point, or of 1 cent for each 1.14 point change in the CPI.

Expirations and Wage Adjustments

Contracts between the Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and the Meat Cutters (AFL) and the Big Four—Swift, Armour, Wilson, and Cudahy—do not expire until August 1952, but may be reopened for wage negotiations after February 11, 1952. A wage increase agreed upon in the spring of 1951 by the employers and unions was under review by the Wage Stabilization Board in April.

The American Woolen Co. contract, largest in the woolen-textile industry in terms of number of workers covered, extends until March 1952, with quarterly cost-of-living adjustments throughout the term of the agreement.

The contract covering the New Bedford-Fall River (Mass.) Cotton Textile Manufacturers, usually the pattern setter for the Northern branch of the industry, runs until March 1953 and provides for quarterly cost-of-living adjustments.

Major contracts in men's clothing expire between April and August 1952, but are subject to interim wage reopenings. Women's dress contracts run until January 1954 but may be reopened for wage negotiations if the cost of living increases or decreases. In the women's cloak and suit industry, contracts are scheduled to expire in May 1951.

In the paper industry, contracts covering the two largest employing units—Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers and the International Paper Co.—expire in May 1951.

The company-wide contract between the United Rubber Workers (CIO) and United States Rubber Co. expires in June 1951. The Goodrich and Firestone contracts provide for reopening after June 1, 1951. The Goodyear contract extends until February 1953, but may be reopened on 30 days' notice at any time.

Contracts between International Harvester, Allis-Chalmers, and Deere & Co., and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) extend into 1955. All

provide for quarterly cost-of-living adjustments and annual improvement increases. International Harvester's contracts with the United Electrical-Farm Equipment Workers (Ind.) which expire in June 1952, provide for quarterly cost-of-living adjustments and a 4 cents an hour increase in August 1951.

The Westinghouse Electric Corp. contracts with both the CIO and independent electrical unions expire in September 1951 and October 1951, respectively. Both provide for wage reopening in April 1951. The contract between General Electric and Electrical (IUE-CIO) runs until September 1951. General Electric's contract with Electrical (UE-Ind.) extends until September 1952 but is reopenable at 6-month intervals. The General Motors-Electrical (IUE-CIO) agreement extending into 1955 provides for quarterly cost-of-living adjustments and automatic annual increases.

The United Automobile Workers (CIO) contracts with the major automobile companies run for 5 years, expiring in 1955. All of the contracts require cost-of-living adjustments at 3-month intervals and annual improvement increases of 4 cents per hour.

In the aircraft industry, the majority of the contracts expire between May and November 1951. Several extend into 1952 but have wage reopening dates in the latter half of 1951.

The Pacific Coast Shipbuilding agreement expires in June 1951. On the East Coast, the contract covering the largest employer, Bethlehem Steel's Shipbuilding Division, runs until the end of 1951.

The contract covering 1 million nonoperating railroad employees extends until October 1, 1953, with quarterly cost-of-living adjustments throughout the term of the agreement. It may be reopened after July 1, 1952, for discussion of further wage adjustments if Government wage stabilization policy permits so-called annual improvement wage increases. Contracts in this industry, unless otherwise specified, may be reopened on 30 days' notice in accordance with the Railway Labor Act.

On the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the National Maritime Union (CIO) contract covering dry cargo and passenger vessels is scheduled to expire

in June 1951, while the NMU's tanker contract is reopenable for wage negotiations at the same time. On the Pacific Coast, the Seafarers (AFL) contract runs until September 1951.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) contract covering Pacific Coast longshoremen expires in June 1951. The contract for the New York area, held by the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL), runs until September 1951.

A substantial proportion of the Bell Telephone System employees is involved in June and July

1951 contract expirations. The Western Union-Telegraphers (AFL) agreement extends until March 1952.

Expiration dates of major agreements in the coal mining, basic steel, glass, and aluminum industries fall between November 1951 and May 1952. Details for the agreements are shown in the appended listing.¹

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

² Contracts on file with the Bureau as of April 10, 1951. Several contracts, submitted in confidence, have been omitted from the listing. A few others were omitted because the old contract had expired and a new one had not yet been signed at the time the listing was prepared.

Company and location	Union	Workers covered (approximate number)	Expiration date	Wage reopening	Escalator adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Meat Packing</i>						
Armour & Co. (Interstate).....	Packinghouse (CIO).	30,000	August 1952.	Once between Feb. 11, 1951, and Aug. 11, 1951, and once between Feb. 11, 1952, and Aug. 11, 1952.		
Do.....	Meat Cutters (AFL)	6,000				
Swift & Co. (Interstate).....	Packinghouse (CIO).	18,800				
Do.....	Meat Cutters (AFL).	5,000				
Do.....	Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (Ind.).	7,900				
Wilson & Co. (Interstate).....	Packinghouse (CIO).	10,000				
Cudahy Packing Co. (Interstate).	.....do.....	11,000				
<i>Fruit and Vegetable Canning and Processing</i>						
California Processors & Growers, Inc. (Intrastate: Calif.).	Teamsters (AFL)...	60,000 (peak employment)	February 1952.			
Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J.	Local Industrial Union (CIO).	5,000	.....do.....			
<i>Brewing</i>						
Brewers Board of Trade, New York, N. Y.	Brewery (CIO).....	7,000	May 1952.			
Brewing Proprietors of Milwaukee, Wis.	.....do.....	5,900	February 1952.	On 60-day notice prior to Mar. 1, 1952.		
<i>Tobacco</i>						
American Tobacco Co. (Interstate: N. C. & Va.).	Tobacco (AFL).....	19,000	December 1951.			
Cigar Manufacturers Association of Tampa, Fla.	Cigar (AFL).....	5,000	June 1952.	On 30-day notice prior to June 30, 1951.		

Company and location	Union	Work- ers covered (approx- imate num- ber)	Expira- tion date	Wage reopening	Escalator adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Textiles</i>						
New Bedford Cotton Manu- facturers' Association and Fall River Textile Manu- facturers (Intrastate: Mass.).	Textile (CIO).....	30,000	March 1953.	March 1952.....	Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.), 1 cent for 1.14 points.	
American Woolen Co. (Inter- state).	.....do.....	20,000	March 1952.	.....do.....	.....do.....	
Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manu- facturers (Interstate).	Hosiery (Ind.).....	11,000	August 1951.			
Alexander Smith & Sons Car- pet Co., Yonkers, N. Y.	Textile (CIO).....	6,800	June 1952.	On 60-day notice after June 3, 1951.		
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. (Interstate: N. Y. & Conn.).	.....do.....	5,300	.....do.....	.....do.....		
<i>Apparel</i>						
Shirt Institute and Leisure- wear Manufacturers Associa- tion, New York, N. Y.	Clothing (CIO).....	15,000	August 1952.	On 60-day notice at any time.		
Cloett Peabody & Co. (Inter- state).	.....do.....	7,300	.....do.....	On 30-day notice at any time.		
Clothiers Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.	.....do.....	13,000	April 1952.	On 90-day notice prior to any anniversary date of con- tract.		
New York Clothing Manu- facturers Association (Intra- state: N. Y.).	.....do.....	40,000	July 1952.	At any time, if change in national wage policy or other causes substantially affect the clothing industry.		
Popular Price Dress Manu- facturers Association, New York, N. Y.	Ladies' Garment (AFL).....	7,600				
United Popular Dress Manu- facturers Association, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	35,000				
United Better Dress Manu- facturers Association, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	25,200				
Waist and Dress Manu- facturers Association, Phila- delphia, Pa.	.....do.....	12,000	January 1954.	In event of change in cost of living either party has the right to demand an increase (or decrease) in wages.		
National Dress Manufacturers Association, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	10,200				
Affiliated Dress Manufacturers New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	9,300				
Allied Underwear Association, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	10,000	June 1953.	.....do.....		
United Knitwear Manu- facturers League, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	6,000	July 1954.	.....do.....		
Associated Corset & Brassiere Manufacturers Association, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	5,000	Decem- ber 1952.	If BLS-CPI increases 5 per- cent above level of Jan- uary 1950.		
Children's Dress, Cotton Dress & Sportswear Con- tractors Association, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	6,000	.....do.....	In event of change in cost of living.		
Fleeters, Stitchers & Embroid- ery Association, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	7,500	August 1952.	.....do.....		
American Cloak & Suit Manu- facturers Association.						
Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manu- facturers Association.	.....do.....	60,000	May 1951.	In event BLS-CPI increases 5 percent above level at time of last wage adjust- ment.		
Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association (Interstate: N. Y., N. J., and Conn.).						

Company and location	Union	Workers covered (approximate number)	Expiration date	Wage reopening	Escalator adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Apparel—Con.</i>						
Eastern Women's Headwear Association (Interstate: N. Y. and N. J.).	Hatters (AFL).....	11,000	December 1951.			
Clothing Manufacturers Association, Philadelphia, Pa.	Clothing (CIO).....	20,000	May 1952.	On 60-day notice prior to any anniversary date of contract.		
Infant and Juvenile Suit and Sportswear Manufacturers Association, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	5,000	.....do.....	On 15-day notice in event of change in cost of living, inflation or deflation.		
<i>Glass</i>						
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. (Interstate).	Glass (CIO).....	12,000	.....do.....			
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. (Interstate).	.....do.....	8,600	.....do.....			
Owens-Illinois Glass Co. (Interstate).	Glass Bottle (AFL).....	7,500	September 1952.	September 1951.		
Corning Glass Works (Interstate: N. Y.).	Flint Glass (AFL).....	5,500	January 1952.			
<i>Pottery</i>						
U. S. Potters Association (Interstate).	Potters (AFL).....	16,000	September 1951.			
<i>Paper and Allied Products</i>						
Pacific Coast Association of Pulp & Paper Manufacturers (Interstate: Wash., Oreg., Calif.).	Pulp (AFL), Paper (AFL).....	15,700	May 1951.			
International Paper Co.—Southern Kraft Div. (Interstate).	Pulp (AFL), Paper (AFL), Machinists (AFL).....	11,500	.....do.....			
International Paper Co.—Northern Mills (Interstate).	Pulp (AFL), Paper (AFL), Firemen (AFL).....	5,000	.....do.....			
Wall Paper Institute, New York, N. Y.	Wall Paper (AFL).....	6,000	August 1951.			
<i>Chemicals</i>						
Celanese Corp. of America, Cumberland, Md.	Textile (CIO).....	5,500	.....do.....			
Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.	Dist. 80-Mine Workers (Ind.).....	5,400	July 1953.		Quarterly (Jan., Apr., July, Oct.) 1 cent for 1 point.	4 cents, July 1951; 5 cents, June 1952.
American Viscose Corp. (Interstate).	Textile (CIO).....	15,500	November 1951.	On 60-day notice, after June 1, 1951.		
<i>Petroleum Refining</i>						
Sinclair Refining Co. (Interstate).	Oil (CIO).....	10,000	June 1951.			
Standard Oil Co., Whiting, Ind.	Central States Petroleum Union (Ind.).....	7,000	February 1952.	During 90-day period prior to Oct. 28, 1951.		
<i>Rubber</i>						
U. S. Rubber Co. (Interstate)...	Rubber (CIO).....	34,000	June 1951.			
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. (Interstate).	.....do.....	22,000	July 1952.	On 30-day notice on or after June 1, 1951.		
B. F. Goodrich Co. (Interstate).	.....do.....	15,000	April 1952.	On 30-day notice on or after May 31, 1951.		
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (Interstate).	.....do.....	25,000	February 1953.	On 30-day notice at any time.		

Company and location	Union	Workers covered (approximate number)	Expiration date	Wage reopening	Escalator adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Leather and Leather Products</i>						
Massachusetts Shoe Manufacturers (Intrastate: Mass.).	Shoe (CIO).....	12,000	December 1951.			
Standard Agreement Covering Manufacturers of Ladies' Pocketbooks and Leather Novelties, New York, N. Y.	Pocketbook Workers Union of New York (Ind.).	10,500	June 1951.			
National Authority for the Ladies' Handbag Industry, New York, N. Y.	do.....	8,600	May 1951.			
Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers Association (Intrastate: Mass.).	Fur and Leather (Ind.).	6,000	April 1953.	March 1952.		
Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade, New York, N. Y.	Shoe (CIO).....	5,000	November 1951.			
<i>Basic Steel</i>						
U. S. Steel Corp. (Interstate)...	Steel (CIO).....	180,000	December 1951.			
Bethlehem Steel Co. (Interstate).	do.....	65,000	do.....			
Republic Steel Corp. (Interstate).	do.....	58,000	do.....			
Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. (Intrastate: Pa.).	do.....	25,000	do.....			
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. (Interstate).	do.....	20,000	do.....			
Inland Steel Co. (Interstate)...	do.....	14,000	do.....			
Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. (Interstate).	do.....	12,000	do.....			
Great Lakes Steel Corp., Ecorse, Mich.	do.....	10,400	do.....			
Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. (Interstate).	do.....	9,600	January 1952.			
Sharon Steel Corp. (Interstate)...	do.....	7,200	December 1951.			
Wheeling Steel Corp. (Interstate).	do.....	12,200	do.....			
<i>Aluminum</i>						
Aluminum Co. of America (Interstate).	Steel (CIO).....	15,000	November 1951.			
Do.....	Federal Labor Unions (AFL).	6,500	do.....			
<i>Electrical Equipment and Appliances</i>						
Westinghouse Electric Corp. (Interstate).	Electrical (IUE-CIO).	42,800	September 1951.	April 1951.		
Do.....	Electrical (UE-Ind.).	15,900	October 1951.	do.....		
Westinghouse Electric Corp. (Interstate).	Federation of Westinghouse Salaried Unions (Ind.).	12,600	do.....	do.....		
General Electric Co. (Interstate).	Electrical (IUE-CIO).	55,000	September 1951.			
Do.....	Electrical (UE-Ind.).	42,500	September 1952.	September 1951 and March 1952.		

Company and location	Union	Workers covered (approximate number)	Expiration date	Wage reopening	Escalator adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Electrical Equipment and Appliances—Continued</i>						
Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co. (Interstate: Ill. and Mo.).	Electrical (IUE-CIO).	5,600	September 1952.	On 60-day notice after Jan. 1, 1951.		
General Motors Corp. (Interstate).	do.	30,000	May 1955.		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.) 1 cent to 1.14 points.	4 cents per hour in May of 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954.
Radio Corp. of America, Camden, N. J.	do.	6,000	May 1953.	Any time after April 1, 1952.		
Electronics Manufacturers Association (Interstate: N. Y. and N. J.).	do.	5,000	June 1951.			
<i>Agricultural Machinery</i>						
International Harvester Co. (Interstate).	Automobile (CIO).	24,000	August 1955.		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.) 1 cent to 1.14 points.	4 cents per hour in August of 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954.
International Harvester Co. (Interstate).	Electrical-Farm Equipment (UE-Ind.).	27,000	June 1952.		do.	4 cents per hour in August 1951.
Deere & Co. (Interstate).	Automobile (CIO).	13,000	July 1955.		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.) 1 percent for each 1.7 points.	3 percent in August of 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954.
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.	do.	18,000	July 1952.	June 1951.		
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. West Allis, Wis.	do.	11,100	July 1955.		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.) 1 cent to 1.14 points.	4 cents per hour in July of 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954.
Minneapolis-Moline Co. (Intrastate: Minn.).	Electrical (UE-Ind.).	6,000	September 1952.		Semi-annual (Jan. and July) 1 cent for 1.1 points.	4 cents per hour in July 1951.
<i>Other Machinery and Fabricated Metal Products</i>						
Automotive Tool & Die Manufacturers Association, Detroit, Mich.	Automobile (CIO).	6,500	May 1953.		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.) 1 cent for 1.14 points.	4 cents per hour in June of 1951 and 1952.
National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio.	National Cash Register employees' Union (Ind.).	10,000	April 1954.		do.	
Westinghouse Air-Brake Co., Wilmerding, Pa.	Electrical (UE-Ind.).	5,600	May 1951.			
Stanley Works (Intrastate: Conn.).	Machinists (AFL).	5,000	December 1951.			
Manufacturers' Protective & Development Association (Intrastate: Mich.).	Molders (AFL).	8,000	do.			
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Minneapolis, Minn.	Electrical (IUE-CIO).	5,200	February 1952.			
California Metal Trades Association (Intrastate: Calif.).	Machinists (AFL).	5,000	June 1953.		Semi-annual (July & Dec.) 1 cent to 1.14 points.	
<i>Automobiles</i>						
General Motors Corp. (Interstate).	Automobile (CIO).	270,000	May 1955.		Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.) 1 cent to 1.14 points.	4 cents per hour in May of 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954.
Ford Motor Co. (Interstate).	do.	125,000	do.		do.	4 cents per hour in June of 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954.
Chrysler Corp. (Interstate).	do.	104,000	August 1955.		do.	Do.

Company and location	Union	Workers covered (approximate number)	Expiration date	Wage reopening	Escalator adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Automobiles—Continued</i>						
Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.	Automobile (CIO)...	20,800	September 1955.	.....	Quarterly (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.) 1 cent to 1.14 points.	4 cents per hour in August of 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954.
Studebaker Corp., South Bend, Ind.	.....do.....	21,000	August 1955.	.....	.....do.....	4 cents per hour in September of 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954.
Kaiser-Fraser Corp., Willow Run, Mich.	.....do.....	13,000	May 1955.	.....	.....do.....	4 cents per hour in June of 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954.
Packard Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.	.....do.....	8,000	August 1955.	.....	.....do.....	4 cents per hour in August of 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954.
Nash-Kelvinator Corp., (Interstate).	.....do.....	28,000	June 1955.	.....	.....do.....	4 cents per hour in June of 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954.
Briggs Manufacturing Co. (Interstate: Mich. & Ind.)	.....do.....	34,000	August 1955.	.....	.....do.....	4 cents per hour in June of 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954.
Budd Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	.....do.....	10,000	July 1952.	On or after July 17, 1951.	.....	.....
Budd Co., Detroit, Mich.	.....do.....	8,000	.....do.....	On 60-day notice after July 3, 1951.	.....	.....
<i>Aircraft</i>						
Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., San Diego, Calif.	Machinists (AFL)...	9,500	August 1951.	.....	.....	.....
Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., Fort Worth, Tex.	.....do.....	19,000	November 1951.	.....	.....	.....
Douglas Aircraft Co., Santa Monica, Calif.	.....do.....	7,100	August 1952.	On not more than 70 days or less than 60 days' notice before Oct. 16, 1951.	.....	.....
Douglas Aircraft Co., El Segundo, Calif.	.....do.....	5,000	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Douglas Aircraft Co., Long Beach, Calif.	Automobile (CIO)...	7,500	September 1951.	.....	.....	.....
Boeing Airplane Co., (Interstate: Wash.).	Machinists (AFL)...	15,000	May 1951.	.....	.....	.....
Boeing Airplane Co., Wichita, Kans.	.....do.....	9,700	November 1951.	On not more than 70 days nor less than 60 days' notice before June 1, 1951.	.....	.....
Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.	.....do.....	12,300	August 1952.	On not less than 60 days nor more than 75 days' notice prior to Aug. 22, 1951.	.....	.....
North American Aviation Co. (Interstate: Calif.).	Automobile (CIO)...	12,700	October 1953.	On 30-day notice prior to Apr. 23, 1952	Quarterly (Jan., Apr., July, Oct.) 1 cent for 1.14 points.	.....
Glen L. Martin Co., Middle River, Md.	.....do.....	7,700	October 1951.	.....	.....	.....
<i>Shipbuilding</i>						
Bethlehem Steel Co.-Shipbuilding Div. (Interstate).	Shipbuilding (CIO)...	28,000	December 1951.	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Coast Shipbuilders (Interstate).	Metal Trades (AFL)...	25,000	June 1951.	.....	.....	.....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Docks Co., Newport News, Va.	Peninsular Shipbuilding Association (Ind.).	6,500	June 1952.	On 60-day notice before July 2, 1951, and Jan. 1, 1952.	.....	.....
Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Docks Co., Chester, Pa.	Boilermakers (AFL)...	5,000	May 1952.	On 60-day notice before June 1, 1952.	.....	.....
<i>Railroad Equipment</i>						
Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone, Pa.	Steel (CIO).....	5,000	June 1952.	May 1951.	.....	.....

Company and location	Union	Workers covered (approximate number)	Expiration date	Wage reopening	Escalator adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Iron Ore Mining</i>						
Oliver Iron Mining Co. (Interstate: Minn. & Mich.).	Steel (CIO).....	6,500	December 1961.			
<i>Copper Mining</i>						
Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Butte, Mont.	Mine, Mill, Smelter (Ind.).	5,000	June 1961.			
<i>Coal Mining</i>						
Anthracite Coal Operators, (Intrastate: Pa.).	United Mine Workers (Ind.).	75,000	March 1962.			
Bituminous Coal Operators (Interstate).	do.....	410,000	do.....			
<i>Construction</i>						
Building Trades Employers' Association, New York, N. Y.	Building Trades (AFL).....	125,000	June 1963.		Once, effective January 1962, if BLS-CPI for New York City 10 percent above level of June 1960.	
Associated General Contractors (Intrastate: Calif.).	do.....	150,000	April 1964	May 1962.		
Associated General Contractors (Intrastate: Utah).	do.....	12,000	May 1963.			5 cents per hour in June 1961* and 10 cents in June 1962.
Associated General Contractors (Intrastate: Ariz.).	do.....	9,000	May 1963.		Semiannual (May and Nov.) 1 cent for 1 point.	
General Building Contractors (Intrastate: Pa.).	Carpenters (AFL)...	9,000	April 1962.			
Northern California Conference of Plumbing & Heating Industry.	Plumbing (AFL)....	6,000	June 1961.			
Association of Master Painters and Decorators of City of New York.	Painters (AFL)....	8,000	July 1962.		Once, Aug. 1, 1961, same percent as percent rise in BLS-CPI from June 15, 1960, to June 15, 1961.	
Painting and Decorating Contractors' Association of Los Angeles County, Calif.	do.....	6,000	May 1962.			
<i>Railroad Transportation</i>						
Railroads of U. S. (non-operating employees).	15 unions.....	1,000,000	September 1963.	On or after July 1, 1962 if wage stabilization policy permits annual wage improvement increases.	Quarterly (Jan., Apr., July, Oct.) 1 cent for 1 point.	
Railway Express Agency (Interstate).	Railway Clerks (AFL).	45,000	do.....	do.....	do.....	
<i>Street Railway and Bus Lines</i>						
Chicago Transit Authority.....	Street Railway (AFL).	16,600	May 1962.			
Board of Transportation, New York, N. Y.	Transport Workers (CIO).	42,000	June 1962.			
Philadelphia Transportation Co.	do.....	11,000	December 1962.		Semiannual (June and Dec.) 2 cents for 2.46 points.	

Company and location	Union	Workers covered (approximate number)	Expiration date	Wage reopening	Escalator adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Trucking</i>						
Central States Conference (Over-the-Road Motor Freight Agreement).	Teamsters (AFL)...	30,000	January 1952.			
Motor Carrier Association of N. Y., New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	12,000	August 1952.			
National Automobile Transporters Association (Interstate).	.....do.....	13,000	February 1952.			
New York State Motor Truck Association	.....do.....	6,000	August 1952.			
Truck Owners Association of California.	.....do.....	6,000	April 1952.			
<i>Water Transportation</i>						
Pacific Maritime Association (Intercoastal, off-shore and Alaska trade).	Firemen & Oilers (Ind.).	6,000	June 1951.			
Pacific Maritime Association (Intercoastal, off-shore, and Alaska trade).	Seafarers (AFL).....		September 1951.			
Atlantic & Gulf Coast Operators (dry cargo and passenger vessels).	Maritime (CIO).....	35,000	June 1951.			
Atlantic & Gulf Coast Operators (tankers).	.....do.....	10,000	June 1953.	June 1951 and June 1952 on 30-day notice.		
Atlantic & Gulf Coast Operators (Intercoastal, coastwise and off-shore trade).	Seafarers (AFL).....	10,000	September 1952.	"Application by either party to open negotiations for changes in the wage scale or any monetary matters any time during the life of this agreement shall not be deemed cause for termination of this agreement"		
<i>Longshoring</i>						
New York Shipping Association, New York, N. Y.	Longshoremen (AFL).	40,000	September 1951.			
Pacific Maritime Association (Interstate).	Longshoremen (Ind.).	12,500	June 1951.			
<i>Telephone and Telegraph</i>						
New York Telephone Co.—Traffic Department (Intrastate: N. Y.).	Telephone Traffic Union (Ind.).	10,800	April 1952.			
New York Telephone Co. Plant Dept. (Intrastate: N. Y.).	United Telephone Organizations (Ind.).	16,800	April 1952.			
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. (Interstate).	Communications (CIO).	18,300	June 1951.			
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Traffic Department (Interstate).	New England Federation of Telephone Operators (Ind.).	18,000	September 1952.			
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Bell Telephone Co. of Nevada—Traffic Department (Interstate: Northern Calif. and Nev.).	Communications (CIO).	10,000	July 1951.			
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Bell Telephone Co. of Nevada—Plant Department (Interstate: Northern Calif. and Nev.).	.....do.....	6,600	March 1952.			

Company and location	Union	Workers covered (approximate number)	Expiration date	Wage reopening	Escalator adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Telephone and Telegraph—Con.</i>						
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Traffic Department (Southern California).	Women Telephone Workers (Ind.).	9,400	August 1951.			
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Plant Department (Southern California).	Communications (CIO).	8,400	May 1951.			
Southern New England Telephone Co. (Intrastate: Conn.).	Connecticut Union of Telephone Workers (Ind.).	7,800	January 1952.			
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.—Traffic Department (Interstate).	Communications (CIO).	26,400	June 1951.			
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.—Plant Department (Interstate).	.....do.....	17,000	.....do.....			
Ohio Bell Telephone Co.—Accounting, Commercial, Plant, Directory, and Traffic Departments.	.....do.....	15,000	February 1952.			
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.—Plant, Accounting, and Commercial Departments (Intrastate: Va.).	.....do.....	5,300	May 1951.			
Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Interstate).	.....do.....	44,300	June 1951.			
Western Union Telegraph Co. (Interstate).	Telegraphers (AFL).	31,000	March 1952.	On 30-day notice on or after July 1, 1951, in event of declaration of war		
<i>Utilities: Electric and Gas</i>						
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. (Intrastate: N. Y.).	Utility (CIO).....	27,000	February 1952.			
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. and Niagara Falls Power Co. (Intrastate: N. Y.).	Electrical (IBEW-AFL).	7,500	May 1952.			3 percent in June 1951.
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. (Intrastate: Pa.).	Employees' Independent Association.	5,600	May 1953.	May 1952 and December 1952.		2 percent in November 1951.
<i>Retail Trade</i>						
Milk Dealers Association of Metropolitan New York.	Teamsters (AFL)...	14,000	October 1951.			
San Francisco Retailers' Council.	Retail Clerks (AFL).	7,000	May 1955.	On 60-day notice prior to each June 1.		
<i>Hotels and Restaurants</i>						
Golden Gate Restaurant Association, San Francisco, Calif.	Hotel & Restaurant (AFL).	18,000	August 1955.	On 60-day notice before each Sept. 1.		
Hotel Association of New York City.	.....do.....	33,000	May 1952.	On or about Mar. 1, 1951.		
Cincinnati Hotels Association.	.....do.....	7,000	December 1951.		Quarterly, 1 cent for 1.6 points.	
<i>Services</i>						
Family & Wholesale Laundry Owners Association, New York, N. Y.	Clothing (CIO).....	13,000	January 1952.			
Chicago Laundry Owners Association.	Laundry (AFL)....	10,000	August 1952.			

Migratory Labor in American Agriculture¹

"ACROSS THE NATION, and in nearly every State in which it is of significance, we have found great concern about migratory farm labor," the President's Commission on Migratory Labor² reports. "The public conscience is uneasy." The question is one of public policy, the Commission declares: "Shall we continue indefinitely to have low work standards and conditions of employment in agriculture, thus depending on the underprivileged and the unfortunate at home and abroad to supply and replenish our seasonal and migratory work force? Or shall we do in agriculture what we have already done in other sectors of our economy—create honest-to-goodness jobs which will offer a decent living so that domestic workers, without being forced by dire necessity, will be willing to stay in agriculture and become a dependable labor supply?"

Repeated evidence is presented which indicates poor utilization of the farm labor force at hand. "The management of our farms must learn to do what management in industry and commerce have done to conserve human resources and increase the efficiency of its workers. We must build toward an agriculture that will yield a decent American income for those who provide labor." Changes will not be made overnight; the Commission observes that both private and public bodies must work toward this end.

Who Are the Migratory Workers?

Migratory farm laborers are those whose principal income is earned from temporary farm employment who in the course of the year move one or more times, often through several States. They do not maintain a stable home the year round, the Commission declared in starting its study.

Farm workers become migrants because they find it impossible to make a living in a single location. The Commission is convinced that most migratory farm workers would settle down to steady jobs if they could find them.

No single group has remained in migratory farm work. Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, "hobos," and "bindle stiffs" were each used in turn and

then disappeared; the "Okies" of the 1930's settled down during World War II. Mexicans and other Latin Americans, the "Texas-Mexicans," and Negroes working out of Florida, many of whom are displaced sharecroppers, now constitute the bulk of migrant farm labor.

Roughly a million migrants worked for farm employers in the United States in the postwar years. These include: domestic migrants, 500,000; Mexicans legally under contract, 100,000; Mexicans illegally in the United States (wetbacks), 400,000; and a small number from Puerto Rico and the British West Indies.

Migrant workers have little or no connection with any community. Even the domestic migrants seem "scarcely more a part of the land of their birth than the alien migrants working beside them," the Commission observes. Their rootlessness is indeed shown to be basic to many of the problems observed by the study.

Migrants generally are easily identified as outsiders. Skin color, stature, and language differences characterizing Mexican, Puerto Rican, British West Indian, and Negro migrants isolate them from the communities in which they find work. Laws governing education, relief, health, and other social benefits exclude them and their families.

Domestic migratory farm workers have no protection through collective bargaining. As a rule, employers refuse to extend to them the guaranties which are given to alien workers imported under contract. Alien contract workers receive guaranties of employment, workmen's compensation, medical care, standards of sanitation, and payment for their transportation. The international agreement with Mexico set relatively high standards for Mexican nationals brought here under its terms. The Commission indicates that if such guaranties can be given alien migrants, the domestic migrants, too, should receive them.

Most insecure is the illegal Mexican alien, the "wetback," who is under constant fear of apprehension and deportation. Employers seem inclined to take advantage of the "wetbacks'" disabilities and to hold them in "virtual peonage." The Commission found that the disabilities of the "wetbacks" resulted in wage scales in those areas where they are being used roughly 50 percent below wages paid in nearby areas where no "wetbacks" are employed.

The Commission reports that about 10 million farmers and part-time family workers are engaged in American agriculture. In addition roughly 4½ million wage earners depend principally on farm employment for their incomes. Of the hired farm labor group, a million get year-round or regular (150 to 250 days a year) employment; 2¼ million are seasonal nonmigratory workers; a million are the migrants.

While migrants number only 1 out of 14 in the farm labor group, underemployment holds their contribution down to from 3 to 4 percent of the man-days of work required for the Nation's agricultural output. Nevertheless, their contribution is most significant at critical periods of crop production. Migratory labor is used chiefly in cotton, fruits, vegetables, and sugar beets, primarily on the larger farms which require large amounts of labor a year. There are 125,000 such large farms; these account for 2 percent of the Nation's total, but produce 7 percent of the value of all farm products.

Increased Farm Productivity

Farm output in 1949 was 27 percent greater than in 1940; yet 5 percent less labor was required. The use of hired farm labor dropped 8 percent in the decade. Mechanization has resulted in concentrating the seasons when hand labor is needed. Only a fifth of the Nation's hired farm hands are now needed for year-round work; in 1931, 46 percent were needed for 12 months, by 1949 only 19 percent were needed. Conversely, a greater proportion are needed for 2 months' work or less: in 1931, only 11 percent of hired farm workers were needed, but by 1949 this figure had risen to 27 percent. It is to meet this changed pattern of farm employment that migratory labor has come into prominence.

Mechanization has not displaced human labor for many "stoop" tasks, although some advances have been made both in sugar beets and cotton. Cotton, however, stands alone in its dependence on migratory labor; in some fields cotton-picking machinery is not used when an adequate supply of labor is at hand. Many of the fruits and vegetable lines will continue to need seasonal labor.

Job Standards

Farm employers depending on migratory labor have a twofold demand: the labor must "be ready to go to work when needed; to be gone when not needed." The second aspect leads many farm employers to prefer alien labor.

Migratory labor in American agriculture faces a series of low standards. The Commission's study touches such aspects as bad housing, poor sanitation, lack of medical facilities, and the problems of feeding, rearing, and schooling their children. It reports a serious continuing problem of child labor among the families of the migrant workers. These still unsolved problems have long been recognized.

Wages paid to farm labor stand far below those paid in manufacturing industry. Perquisites added, such as housing, are estimated to be worth about 36 cents a day; for migrants who average only 100 days work a year, this means \$36 a year added. In contrast, perquisites won by workers in industry, such as sickness benefits, paid vacations, pensions, welfare plans, and paid holidays, are estimated to average \$120 a year for industrial workers.

Average annual earnings of migratory workers having 70 days of farm work and 31 days of non-farm work in 1949, were \$514. One-third of them are women, who averaged 68 days (50 farm and 18 nonfarm). Children 14 to 17, who made up between a fourth and a fifth of the body of migratory farm workers, average between 75 and 80 days' work a year.

In 1910-14, average hourly earnings of farm workers were 14 cents, while factory workers were earning 21 cents. By 1940, the farm worker's hourly average was 16 cents, while factory hourly averages had advanced to 67 cents. In 1950, the hourly earnings for farm workers was up to a 55-cent average, while factory average earnings reached \$1.45 an hour. The farm worker's wage was 67 percent of the factory worker's in 1910-14; it had dropped to 24 percent in 1940; in 1950, it stood at 37 percent.

The Commission heard protests in Texas, from the Brownsville area, that the "wetback" invasion was not restricted to farm work, but that union

wage scales in the construction trades are being undermined by the use of the "wetbacks."

Next to low wages, the Commission finds job insecurity a characteristic of the employment of migratory farm labor. Employment relationships are highly impersonal. Hiring is on a day-by-day basis. Labor turn-over in a harvest crew may be 100 percent within a week or less.

Much employment is through the use of labor contractors. The typical labor contractor takes his profits out of the workers' wages. The contractor may be paid a piece rate for a job or he may retain a percentage of the wages earned by his crew.

Changes of weather make work extremely undependable. Migratory farm labor has no such protection as "stand-by" pay or "reporting time" pay, such as is found in industrial employment.

Migratory farm workers have few of the social protections which are commonly extended to indus-

trial workers. They have no unemployment insurance, no minimum-wage standards (except in part in the Sugar Act), no old-age and survivors insurance, no workmen's-compensation insurance in most States, and no disability insurance. Existing labor-management relations laws exempt agricultural employers from any obligation to bargain collectively with unionized employees engaged in most of the tasks for which migratory workers are hired; the Commission recommended extension of Taft-Hartley Act coverage to this employment relationship.

¹ Migratory Labor in American Agriculture. Report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor. Washington, 1951.

² Maurice T. Van Hecke served as chairman of the Commission. Noble Clark, William M. Leiserson, Robert E. Lucey, and Peter H. Odegard were the members. In addition to a staff of 13 members, special assistance was given the Commission by experts loaned by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Bureau of Labor Standards, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the United States Employment Service, the Wage and Hour Division, the California State Department of Industrial Relations, and the University of California. The Commission conducted public hearings in Texas, Arizona, California, Oregon, Colorado, Tennessee, Michigan, New Jersey, Florida, and in the District of Columbia.

Recommendations in Secretary of Labor's 1950 Report

"STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMY" was the theme of the thirty-eighth annual report of the Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin. After briefly reviewing changes in the economy brought about by the Korean situation in mid-1950, the Secretary pointed to the revived importance of veterans' reemployment rights and the increased interest in this phase of industrial relations on the part of employers, unions, and persons entering the armed forces.

Legislative proposals affecting the interests of the workers of the country again occupied a central place in the deliberations of the Eighty-first Congress during the fiscal year 1950. The Department of Labor was called upon extensively for advice and technical assistance in the preparation and development of such legislation.

Ten legislative proposals and a plan for the reorganization of the Department were advocated during the year, according to the report. Measures endorsed by the Department included legis-

lation (1) to provide more effective Federal programs of aid and assistance to the physically handicapped; (2) to broaden the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and to provide for industry-committee procedures to set rates higher than the minimum wherever possible, up to a dollar an hour; (3) to promote industrial safety through a program of Federal aid to the States; (4) to establish a Commission on the Legal Status of Women which would be empowered to make recommendations for legislation to abolish unfair distinction on the basis of sex; (5) to provide Federal regulation of private employment agencies engaged in interstate commerce; (6) to protect American workers on Government contracts performed outside the country; (7) to extend Federal labor legislation to Puerto Rico; (8) to enable the Secretary of Labor to formulate a program to promote and encourage worker training on the job; (9) to ratify and give effect to Conventions adopted by the International Labor Organization; and (10) to end unfair wage discrimination against women.

Various reorganization plans, the Secretary reported, "to rebuild and strengthen the Department of Labor" were approved by the Congress

during the fiscal year 1950. Effective May 24, 1950, functions of all other Department officers, employees, and agencies were transferred to the Secretary and the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary of Labor was established. Authorization was given to the Secretary of Labor to coordinate the administration of legislation relating to wages and hours on federally financed construction projects by prescribing standards, regulations, and procedures to govern enforcement activities of various Federal agencies and by making investigations to assure consistent enforcement. The Bureau of Employees' Compensation and the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board were transferred from the Federal Security Agency to the Department of Labor. (The Bureau of Employment Security had been transferred to the Department in August 1949.)

In this connection, the Department went on record as strongly favoring "prompt action to accomplish the recommendations of the Hoover Commission" (on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government) to transfer to its jurisdiction: (1) Selective Service System; (2) determination of minimum wages for seamen, now performed in the Maritime Administration of the Department of Commerce; (3) "prevailing wage" research, now performed by the various Federal departments and agencies, to be correlated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; (4) Industrial Hygiene Section of the National Institute of Health, now a part of the United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency.

Other phases of the activities of the Department, discussed by the Secretary in his report, were: Labor relations; unemployment compensation; Federal workmen's compensation; wages and hours; Labor Extension Service; aid to handicapped; Social Security; industrial safety; fair employment practices; equal pay for women; rights of women; worker training on the job; regulation of private employment agencies and labor contractors; protection of American workers abroad; extension of labor legislation to Puerto Rico; international labor affairs; United Nations; budget and management; public information; the Department's library; personnel administration; and the activities of the Solicitor of Labor.

Changes in Administration of Defense Mobilization Program ¹

EXECUTIVE ACTION in mid-March and April 1951 provided additional machinery for the administration of the Federal mobilization program. This took form in the creation of a new Advisory Board to the President, the reconstitution of the Wage Stabilization Board, and the establishment of new salary stabilization machinery. In addition, labor representatives returned to certain mobilization agencies and some personnel changes were made. The Director of Defense Mobilization and the Secretary of Labor jointly announced activation of a Nation-wide labor-management manpower program. A Controlled Materials Plan, to assure proper allotment of steel, copper, and aluminum for defense purposes, was also established.

Organization for Defense Mobilization

The President, by Executive Order No. 10224, established the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy on March 15, 1951. The Board is to be composed of the Director of Defense Mobilization as chairman and 16 members, all to represent the general public, 4 of whom are to be experienced in business management, 4 in labor, and 4 in agriculture, and 4 members representing the public. The Board shall advise the President "with respect to the current defense mobilization program or any phase thereof."

Organized labor, as represented by the United Labor Policy Committee, announced on April 5 that labor would serve on this advisory Board. This was the first move toward rejoining advisory agencies taken by labor since the mass withdrawal of all labor representatives from the defense mobilization program on February 28. Labor is to be represented on the Board by William Green, AFL president; Philip Murray, CIO president; George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer; and Walter P. Reuther, president of the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO).

The advisory Board, in its first action on April 17, voted 12 to 4 (industry members dissenting), to advise the President to set up a new and enlarged Wage Stabilization Board with authority to make recommendations in labor disputes.

In line with these recommendations, the President, by Executive Order No. 10233 of April 21, 1951, reconstituted the Wage Stabilization Board, to be composed of 18 members, 6 each representing labor, the public, and industry. The Board now has the authority to consider any labor dispute which is not resolved by collective bargaining or by full use of conciliation and mediation facilities and which threatens an interruption of work affecting national defense. Cases are to be submitted to the Board by direction of the President, or by consent of the parties. The order further specifies that the Board shall not undertake action that is inconsistent with the provisions of applicable labor laws.

Personnel Changes

The President, on April 20, accepted the resignation of Cyrus Ching as chairman of the WSB and appointed as his successor, Dr. George Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania. The new chairman served 4 years as a public member (including chairmanship in 1945) of the World War II War Labor Board. Mr. Ching is to return to his previous directorship of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

William H. Harrison, Administrator of the Defense Production Administration, resigned on May 1. The President appointed as Acting Administrator, Edwin T. Gibson, assistant to Mr. Harrison (and formerly executive vice president of the General Foods Corp.).

Labor representatives returned to their jobs in various defense agencies, following a meeting of the ULPC on April 30. The return of labor to the mobilization program involved some changes in assignments, as well as some new nominations. The committee's nominations for labor representation in the defense program are as follows: George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks (AFL), as special assistant to the Director of Defense Mobilization. Mr. Harrison's previous assignment as

special assistant to the Economic Stabilization Administrator to be filled by David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO). Albert J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists (AFL), to return to his previous assignment as consultant to Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg.

On May 3, the President named the 18 members of the tripartite WSB. Labor's representation on the Board was in line with recommendations submitted by the ULPC. (For a list of the members, see p. 711 of this issue.)

Manpower Program

A Labor-Management-Manpower Policy Committee was established in the Office of Defense Mobilization on May 3, and is to be co-chaired by Dr. Arthur S. Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization and Dr. Frank P. Graham, Administrator of the Defense Manpower Administration of the U. S. Department of Labor. It will consist of representatives from the fields of labor, industry, and agriculture, to be appointed by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The new committee will have referred to it all questions of policy relative to the "mobilization, training, and maximum utilization of manpower in the defense program," and is directed to recommend action which, in its judgment, the ODM should take in this field. On its own motion, it may also make recommendations to the Office of Defense Mobilization on these policy matters.

The Secretary of Labor on March 3 issued Amendment 2 to General Order No. 48 (establishing the Office of Defense Mobilization; Monthly Labor Review, Nov. 1950, p. 575). The amendment appointed the Regional Directors of the Department's Bureau of Employment Security as Regional Directors of the Defense Manpower Administration's regional offices and designated them as co-chairmen of the Interagency Regional Committees on Defense Mobilization established by the ODM on February 9, 1951. The order further provides for the establishment and outlines the functions of Regional and Area Labor-Management Committees for Defense Manpower.

Salary Stabilization

The Economic Stabilization Administrator created a new Salary Stabilization Board to be composed of three public members (one of whom will serve as chairman) on May 8. The board will establish stabilization policy for executive, administrative, professional, and certain sales and supervisory employees who are not represented by duly recognized or certified labor organizations.

The chairman of the WSB will serve as a non-voting ex-officio member and will advise the salary board on policies and regulations.

In addition, a Salary Stabilization Division, to be headed by the salary board chairman and an executive director was established to administer and enforce the salary stabilization program.

Controlled Materials Plan

A program, designed to assure availability of steel, copper, and aluminum for essential defense

production, was announced on April 13 by the Administrator of the National Production Authority.

Allotment of the three metals to producers will be made on the basis of detailed requirements submitted by them to the NPA in advance of manufacture. Starting July 1, producers will be allotted specific amounts of materials, after determination by the Defense Production Administration of the necessary production programs.

With this measurement, the Administrator said, "the Government can weigh defense needs against capacity to produce, measure the impact on the availability of materials for civilian consumer goods, and take what steps are desirable to maintain a healthy civilian economy."

¹ Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 16, No. 30, March 20, 1951 (p. 2543); vol. 16, No. 79, April 24, 1951 (p. 3503) and vol. 16, No. 91, May 10, 1951 (p. 4356); New York Times, April 6, April 20, April 28, and May 1, 1951; White House release, April 20 and April 25, 1951; U. S. Department of Labor release, May 1 1951; National Production Authority release, April 13, 1951; and United Labor Policy Committee release, April 30, 1951.

Technical Notes

Adjusted Consumers' Price Index: Relative Importance of Items

IN ADJUSTING the Consumers' Price Index as of January 1950, weights were revised to reflect the 1949-50 pattern of consumers' expenditures. New items were introduced, and the weights of others were changed. (For a description of the adjusted index, see April 1951 Monthly Labor Review.) As a result, the relative importances, which reflect the effective weight of each item in the index, were changed as shown in a listing at the end of this article.

"Relative importance" refers to the percentage distribution of the "value weights" which enter into the index calculation. The relative importance figures for the base period of the index represent the distribution of family expenditures for that period. To exemplify, if 30 percent of consumers' expenditures were allocated to food and 10 percent to recreation, 30 percent and 10 percent would represent relative importances of these groups. In subsequent periods, the relative importances do not reflect the distribution of actual expenditures. Instead, they are the percentage distribution of the costs necessary to purchase in the current period, the same quantity and quality of goods purchased in the base period. They are therefore affected by the size of the base-period expenditure, as well as by the differences in the rates at which prices for different items change: e. g., relative importance will increase for those items which rise in price faster than average and decline for those items which increase in price less than average.

Changes in relative importance over time are illustrated by assuming that an index contains only two items, as follows. The base-period expenditure for item A was \$60 (3 units at \$20 each), and for item B it was \$40 (one unit at \$40).

The base-period relative importance would be 60 percent and 40 percent, respectively. If the price of A doubles and the price of B increases only 50 percent, the cost of the base-period units currently becomes \$120 (3 units of item A at \$40 each) plus \$60 (one unit of item B at \$60) or \$180. The relative importance of item A is thus 67 percent ($\frac{120}{180}$) and of item B, 33 percent ($\frac{60}{180}$).

Utilization of relative importances makes possible useful short-cut procedures in constructing special indexes, and in weighting group indexes together to obtain composite or "all-items" indexes. These procedures are here described and the current explanation supersedes that made in the August 1948 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Value Weights—Origin and Changes

It is obviously impossible to collect, frequently, the information on price changes for all the goods and services purchased by consumers; but complete coverage is unnecessary for the purpose of the CPI calculation. Instead, pricing of a representative sample of items suffices, since fairly large groups of related items have similar price movements over time. Thus, in the construction of the CPI, the price movement of one item is imputed to the group of which it is a part.

Before the January 1950 adjustment, the index was calculated by using the annual average expenditure for each item purchased by families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers as disclosed in a 1934-36 expenditure survey. The expenditures for related groups of items known to have similar price movements were then totaled, and representative items were priced. The total expenditure for each group was multiplied by the percentage change in the price of the item selected to represent it. In this manner the 1934-36

annual expenditures were adjusted to the 1935-39 price level.

These figures formed the base-period "value weights" and their percentage distribution gives the base-period relative importance. In order to obtain value weights for subsequent periods, these base-period weights were multiplied by the appropriate price relatives from period to period. Subsequent value weights divided by those of the base period yield the index for the subsequent period. The percentage distribution of these value weights at any period is the relative importance for that period.

Value weights in the CPI have been altered at times to reflect unusual conditions or to calculate the index with a different number of priced items. Thus, they are not strictly comparable over the years since 1935-39. For example, during World War II, the weights were adjusted within commodity groups (and to some extent between groups) to account for rationing and shortages, but the original weights were subsequently restored.

In 1947, the number of priced items was reduced and at the same time some articles of children's clothing were added to the priced items. Base-period value weights assigned to those items for which pricing was discontinued were reassigned to currently priced items. Base-period value weights for children's clothing (which had previously been assigned to items used to reflect the price movement of children's clothing) were assigned to the representative items which had been added to the list of priced items. These later adjustments affected the relative importance of individual items in relation to the group and to the all-items total, but the relationship of groups to the total index was unaffected.

More important than the foregoing adjustments, however, are those changes in value weights (and consequently relative importance) due to changed prices. Since prices of items increase or decrease at different rates, the relationships (or relative importance) of the value weight of the item to the total varies from time to time, as exemplified at the beginning of this article. In the index before adjustment, for example, the relative importance of food as of January 1950 had increased much more from the base period than that of any other group; this resulted because prices of food had increased more than those of other groups, and

not because families were spending a larger fraction of their total expenditures on food. In contrast, the relative importance of rent declined because rents rose very slowly compared with prices of other things. The relative importance of major groups and subgroups of food and miscellaneous commodities is shown in table 1 for the base period (1935-39) and for January 1950, both before and after adjustment.

January 1950 figures after adjustment are not comparable with those previously published. A few changes in classification were made as part of the interim adjustment: radios were transferred from the housefurnishings to the miscellaneous group; television and alcoholic beverages were added to the miscellaneous group. The group of unallocated expenditure items, formerly included in the miscellaneous group were distributed proportionally to priced items. The effect of these changes is shown in table 1. Unallocated items have been distributed proportionally to the priced items in the January 1950

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of index value weights

Commodity group	1935-39	January 1950		
		Before adjustment, with unallocated—		After adjustment
		Separated	Distributed	
Food.....	33.9	30.8	41.6	33.3
Cereals and bakery products.....	5.3	5.9	6.1	2.9
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	9.6	12.4	13.0	10.6
Meats.....	7.7	10.0	10.5	7.6
Beef and veal.....	4.2	5.9	6.2	4.7
Pork.....	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.1
Lamb.....	.8	1.2	1.3	.8
Chickens.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0
Fish.....	.8	1.3	1.4	1.0
Dairy products.....	6.5	7.2	7.5	6.1
Eggs.....	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4
Fruits and vegetables.....	7.3	8.6	9.0	7.0
Fresh.....	5.6	6.9	7.3	4.7
Frozen.....				.8
Canned.....	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.8
Dried.....	.3	.5	.5	.2
Beverages.....	1.1	1.8	1.9	2.4
Fats and oils.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9
Sugar and sweets.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0
Apparel.....	10.5	11.7	12.2	12.8
Rent.....	18.1	13.2	13.8	11.6
Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration.....	6.4	5.4	5.6	3.7
Housefurnishings.....	4.2	4.5	4.7	5.7
Miscellaneous.....	26.9	25.4	22.1	32.9
Allocated:				
Medical care.....	3.8	3.2	3.3	5.2
Personal care.....	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4
Automobiles.....	3.8	5.2	5.5	7.8
Other transportation.....	4.1	2.4	2.5	3.6
Reading and recreation.....	2.8	2.8	2.9	5.8
Household operation.....	3.6	3.1	3.3	4.1
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages.....	2.3	2.0	2.1	4.0
Unallocated.....	4.2	4.3		
All items.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

figures both before and after adjustment in order to show the changes in relative importances.

Table 1 illustrates that the index relative importances as of January 1950 (before adjustment) represent the percentage distribution of the current costs of a fixed market basket of goods and services and not the actual current distribution of consumer expenditures. Actually, consumers change their buying habits considerably over time. For example, new items, such as television, are introduced in the market and claim their share of the consumers' dollar. In addition, the relationships of prices of competing goods cause consumers to substitute one item for another; if the price of rib roast, for example, advances, the consumer often substitutes a cheaper cut of meat such as frankfurters or possibly a cheese or egg dish. Government controls also affect the expenditure pattern as well: with rents controlled many consumers had greater proportionate amounts to spend on other items. Thus, as the base period recedes, the relative-importance figures become less and less indicative of the manner in which consumers spend their money.

The interim adjustment was designed specifically to correct this deviation from reality. As of January 1950, the value weights were adjusted to reflect the current distribution of consumers' expenditures, i. e., the manner in which consumers were spending their money as of that date. The extent of the revision in the value weights may be seen by comparing the relative importance both before and after revision in table 1.

Uses of Relative Importance

Index relative importance figures can be calculated for any date in much the same manner as are value factors. By the steps shown in tables 2 and 3, the relative importances may be determined for any date from the base period, and group indexes may be combined to approximate the "all-items" index. This all-items index will not exactly equal the Bureau's published index, partly because of differences in rounding and partly because of minor changes in value weights and differences in the method of handling the group of unpriced items.

In using relative importance figures, it must be remembered that they are not quantity weights; they are value weights expressed as percentages

and are applied to price relatives, not to prices. The reference date (or base period) of the relative must be the same as the date of the relative importance. Thus, the discussion which follows uses base-period relative importances and published indexes on a 1935-39 base for periods prior to January 1950, and indexes and relative importances based on January 1950 for periods after that date.

The procedure for calculating relative importances, shown in table 2 consists of multiplying the base-period group relative importance by the corresponding index of the group for the period desired, in this case January 1950. Prices of the miscellaneous unallocated group were assumed to move with (i. e., are assigned the same index as) the all-items index.

The products of these multiplications when summed approximate the all-items index and the percentage distribution of the products represent the relative importance of each group at January 1950.

TABLE 2.—Calculation of relative importance of components, January 1950, before adjustment of weights

Group	Relative importance, 1935-39	Index, January 1950 (1935-39=100): Adjusted series	Product: columns (1)×(2) ÷100	Relative importance, January 1950 ¹ (col. 3÷108.2799)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Food.....	33.9	196.0	66.4440	39.5
Apparel.....	10.5	185.0	19.4250	11.6
Rent.....	18.1	129.4	23.4214	13.9
Fuel.....	6.4	140.0	8.9600	5.3
Household furnishings.....	4.2	184.7	7.7574	4.6
Miscellaneous:				
Allocated.....	22.7	155.1	35.2077	20.9
Unallocated.....	4.2	168.2	7.0644	4.2
All items.....	100.0	168.2	168.2799	100.0

¹ Including effect of new unit bias correction in rent.

To obtain the relative importances for the adjusted index after January 1950, the procedure shown in table 3 should be followed: multiply the group relative importances for the adjusted index for January 1950 by the relative price change in the corresponding adjusted index from January 1950 to the designated date. The percentage distribution of these products is the relative importance. The sum of the products is the weighted relative change from January 1950 (i. e., an all-items index with January 1950=100).

To obtain the all-items index on a 1935-39 base, multiply this figure by the January 1950 all-items index.

TABLE 3.—Calculation of relative importance of components, February 1951, adjusted series

Group	Index— January 1950 (1935-39 =100)	Relative importance, January 1950	Relative of change in index, January 1950 to February 1951	Product cols. (2) × (3) ÷ 100	Relative importance, February 1951 (col. 4 ÷ 109.2740)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Food.....	196.0	33.3	115.3	38.3949	35.1
Apparel.....	185.0	12.8	109.2	13.9778	12.8
Rent.....	129.4	11.6	103.6	12.0176	11.0
Fuel.....	140.0	3.7	102.8	3.8036	3.5
Housefurnishings.....	184.7	5.7	113.5	6.4695	5.9
Miscellaneous.....	155.1	32.9	105.2	34.6108	31.7
All items.....	168.2	100.0	109.3	109.2740	100.0

All items, February 1951 (1935-39=100)=Σ (column 4)×108.2=183.8.

The January 1950 indexes for all-items and rent used in tables 2 and 3 are adjusted indexes corrected for "new unit bias"¹ (as shown in the rent index series supplied in the March 1951 index release). Therefore, the relative importances for January 1950 calculated in table 2 differ from those in table 1, which do not show the effect of the rent correction.² To calculate relative importances for the "old series" index, the procedure shown in table 2 should be followed for periods both before and after January 1950, using "old series" index numbers.

The manner in which special indexes may be calculated is illustrated in table 4. An index of all items less food is computed in the example shown. Procedures are the same as those already explained, except that the relative importance of groups excluding food is redistributed to equal 100.

Group relative importances may also be made by item, using price relatives for individual foods in regular food releases and for other items in the quarterly releases for other groups. However, since some item weights have been changed from time to time, this calculation will give only approximations.

In the attached listing of January 1950 relative importances, the food figures are based on a weighted average of the value weights of 56 cities; for other groups they are based on a weighted average of actual or estimated data for 34 cities. This presentation differs from the ordinary calculation regularly issued for Decem-

ber of each year which has been based only on the cities priced in December weighted to represent all cities. In the list all groups of unallocated

TABLE 4.—Calculation of indexes, before and after adjustment of weights, for selected groups

Group	Before adjustment				
	Relative importance, 1935-39		Index, January 1950 (1935-39=100)	Product cols. (3) × (4) ÷ 100	Relative importance, less food, January 1950 ¹ (col. 4 ÷ 153.1361)
	All groups	All groups, less food			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Food.....	33.9				
Apparel.....	10.5	17.0	185.0	31.4906	20.5
Rent.....	18.1	29.2	129.4	37.7848	24.7
Fuel.....	6.4	10.3	140.0	14.4209	9.4
Housefurnishings.....	4.2	6.8	184.7	12.5596	8.2
Miscellaneous:					
Allocated.....	22.7	36.7	155.1	56.9217	37.2
Unallocated.....	4.2				
All items, less food.....	100.0	100.0	168.2	153.1361	100.0

Group	After adjustment					
	Index, January 1950	Relative importance January 1950		Relative of change in index, January 1950 to February 1951	Product: columns (3) × (4) ÷ 100	Relative importance, less food, February 1951 (col. 5 ÷ 106.2607)
		All groups	All groups, less food			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Food.....		33.3				
Apparel.....	185.0	12.8	19.2	109.2	20.9664	19.7
Rent.....	129.4	11.6	17.4	103.6	14.0754	17.0
Fuel.....	140.0	3.7	5.6	102.8	8.7568	5.4
Housefurnishings.....	184.7	5.7	8.5	113.5	9.6475	9.1
Miscellaneous.....	155.1	32.9	40.3	105.2	51.8626	48.8
All items, less food.....	153.1	100.0	100.0	106.3	106.2607	100.0

¹ Including effect of new unit bias correction in rent.

All items, less food, February 1951 (1935-39=100.0)=Σ (column 5)×153.1=162.7.

items shown in earlier reports—other apparel, other housefurnishings, other household supplies, and other unallocated items—have been distributed proportionately to priced items.

—DONALD C. CORRIGAN

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

¹ See Correction of New Unit Bias in the Rent Component of Consumers' Price Index, April 1951 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

² Previously published relative importances for the period 1940 through 1949, during which the new unit bias was accumulating, do not show the effect of this correction. Appropriate adjustments must be made.

List of items included and relative importance of each item in major groups of items and in total index after adjustment, January 1950

Item and unit	Group total	All-items total	Item	Group total	All-items total
FOOD.	100.0	33.3	APPAREL	100.0	12.8
Cereals and bakery products.	11.7	8.9	Wool	29.1	3.7
Cereals:			Men's:		
Flour, wheat.	5 lb.	1.8	Overcoats.	1.6	.2
Corn flakes.	11 oz.	.4	Topcoats.	1.1	.1
Corn meal.	1 lb.	.2	Suits.	8.1	1.1
Rice.	2 lb.	.2	Slacks.	1.7	.2
Rolls oats.	20 oz.	.2	Sweater.	.5	.1
Bakery products:			Women's:		
Bread, white.	1 lb.	6.5	Coats, heavy, fur trimmed.	1.8	.2
Vanilla cookies.	1 lb.	2.5	Coats, sport, heavy.	3.2	.4
Meats	31.5	10.6	Coats, light.	2.2	.3
Beef:			Suits.	4.9	.6
Round steak.	1 lb.	1.4	Dresses.	1.1	.1
Rib roast.	1 lb.	1.3	Girls': Coats.	1.4	.2
Chuck roast.	1 lb.	1.7	Boys':		
Frankfurters.	1 lb.	2.7	Suits.	.4	.1
Hamburger.	1 lb.	3.4	Slacks.	.3	(1)
Veal cutlets.	1 lb.	1.0	Mackinaw.	.8	.1
Pork:			Cotton	19.0	2.4
Chops.	1 lb.	2.8	Men's:		
Bacon, sliced.	1 lb.	1.6	Suits.	.1	(1)
Ham, whole.	1 lb.	1.9	Trousers.	.5	.1
Salt pork.	1 lb.	.3	Overalls, denim.	.8	.1
Lamb, leg.	1 lb.	2.3	Shirts, work.	.8	.1
Poultry—frying chickens.	5.5	2.0	Shirts, business.	2.2	.3
Fish:			Pajamas.	.5	.1
Fish (fresh frozen).	1 lb.	2.1	Shorts.	.8	.1
Salmon, pink.	16-oz. can.	.9	Undershirts.	.5	.1
Dairy products.	18.3	6.1	Union suits.	.3	(1)
Butter.	1 lb.	2.6	Socks.	.9	.1
Cheese.	1 lb.	1.7	Gloves, work.	.5	.1
Milk, fresh (delivered).	qt.	6.7	Women's:		
Milk, fresh, (grocery).	qt.	4.7	Dresses, street.	2.0	.2
Milk, evaporated.	can.	.9	Housedresses.	1.0	.1
Ice cream.	pt.	1.7	Nightgown.	.3	(1)
Eggs, fresh.	doz.	4.3	Gloves.	.4	.1
Sugar and sweets.	3.1	1.0	Girls':		
Sugar.	5 lb.	2.2	Dresses.	1.6	.1
Grape jelly.	12-oz. jar.	.9	Slips.	.3	(1)
Fruits and vegetables.	21.2	7.0	Panties.	.3	(1)
Frozen foods:			Anklets.	.6	.1
Strawberries.	16 oz.	.2	Boys':		
Orange juice.	6 oz.	.2	Slacks.	.7	.1
Pears.	12 oz.	.4	Jeans, blue denim.	.4	.1
Fresh fruits and vegetables.	14.1	4.7	Shirt, sport.	.6	.1
Fresh fruits:			Shirt, polo.	.2	(1)
Apples.	1 lb.	.8	Shorts, knit.	.3	(1)
Bananas.	1 lb.	1.6	Yard goods.	1.3	.2
Oranges.	doz.	2.1	Diapers.	1.2	.2
Fresh vegetables:			Silk, rayon, and nylon.	18.5	2.4
Beans, green.	1 lb.	1.0	Men's:		
Cabbage.	1 lb.	.5	Suits, rayon, tropical.	.6	.1
Carrots.	bunch.	.8	Socks.	.5	.1
Lettuce.	head.	1.6	Women's:		
Onions.	1 lb.	1.0	Blouse, rayon.	1.6	.2
Potatoes.	15 lb.	2.6	Dresses.	5.5	.6
Sweet potatoes.	1 lb.	.4	Slips.	1.8	.3
Tomatoes.	1 lb.	1.7	Nightgown.	1.1	.1
Canned fruits and vegetables.	5.6	1.8	Panties.	.8	.1
Canned fruits:			Hose, nylon.	5.8	.8
Peaches.	No. 2½ can.	.9	Yard goods.	.8	.1
Pineapple.	No. 2½ can.	.7	Footwear	14.0	1.8
Canned vegetables:			Men's:		
Corn.	No. 2 can.	1.0	Shoes, oxford.	3.6	.5
Tomatoes.	No. 2 can.	1.4	Shoes, work.	1.0	.1
Peas.	No. 303 can.	.9	Rubbers, dress.	.3	(1)
Baby food.	4½ oz. jar.	.7	Women's:		
Dried fruits and vegetables.			Shoes, oxford.	4.0	.5
Fruits, prunes.	1 lb.	.2	Shoes, strap, pump, or tie.	1.8	.2
Vegetables, navy beans.	1 lb.	.5	Children's:		
Beverages.	7.1	2.4	Girls', oxford.	1.3	.2
Coffee.	1 lb.	5.3	Boys', oxford.	2.0	.3
Cola drinks.	6-bottle carton.	1.8	Other garments.	7.8	1.0
Fats and oils.	2.8	.9	Men's:		
Lard.	1 lb.	.1	Hat, felt.	1.0	.1
Shortening, hydrogenated.	1 lb.	1.0	Jacket, horsehide.	1.1	.1
Salted dressing.	pt.	.7	Women's:		
Oleomargarine.	1 lb.	.7	Coat, fur.	2.6	.4
			Gloves, capskin.	.3	(1)
			Girdles.	2.8	.4

List of items included and relative importance of each item in major groups of items and in total index after adjustment, January 1950—Continued

Item	Group total	All-items total	Item	Group total	All-items total
Services	11.6	1.5	Medical care	15.7	5.2
Men's:.....			Physicians:.....		
Dry cleaning.....	8.4	1.1	Office visit.....	2.0	.6
Shoe repair.....	1.9	.2	House visit.....	1.7	.5
Women's: Shoe repair.....	1.3	.2	Obstetrical care.....	.6	.2
	100.0	11.6	Surgeons: Appendectomy.....	.4	.1
RENT	100.0	3.7	Specialist: Tonsillectomy.....	.4	.1
FUEL, ELECTRICITY AND REFRIGERATION.	100.0	3.7	Dentist:.....		
Anthracite, Pennsylvania.....	7.3	.3	Filling.....	2.4	.9
Bituminous coal.....	12.7	.5	Extraction.....	.9	.3
Coke.....	2.7	.1	Hospitals:.....		
Fuel oil.....	11.1	.4	Men's pay ward.....	.7	.2
Kerosene.....	1.0	(1)	Room.....	.9	.3
Runge oil.....	2.3	(1)	Group hospitalization.....	2.7	1.0
Wood.....	.1	(1)	Optometrist: Eyeglasses complete.....	.7	.2
Electricity.....	30.9	1.1	Medicine and drugs:.....		
Gas:.....			Prescriptions.....	1.1	.4
Space heating.....	7.8	.3	Aspirin.....	.2	.1
Other than heating.....	18.4	.7	Quinine.....	.1	(1)
Ice.....	5.7	.2	Tincture of iodine.....	.3	.1
	100.0	5.7	Milk of magnesia.....	.6	.2
HOUSEFURNISHINGS	100.0	5.7	Household operation	12.5	4.1
Towels.....	1.0	.1	Laundry service.....	3.1	1.0
Sheets.....	3.1	.2	Domestic service.....	3.4	1.1
Curtains.....	9.0	.5	Telephone.....	2.2	.7
Blankets.....	1.7	.1	Postage.....	.4	.1
Rugs:.....			Water rent.....	.7	.2
Cotton.....	.7	(1)	Laundry soap:.....		
Arminster.....	4.6	.3	Bar.....	.8	.3
Felt base.....	2.0	.1	Granulated.....	1.1	.4
Living room suite.....	8.7	.5	Toilet tissue.....	.8	.3
Dinette suite:.....			Recreation	17.6	5.8
Oak.....	2.6	.1	Velocipede.....	2.6	.9
Chrome.....	1.9	.1	Motion picture: Adults.....	6.9	2.2
Bedroom suite.....	6.8	.4	Newspaper.....	4.4	1.5
Sofa bed.....	1.3	.1	Television set.....	2.6	.9
Bedsprings.....	2.7	.2	Radio: Table model.....	1.1	.3
Mattresses.....	3.4	.2	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco:	12.3	4.0
Sewing machines, electric.....	1.8	.1	Cigar.....	.5	.2
Toaster, electric.....	2.3	.1	Cigarettes.....	6.1	1.9
Washing machines, electric.....	14.1	.8	Pipe tobacco.....	.3	.1
Vacuum cleaners, electric.....	4.1	.2	Beer.....	5.4	1.8
Refrigerators, electric.....	15.8	.9	Personal care	7.2	2.4
Stoves, cook.....	5.0	.3	Barber shop service, Haircuts: Men's.....	1.9	.7
Dinnerware, 53-piece set.....	3.9	.2	Beauty shop service, Women's:.....		
Pan, aluminum.....	2.8	.2	Plain shampoo and wave.....	.8	.3
Broom.....	.7	(1)	Permanent wave.....	.6	.2
	100.0	32.0	Home permanent refill.....	.1	(1)
MISCELLANEOUS	100.0	32.0	Toilet articles:		
Transportation.....	34.7	11.4	Toilet soap.....	1.1	.3
Automobiles.....	11.5	3.7	Toothpaste.....	.9	.3
Tires.....	.7	.2	Face powder.....	.8	.3
Gasoline.....	6.3	2.1	Sanitary napkins.....	.6	.2
Motor oil.....	.5	.2	Razor blades.....	.4	.1
Auto repairs.....	2.1	.7			
Auto insurance.....	2.0	.7			
Auto license, fees and registration.....	.8	.3			
Streetcar fares.....	7.3	2.4			
Bus fares.....	1.4	.4			
Railroad fares.....	2.1	.7			

¹ 0.05 percent or less.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Truckers and Loggers Independent Contractors. The Secretary of Labor brought an action against a logging company for violation of the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. A United States District Court held³ that the company had unintentionally violated the record keeping provisions as to its admitted employees; however it also held that the truckers and loggers were not employees of the company within the meaning of the act, but rather were independent contractors. Therefore the Secretary was entitled to no order with respect to them. The injunction requested by the Secretary was denied.

The truckers owned their trucks and the loggers their tools, the court stated. Some of the trucks were purchased from the company and partly or wholly paid for from earnings. Both groups of men in some instances hired their own assistants, worked when they pleased, and "laid off" when they pleased. No consent from the company was necessary.

The only directions given by the company were what tract of lumber should be cut and the sizes of trees to be cut. Selected trees on the company property were marked for the men. The company paid the premiums for workmen's compensation insurance merely, the court said, because the truckers and loggers were not working enough men to qualify under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Money paid by the company on these insurance premiums was deducted from the amounts paid the truckers and loggers for their work.

Though the results of the logging operation were controlled by the company, the methods were not, the court stated. The controls exercised were necessary, it asserted, only for the utilization of independent contractors, and did not in any way lessen their independence and discretion.

The facts in a Supreme Court case⁴ were remarkably similar to the present case, the court said, and would control it. In that case, the Supreme Court set up the following test for distinguishing independent contractors from employees: "... It is the total situation, including the risk undertaken, the control exercised, the opportunity for profit from sound management, that marks these driver-owners as independent contractors."

Labor Relations

Contract Permitting Union to "Veto" Employees Illegal. An existing contract between union and company is a bar to a determination of representatives until the contract

has expired. But the National Labor Relations Board ruled⁵ that when the contract contains an illegal union-security provision—illegal because no unionshop authorization election has been held—then the existing and unexpired contract is no bar to a representation election. Chairman Herzog, interpreting the contract provision differently, dissented.

Section 1 of the contract, around which the controversy revolved, provided:

"The Employer recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agent for its employees, including all persons employed as guards and patrolmen at water front installations, docks, piers, terminals, warehouses, and aboard vessels and warehouses and production plants. It is understood that in hiring to fill all vacancies or new positions, the employer will, under this agreement, choose his own source of new employees, providing, however, such persons employed are satisfactory to both parties of this Agreement. (Emphasis added [by the court].)"

The company contended that section 1 made union membership a condition of employment, since the union had the right to approve all new employees or replacements. The union, on the other hand, contended that the section only gave their men protection, since they would have to work with replacements and new employees as guards and watchmen.

The majority of the Board thought that this section of the contract was confusing and ambiguous, but noted that the union could refuse approval of any prospective employee for any reason. Certainly, the Board reasoned, it would permit the union to refuse approval on the ground that the prospective employee was a nonunion member or would not become a union member. This line of reasoning led the Board to examine the record, to see if it disclosed the union's practice. Uncontradicted evidence showed that applicants approved by the employer invariably were sent to the union for its approval and were required to become union members before starting work. The majority concluded that section 1 of the contract was illegal because it violated section 8 (a) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. Accordingly, the contract was no bar to a representation election, and the Board directed one to be held.

Chairman Herzog, dissenting, stated that section 1 did not expressly require the union to interview applicants or to refuse approval because of nonunion status. The practice of the parties in requiring membership in the union, he thought, should more properly be dealt with under the unfair labor practice provisions of the act.

Validity of Contract When Certification Petition is Pending. With Member Houston dissenting, the NLRB, in the first decision of its kind, ruled⁶ that a company did not violate the LMRA when it entered into a contract with an incumbent union while a rival union's representation petition was still pending before the Board. The reason given was that the unit sought by the rival union was inappropriate.

On December 13, 1945, the rival union filed a petition

with the Board for certification as the bargaining representative of "broadcast technicians and engineers." Nevertheless, on February 3, 1946, the company signed a contract with the union with which it had dealt for 12 years and which had been representing a unit of production employees including the above technicians.

The Trial Examiner, relying upon the *Midwest Piping*⁷ doctrine, ruled that the company had violated the LMRA. In the *Midwest Piping* case, an employer was held to have usurped the Board's function of determining representation by executing an exclusive bargaining contract with one union while the rival union had a petition before the Board.

The majority decided there was merit in the company's contention that in the present instance, "no valid question concerning representation existed," and that neither the LMRA nor the *Midwest Piping* doctrine had been violated. To apply the *Midwest Piping* doctrine as the trial examiner had done, the majority thought, would have harmful effects—would destroy the practice of continuous collective bargaining and deprive employees of "uninterrupted bargaining relationships," whenever a rival union made a frivolous claim for representation to the employer. If a real "question of representation" existed, the Board pointed out, the *Midwest Piping* doctrine would apply. Determination of whether a real question of representation exists is made by the employer, at his peril, and is always subject to the review of the Board.

In the present case, the Board decided that the General Counsel did not produce evidence that a real question of representation existed; therefore, the complaint against the employer was dismissed. Two concurring members thought that the case should have been remanded to determine whether the employees who sought to be represented by the rival union constituted an appropriate unit, but they agreed that the employer had not violated the act.

The dissenting member declared that the Board was permitting an employer to determine what is an appropriate unit, and that this decision would impinge on the employee's free choice of bargaining representatives.

Bargaining with Union Repudiated After Winning Election. A United States Court of Appeals reversed a finding by the NLRB and denied a petition for enforcement of a Board order. The court held⁸ that a company did not engage in an unfair labor practice in violation of the LMRA by refusing to bargain with a certified union after its repudiation by almost all the employees. No evidence was shown, the court said, that the company had engaged in any activity to bring about repudiation of the union.

On March 13, 1947, in a certification election at the company's plant, employees voted 12 to 10 to be represented by a union. On March 21, 19 of the 20 employees then with the company issued a written statement, reading:

"To whom it may concern: We the undersigned want to sever our relations with the union . . . representing us at . . . [the] company. . . . We are doing so without any intimidation or influence in any way."

Before the company knew of this statement, it met with the union on March 24 to consider the union's request for a contract. When the company learned that its em-

ployees had repudiated the union, it wrote to the union (April 18) and suggested that contract negotiations be deferred until "such time as it may appear that the employees desire to have the union represent them."

The Board and the court agreed that the company was engaged in interstate commerce and subject to the act, since it buys raw materials from, and sells its finished product to, the Ford Motor Co., a corporation extensively engaged in interstate activities.

In the absence of unusual circumstances, the Board ruled, the duty to bargain with a certified union continues for at least a year. Repudiation by the employees of the union so shortly after its acceptance was not an "unusual circumstance," the Board declared. Certification of a union immunizes it from challenge as the exclusive bargaining representative of the employees, according to the Board, and the company was guilty of an unfair labor practice when it refused to bargain with the union.

The court thought otherwise. The written revocation was valid, it stated, and no reason existed for allowing employees to be represented by a discredited union. To force on employees a repudiated union as their bargaining representative would be, the court declared, a denial of their "right to bargain through the representative of their choice."

Reinstatement Rights Extended to Strikers.—Workers out on a strike called for economic reasons will have less difficulty in obtaining reinstatement after the strike is over, because of a recent NLRB ruling. The Board unanimously decided⁹ that a company violated section 8 (a) (1) and 8 (a) (3) of the LMRA (1) by interfering with the employees' organizational rights; (2) by refusing to reinstate economic strikers whose jobs had been filled for a month and a half on a temporary basis; and (3) by refusing to offer jobs to economic strikers when jobs substantially equivalent to those they had before the strike were vacated by persons temporarily hired. The Board decided the company had not violated the act by refusing to rehire two employees whose jobs had been abolished for a year and a half.

A perfume-manufacturing company attempted, shortly before Christmas of 1948, to offer individual contracts to its employees and thereby balk a newly formed union's attempt to get a contract. The company offered the employees high wages, better vacation benefits, and a Christmas bonus. The employees refused the individual offers and went out on a concededly economic strike (one caused not by alleged unfair labor practices but by economic reasons). Four of the strikers returned to work in the second week of the strike. The rest of the men, a few days later, applied for reinstatement. The company refused to take them back in a group but agreed to reinstate them individually as business picked up. However, the company did not reinstate these men, but hired new employees. The Board ordered reinstatement of all employees, with back pay, except the two whose jobs had been abolished and unfilled for a year and a half. It also ordered payment of the 1948 Christmas bonus to all the employees who, because of the strike, did not receive it.

In deciding that the company had violated section 8

(a) (3) of the act, the Board softened the effects of the *Pipe Machinery Co.*, case.¹⁰ In that case the Board had ruled that permanently replaced strikers and those whose jobs had been discontinued for business reasons, could no longer vote in elections. The union contended that the disfranchisement of the permanently replaced striker would so endanger the right to strike that it would mean little or nothing.

The Board mitigated the effects on the permanently replaced striker by holding that if the permanent replacement vacates his job soon enough, the striker will get it. One and a half months was the period in which the striker retained rights to his job in this case. The so-called permanent replacement quit at the expiration of that time.

Furthermore, a job would not be considered discontinued, the Board declared, if there is a substantially equivalent job open. In other words, if an employee, as in this instance, was an inside messenger and a helper in the shipping department, and the job was changed after the strike so as to require outside messenger work as well, an "equivalent job" would exist, and a striker would have reinstatement rights.

Finally, the Board stated, a job may not be considered discontinued for business reasons until a considerable period of time has elapsed. In this instance, the jobs of compounding perfume were not filled after the strike and had not been filled up to the time of hearing of the complaint, a year and a half later. The Board thought that a job, if it had not been filled for a year and a half, could be considered discontinued, and that the striker affected would have no reinstatement rights in the company.

Hiring of Ex-foreman Discharged for Union Activities.—With two members dissenting, the NLRB ruled¹¹ that a supervisor who engages in union activities may be discharged, but may not be refused a nonsupervisory job for the same reason. The minority members thought that if a foreman could be discharged for good cause, there was little reason for requiring a company to hire him in a nonsupervisory capacity.

The company had promoted an employee of 20 years' standing to a supervisory position. On September 28, 1948, he was discharged, because he had refused to do rank and file work during a strike. After his discharge, he regained his union membership and actively participated in the strike. When the strike was settled in his department the employee applied for his old job as supervisor. But he would not accept a job which required him to cross a few remaining picket lines. A few days later he asked for his job "or any job" but was told he had better look elsewhere for a position.

The trial examiner decided that the company had not violated section 8 (a) (3) of the LMRA, because the employee, when discharged, was not covered by the act, and because he had failed to perform the duties of a supervisor. The company had discharged him for good cause, but it had not discouraged his membership in the striking union.

On the last point, the majority disagreed with the trial examiner. They stated that the company, in

refusing to rehire the employee in a nonsupervisory capacity, "necessarily discouraged membership in, and concerted activity on behalf of the labor organization involved." All Board members agreed that the company rightfully discharged the supervisor and that he was not then covered by the act. But, the majority stated, when he applied for a job in a nonsupervisory capacity, he came within the protection of the act, whether or not he had ever worked for the company.

To allow the company to refuse to rehire this employee on the ground that he had aided the union and had participated in its strike would, the Board stated, "ignore the realities of the situation." Such action by the company would discourage membership in the union.

Members Reynolds and Murdock, who disagreed with the Board majority, thought that such action would not "discourage membership in and concerted activity on behalf of" this union. They argued that since the discharge was privileged, notwithstanding its discouraging effects, the refusal to rehire was similarly privileged.

Discriminatory Initiation Fee. For the first time, the NLRB interpreted section 8 (5) (b) of the LMRA and ruled¹² that it is an unfair labor practice for a union to charge a fee which is discriminatory. The initiation fee varied, depending on whether the applicant was a "free rider" or a "new employee."

On July 21, 1948, a union-shop authorization election was held, and it became known immediately that the union had won. Because of the union's delay in complying with the filing requirements of the LMRA, the election results were not certified until August 31. Meanwhile, the union, anticipating the election results, tried to get as many employees as possible to join. Initiation fees were higher for "older employees" than for those recently employed. In a final attempt to get the "hold-outs" into membership before the certification, the union declared that all employees who did not join by August 20, 1948, would have to pay a \$15 initiation fee instead of the preexisting \$2 fee.

After the union-security clause went into effect on August 31, the union decided (on November 11) to lower the initiation fee for all "new employees" to \$5. In doing so, however, it kept the \$15 initiation fee for all employees with more than 30 days' seniority.

The Board declared that the union's actions were discriminatory since "they were aimed at exacting unequal initiation fees from employees classified on the basis of whether or not they had refrained from joining when they were under no contractual compulsion to do so." In other words, those referred to before the certification as "free riders," after the certification had to pay more to join than other employees. If the union had treated all employees alike, or even if it had treated all employees with 30 days or more seniority alike, there would have been no complaint. It was only when "free riders" were distinguished from all other employees and charged more for joining, that the union exceeded the bounds of freely running its own affairs.

To emphasize this point, the Board, on another aspect

of the case, ruled that it was lawful for the union to raise its initiation fees for all new members about a week before certification and to warn all employees of the impending increase. Section 8 (b) (1) (A) allows a union to make its own rules with respect to obtaining and retaining members so long as they are not discriminatory and do not violate the LMRA.

Veterans' Reemployment

Defense Work Position of Indefinite Duration Held Not Temporary; Offer of Like Job Instead of Eliminated Job Satisfies Requirements. (1) A defense worker was hired during the World War II period and then entered military service. A district court, noting that he was hired for an indefinite period, held ¹³ that he left a "position other than temporary."

The court ruled that the results of war expansion and shrinkage were provided for in the reemployment statutes by relieving an employer from the duty to restore a veteran's employment if the employer's circumstances had so changed as to make restoration impossible or unreasonable. The conditions obtaining when reinstatement is refused and the reasons for not granting it should be examined to determine whether a refusal was justified, said the court.

(2) In the same case, another question arose. The veteran on induction had left a production position as checker. When he applied for restoration, the division had shut down and the job of checker had been abolished. The employer placed him on a recall list, with about 1,200 senior employees ahead of him. The veteran asked for clerical work, which, though qualified to perform, he had not done for this employer. This was refused. About a year later, the employer offered a production position as stock clerk, which the veteran declined. No positions in the division in which the veteran had worked, that he was qualified to fill, were held within the year by employees with less seniority.

The court inferred, in the absence of dispute, that the position of stock clerk was one of like seniority status and pay to that of checker. In determining whether the employer's earlier refusal to give the veteran a clerical position violated the statute, the court considered the following facts significant. When the veteran applied for reinstatement, the job of checker had disappeared and its functions had been substantially discontinued. Seniority was not company-wide but existed within divisions and was not transferable. No "like" positions in the division were held by employees of less seniority. Clerical positions found only in other departments were not within the collective-bargaining agreement or within established seniority schedules. Clerical workers were salaried; checkers were production workers on hourly pay. Many clerical positions were confidential and hiring procedures for them were more selective.

On the basis of these facts, the court held, the veteran had no statutory right beyond that accorded him and, therefore, no right to a clerical position. The statute does not require the employer to place a veteran in a position unlike his former one in seniority, character, and

status, merely because there is work for which the veteran may be qualified. Nor does he have a right to such a position merely because valid, existing agreements do not preclude him from filling it.

Effect of General and Special Agreements on Veterans' Promotion Rights. In a recent case, a district court applied ¹⁴ the reemployment statutes to certain electrical workers' agreements with a railroad. A veteran, employed as electrician's helper when inducted in 1941, was reinstated as such in 1946. He claimed that on reinstatement he had a right to promotion to electrician, with seniority ahead of the first junior helper who had been advanced during his military service.

The veteran's first request to be made electrician, the court found, came 10 months after his return; meantime, he had not pursued his alleged earlier demand and had failed to apply for any of nine intervening vacancies as electrician. The local union chairman had informed the veteran that he must wait for an advertised vacancy and then apply. When he finally did this, he was appointed electrician, with seniority from date of appointment.

The agreements considered provided as follows: Seniority for helper and electrician were separate, each beginning with active work and pay. The senior qualified helper had preference for promotion to a vacancy he bid on, but a show of qualifications, by interview or examination, could be required. (The veteran admitted that on return from service he might not immediately have qualified but claimed that he might have in 30 days.) The employer was free to fill vacancies from outside instead of by promotion. In practice, any employee using seniority to displace another used it—"physically"—by appearing in person and claiming the particular job. The general agreement required a person returning from leave to exercise seniority rights within 5 days, to any position advertised in his absence; this was in addition to rules governing promotions. Under a special practice, a returning veteran, exercising seniority as to a promotion missed and complying with all rules (if found qualified and promoted) was allowed to become an electrician, senior to junior helpers who were promoted during his military service.

Returning veterans, the court held, have statutory rights limited to contractual rights of persons on leave or furlough. The statute gives a returning veteran on promotion to a higher position no greater seniority in it than the agreements provide.

The veteran's promotion was subject to conditions as to promotions in general, and also to the 5-day limit applicable under the general agreement on return from furlough. This limit, as applied to veterans, is not discriminatory nor unreasonable, because it is identical with the limit in earlier agreements.

For the following reasons, the court held that the veteran had no valid claim to the earlier seniority date: Promotions did not depend on seniority only; the employer could hire from without; the veteran did not request promotion within the required 5-day period nor offer to demonstrate his ability; he made no effort "physically" to displace a junior electrician; he did not bid on any of nine advertised vacancies.

Veteran Granted Executive Position on Special War-Work Record Cannot Later Exercise Seniority as From Former Position. The veteran in this case,¹⁵ a railroad electric worker, entered military service which involved advanced work in electricity. Before his discharge from military service and after his reinstatement as electrician on March 29, 1946, he asked the employer for a superior, appointive position not within the seniority areas established by agreement for his former position. In May 1949, on application for such executive position, he became assistant power director and in July 1949 power director. Thereafter, because of frequent layoffs at those levels, he applied unsuccessfully for the position of gang foreman in the electrical field. In November 1950, he asked the court to declare his statutory right to be a gang foreman, with seniority ahead of two junior electricians who became gang foremen during his military service. During that absence, gang foremen were initially brought within the reach of electrician's seniority. An agreement had always permitted persons returning from leave to claim positions within their seniority area, but only within 5 days after return. During this veteran's absence it was agreed that returning veterans, acting within 5 days after reporting as ready to work, might claim positions missed during military service and receive therein seniority ahead of junior promoted employees. The veteran claimed ignorance of these changes but had received the current "rules" from his employer when reinstated.

The court held the veteran had no right to the position and seniority of gang foreman for the following reasons: (1) The veteran failed to claim such right within the time limit, the agreements being nondiscriminatory and valid. (2) No right outside the "leave" clauses was shown. (3) The veteran, a former president of the local, with long service, could not excuse his inaction by the employer's failure to inform him of the change as to gang foreman. The agreement does not require the employer to take the initiative in informing the veteran what positions are available for seniority exercise; it makes the local chairman the worker's representative. (4) Further, this veteran's long-delayed claim to the gang foremanship, made after he became a minor executive, was an afterthought, inconsistent with his intention on return from service to capitalize his new qualifications in the executive position.

Unemployment Insurance

Availability for Work of Claimant Who Moves to Another State. The Wisconsin Circuit Court for Dane County held¹⁶ that a 19-year-old girl who left her employment in Wisconsin to move to California with her parents was eligible for benefits under the Wisconsin law. By registering for and seeking work in California in accordance with the Interstate Benefit arrangement to which Wisconsin and California are parties, claimant met the availability for work requirement of the Wisconsin law.

Availability During Pregnancy. The New York Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held¹⁷ that a married woman, temporarily "retired" from her employment under a general policy of the employer—because she was 5 months

pregnant, was available for work and hence eligible for benefits. She was not physically disabled and had made an effort to obtain work.

Good Cause for Quitting Must be Attributable to Employment. The South Carolina Supreme Court held¹⁸ that a woman who left her employment in order to accompany her husband, a member of the armed forces, when he was transferred to another State, was disqualified for unemployment benefits because she left work without good cause. While the statute does not expressly so provide, the court held that the declaration of public policy to compensate "involuntary unemployment" and "persons unemployed through no fault of their own" showed a legislative intent that good cause for quitting work must be a cause attributable to or connected with the claimant's employment.

Labor Dispute Disqualification—Membership in Union. The Pennsylvania Superior Court held¹⁹ that an assistant mine foreman was disqualified for benefits when he became unemployed because of a strike called by the union of which he was a member. He had continued his membership in the union after promotion, although as a supervisory employee he could not participate in its benefits, and was excluded from the collective-bargaining agreement between the union and the employer. The statute disqualifies an individual unemployed due to a stoppage of work existing because of a labor dispute at the premises where he was last employed, unless, among other things, he is not a member of an organization which is participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which caused the stoppage of work.

¹⁵ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

¹⁶ This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

¹⁷ *Tobin v. Anthony Williams Mfg. Co.* (D. C. E. D. Ark., Mar. 5, 1951).

¹⁸ *United States v. Silk*, 331 U. S. 704.

¹⁹ *Necton Investigation Bureau* (33 NLRB No. 261, Apr. 18, 1951).

²⁰ *William Penn Broadcasting Co.* (33 NLRB No. 201, Apr. 2, 1951).

²¹ *Midwest Piping and Supply Co., Inc.*, 33 NLRB 1060.

²² *NLRB v. Vulcan Forging Co.* (C. A. 6th, Mar. 23, 1951).

²³ *Roche-Dupont Mfg., Inc.* (33 NLRB No. 230, Apr. 9, 1951).

²⁴ *Pipe Machinery Co.* (22 LRRM 1510).

²⁵ *Texas Co.* (33 NLRB No. 229, Apr. 18, 1951).

²⁶ *Ferro Stamping and Mfg. Co.* (33 NLRB No. 252, Apr. 17, 1951).

²⁷ *Weinmann v. Coll's Mfg. Co.* (S. D. N. Y., Feb. 9, 1951).

²⁸ *Little v. Pennsylvania R. R.* (D. C. Md., Feb. 9, 1951).

²⁹ *Allison v. Pennsylvania R. R.* (D. C. Md., Feb. 9, 1951).

³⁰ *Western Printing & Lithographing Co. v. Morgan* (Wis. Cir. Mar. 3, 1951).

³¹ *In re Aufieri* (N. Y. App. Div. Mar. 14, 1951).

³² *Stone Mfg. Co. v. Employment Security Commission* (S. C. Sup. Ct., Apr. 11, 1951). Accord: *Woodmen of the World Life Ins. Soc. v. Olson* (141 Neb. 776, 4 N. W. (2d) 923); *John Morrell & Co. v. Unemployment Commission* (69 S. D. 618, 13 N. W. (2d) 498). Contra: *Reger v. Administrator*, (132 Conn. 647, 46 A. (2d) 844); *Department of Labor v. Unemployment Board* (164 Pa. Super. 421, 65 A. (2d) 436); *Hollingsworth Tool Works v. Review Board* (119 Ind. App. 191, 84 N. E. (2d) 885).

³³ *Jablonsky v. U. C. Board of Review* (Pa. Super. Mar. 21, 1951).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

April 13, 1951

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR met with representatives of education, Federal and State governments, agriculture, industry, labor, and parent and civic interests to discuss problems of the increase in child labor. (Source: U. S. Department of Labor release, ST-51-460, Apr. 13, 1951.)

A CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN for allocation of steel, copper, and aluminum was announced by the National Production Authority, effective July 1, 1951. (Source: NPA release, Apr. 13, 1951; for discussion, see p. 696 of this issue.)

April 17

THE CIO announced creation of a new union organizing committee—the United Department Store Workers of America. (Source: CIO release, Apr. 17, 1951.)

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Ferro Stamping and Manufacturing Co. and Mary Miranda; International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Local 753 (CIO) and Mary Miranda and Blanche Woodin*, ruled that difference between union initiation fees charged to employees who failed to join union before effective date of union-shop clause and those charged new employees who joined thereafter was discriminatory. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27, No. 49, Apr. 23, 1951, 27 LRRM, p. 1593.)

April 20

THE PRESIDENT accepted the resignation of Cyrus Ching as Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board and designated Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, as his successor. (Source: White House release, Apr. 20, 1951; and New York Times, Apr. 20, 1951.)

On April 21, the President, by Executive Order No. 10233, reconstituted the Wage Stabilization Board, with powers to assume jurisdiction over any labor dispute not resolved by collective bargaining or conciliation and mediation facilities and which threatens the national defense. The 18-member Board is to be tripartite, with

equal representation by labor, the public, and industry. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 79, Apr. 24, 1951, p. 3503.)

On May 3, the President appointed the 18 members of the Wage Stabilization Board. (Source: Washington Post, May 4, 1951; for discussion, see p. 711 of this issue.)

April 21

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR established a policy, to be utilized by the Office of Price Stabilization, whereby no industry would be permitted to raise prices if its dollar profits amounted to 85 percent or more of those in its 3 best years in the period 1946-49. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 22, 1951; for discussion, see p. 664 of this issue.)

April 23

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES denied review in the case of *Joy Silk Mills, Inc. v. NLRB, No. 669*, thereby in effect upholding a lower court's decision which set limits on the type of questions which an employer may ask his employees about their union activities in preparation of a case before the NLRB. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27, No. 51, Apr. 30, 1951, LRR p. 308.)

April 24

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR, on recommendation of a special wage panel (see Chron. item for Apr. 10, 1951, MLR May 1951), issued Wage Adjustment Order 1—the first permitting wage increases above the 10-percent formula—approving the 6-cent escalator clause increase granted nonoperating railroad workers. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 81, Apr. 26, 1951, p. 3559; for discussion, see p. 664 of this issue.)

April 25

THE OPS issued Ceiling Price Regulation 22, effective May 28, establishing ceilings on most manufactured products, based on pre-Korean prices plus increases in material and labor costs through December 31, 1950, and March 15, 1951, respectively. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 81, Apr. 26, 1951, p. 3562.)

On April 30, the OPS issued 4 ceiling regulations covering beef prices. CPR 23, effective for accounting periods beginning on or after May 20, fixes prices of slaughterers of cattle and provides for future reductions after July 29 and September 30, 1951. CPR 24, effective May 9, outlines specific ceiling prices for wholesalers of beef and beef products; it further provides for lower prices on August 1 and October 1, 1951. CPR 25, effective May 14, establishes retail dollar-and-cents ceilings on beef and certain beef products and provides for future price reductions on August 1 and October 1, 1951. CPR 26, effective May 14, establishes dollar-and-cents ceilings for kosher beef sold at retail. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 84, May 1, 1951, pp. 3696, 3721, 3739, and 3704; for discussion of the above, see p. 663 of this issue.)

On May 1, the OPS issued Amendment 2 to CPR 1 (see Chron. item for Feb. 27, 1951, MLR Apr. 1951), ordering ceiling prices for the automobile manufacturing industry to remain at existing levels. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 85, May 2, 1951, p. 3828.)

On the same day, the OPS issued CPR 27, establishing ceiling prices for solid fuels received and sold by Lake coal dock operators. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 86, May 3, 1951, p. 3891.)

On May 2, the OPS issued CPR 28, effective May 7, establishing specific ceilings for new cotton, linen, and underwear cuttings. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 86, May 3, 1951, p. 3895.)

On May 3, the OPS issued CPR 29, effective May 8, fixing specific ceilings for pure nickel scrap, Monel metal scrap, and stainless steel scrap. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 87, May 4, 1951, p. 3945.)

On May 4, the OPS issued CPR 30, effective May 28, and CPR 31, effective May 9. CPR 30 establishes ceiling prices for sales by manufacturers of machinery and related goods, and the services furnished in connection with installation and erection. CPR 31 provides a formula for computing ceiling prices for importers, wholesalers, and retailers of imported commodities. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 88, May 5, 1951, p. 4108 and Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 89, May 8, 1951, p. 4184.)

On May 7, the OPS issued CPR 32, effective May 12 and CPR 33, effective May 7. CPR 32 fixes the ceiling price for crude petroleum at the receiving tank. CPR 33 establishes ceiling prices for ferrotungsten, tungsten metal powder, and other tungsten products. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 89, May 8, 1951, p. 4189 and Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 90, May 9, 1951, p. 4273.)

On May 9, the OPS issued CPR 35, fixing dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for wool and related fibres. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 91, May 10, 1951, p. 4335.)

On May 11, the OPS issued CPR's 34 and 36, both effective May 16. CPR 34 establishes the ceiling price of most services at December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951, levels. CPR 36 establishes specific ceiling prices for certain used steel drums. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 93, May 12, 1951, pp. 4446, 4451.)

April 27

THE NLRB, in the case of *Western Electric Co., Inc., Point Breeze Hourly Employees Association, and Communications Workers of America (CIO)*, establishing a new policy, ruled that an incumbent union and an employer may voluntarily modify their collective-bargaining agreement, without thereby opening the way for a rival union to obtain a representation election before the contract expires. (Source: NLRB release R-368, Apr. 30, 1951.)

April 28

THE PRESIDENT, in an amendment to Executive Order No. 9835, specified that the standard for refusal of or removal from employment in an executive department or agency on grounds relating to loyalty "shall be that, on all the evidence, there is a reasonable doubt as to the

loyalty of the person involved to the Government of the United States." (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 84, May 1, 1951, p. 3690.)

April 30

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in the case of *U. S. v. Pewee Coal Co., Inc.*, affirming a decision of a lower court, ruled that a seizure by Government of a struck coal-mine was a "taking of property" which entitles the mine owners to "just compensation" under the fifth amendment to the U. S. Constitution. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 28, No. 2, May 7, 1951, LRRM p. 2001.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Electronics Equipment Co., Inc. and Charles Penchansky*, ruled that requesting employer's customers to bring pressure on employer in aid of union's drive for recognition was protected concerted activity under amended NLRA. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 28, No. 2, May 7, 1951, LRRM, p. 1009.)

THE UNITED LABOR POLICY COMMITTEE, after a 2-month period of withdrawal from Federal mobilization agencies (See Chron. item for Feb. 15, 1951, MLR Apr. 1951), voted unanimously for the immediate return of labor representatives. (Source: ULPC release, Apr. 30, 1951; for discussion, see p. 712 of this issue.)

May 1

RESIGNATION of William H. Harrison as Administrator of the Defense Production Administration (see Chron. item for Dec. 16, 1950, MLR Feb. 1951) became effective and the President designated Edwin T. Gibson, assistant to Mr. Harrison, as Acting Administrator. (Source: White House release April 25, 1951, and Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 84, May 1, 1951, p. 3690.)

May 2

THE CIO announced affiliation of a new union—the National Association of Broadcast Engineers & Technicians. (Source: CIO release, May 2, 1951.)

May 3

SECOND THREATENED STRIKE (see Chron. item for Apr. 3, 1951, MLR May 1951) of shipyard workers of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO) was postponed 30 days, following a conference between union representatives and the Chairman of the WSB. (Source: New York Times, May 1, 1951.)

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, amended General Order No. 48 (see MLR Nov. 1950, p. 575) designating the 13 regional directors of the Department's Bureau of Employment Security as regional directors of the Defense Manpower Administration and providing for the establishment of Regional and Area Labor-Management Committees for Defense Manpower. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor General

Order No. 48, Amendment No. 2, May 3, 1951; for discussion, see p. 695 of this issue.)

THE DIRECTOR of the Office of Defense Mobilization established a Labor-Management-Manpower Policy Committee, to be composed of representatives from the fields of labor and industrial and agricultural management. The Committee is to be co-chaired by Dr. Arthur S. Flemming of the ODM and Dr. Frank P. Graham, Administrator of the Defense Manpower Administration in the U. S. Dept. of Labor. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, May 1, 1951, and ODM Defense Mobilization Order No. 9, May 3, 1951; for discussion, see p. 695 of this issue.)

May 5

THE ACTING ADMINISTRATOR of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division announced minimum hourly rates, ranging from 17.5 to 52 cents (formerly 15 to 40 cents), for employees in the needlework and fabricated textile products industry in Puerto Rico, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, effective June 4. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 88, May 5, 1951, p. 4101.)

May 6

THE TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA (CIO) strike in the cotton-rayon industry (see Chron. item for Mar. 15, 1951, MLR May 1951) was called off in the interest of "national safety and welfare", following an appeal by the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. (Source: Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) release, May 8, 1951.)

On May 7, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service named a special 3-member mediation panel to seek settlement of the dispute. (Source: New York Times, May 8, 1951.)

May 7

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in a 4 to 4 vote, upheld the dismissal of 26 Post Office Department workers and again affirmed the Government's right to dismiss employees on disloyalty charges. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 19, No. 43, May 8, 1951, p. 3301.)

SECOND THREAT of a strike against the major meat packers (see Chron. item for Mar. 14, 1951, MLR May 1951) was averted when the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL), and the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), agreed to postpone their deadline until May 20. (Source: New York Times, May 5, 1951, and Washington Post, May 6, 1951.)

May 8

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR established a Salary Stabilization Board, to be composed of 3 public members, and responsible for development of a stabilization policy. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 91, May 10, 1951, p. 4356.)

At the same time he established a Salary Stabilization Division for administration and enforcement of policies. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 91, May 10, 1951, p. 4356; for discussion, see p. 696 of this issue.)

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

ESTABLISHMENT of a new Wage Stabilization Board with enlarged jurisdiction and membership and the resumption of labor's participation in other defense mobilization agencies were important developments in industrial relations activities during April 1951. Significant, too, was the approval by the Economic Stabilization Administrator of a contractual cost-of-living increase of 6 cents an hour for nonoperating railroad employees; existing wage limitations were exceeded by this action. In the textile industry, virtual ending of the prolonged woolen and worsted strike and continuation of the southern cotton and rayon stoppage were other highlights of this period.

Defense Mobilization Policies

The month was one in which several defense labor policies were clarified.

New Wage Stabilization Board. The President issued, on April 21, an Executive order which followed recommendations, made by a majority of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, for establishing a new Wage Stabilization Board with enlarged jurisdiction and membership. The Advisory Board, on April 17, had voted 12 to 4 (industry members dissenting) for creation of such an agency. Industry spokesmen had contended that the new Board's jurisdiction should be confined to disputes arising out of wage stabilization policies.

The Executive order established an 18-member tripartite Board with the public, labor, and industry each represented by 6 members, in contrast to the former 9-member tripartite Board. The new Board may make recommendations for the settlement of any labor disputes which

threaten to interrupt work affecting the national defense, in the event that: "(a) The parties to any such dispute jointly agree to submit such dispute to the Board for recommendations or decision" or, "(b) the President is of the opinion that the dispute is of a character which substantially threatens the progress of national defense and refers such disputes to the Board." Binding decisions are authorized only if the parties jointly agree to such action in advance.

The order directed also that no action shall be taken "inconsistent with" the provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 or with other applicable labor laws.

Dr. George W. Taylor (University of Pennsylvania), former chairman of the National War Labor Board during World War II, was appointed chairman and one of the six public members of the new Wage Stabilization Board. The other 17 members named to the Board are:

Public: Clark Kerr, University of California, vice chairman of the Board; Nathan P. Feinsinger, University of Wisconsin; William M. Hepburn, Emory University Law School; John Dunlop, Harvard University; and Frederick Bullen, N. Y. State Mediation Board.

Industry: Milton M. Olander, Owens-Illinois Glass Co.; Alexander R. Heron, Crown-Zellerbach Corp.; Richard P. Doherty, National Association of Broadcasters; Henry B. Arthur, Swift & Co.; J. Ward Keener, B. F. Goodrich Co.; and Reuben B. Robertson, Champion Paper & Fibre Co.

Labor: CIO—Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; and John W. Livingston, United Automobile Workers. AFL—Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers; William C. Birthright, Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors; and Elmer E. Walker, International Association of Machinists.

Messrs. Kerr, Dunlop (public); Bates, Rieve, Walker (labor); and Arthur, Keener, Robertson (industry) were all members of the former Wage Stabilization Board.

New salary stabilization machinery, under a three-member Salary Stabilization Board, was established early in May by the ESA Administrator. The newly created board will be responsible for policy affecting compensation of executive,

administrative, professional, and certain sales and supervisory employees, when they are not represented by recognized labor organizations. In addition to the three regular members to be named, the Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board will serve as a nonvoting ex-officio member.

United Labor Policy Committee. On April 30, the United Labor Policy Committee instructed labor's representatives to return to all defense mobilization agencies from which they had resigned in February. It named George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL) to be special assistant to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. David McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers (CIO) was named to succeed Mr. Harrison as assistant to the Economic Stabilization Administrator. Al J. Hayes, president of the Machinists' Union (AFL) will return to his former position as manpower consultant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of manpower.

The committee noted that significant policy changes had recently occurred which took favorable account of labor's dissatisfaction with various aspects of the defense mobilization program. These changes involved establishment of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, with direct access to the President; a new Wage Stabilization Board; and an agreement on the handling of defense manpower controls.

Manpower Coordination. The manpower agreement provides for the establishment of a labor-management committee on manpower policy with two co-chairmen—Dr. Frank P. Graham, Defense Manpower Administrator in the Labor Department, and Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Chairman of the Manpower Policy Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Railroad Nonoperating Employees

A cost-of-living wage increase, amounting to 6 cents an hour and affecting approximately a million nonoperating railroad workers, was approved on April 24 by the Economic Stabilization Administrator. The increase had accrued on April 1 under an "escalator" provision included in an agreement which had been reached by the

Nation's railroads and 15 nonoperating railroad brotherhoods a month earlier. Under the stabilization regulations, however, only 2½ cents of the 6-cent increase would have been permissible because wage increases negotiated after January 25, 1951 (date of the general wage stabilization order) were limited to 10 percent above the rates prevailing on January 15, 1950.

The Administrator's approval of the 6-cent increase was based upon recommendations made by a Temporary Emergency Railroad Wage Panel which he had appointed on April 9, pursuant to a Presidential directive. The panel was instructed to review and report on the merits of the nonoperating railroad agreement which had been concluded after several months of negotiation. The Panel's report emphasized that its recommendations were "not intended to be of general applicability but are strictly limited to a case-by-case approach" and based its recommendations principally on the following considerations:

(1) Existing wage stabilization regulations are inappropriate to resolve equitably or practically the unique collective-bargaining problems in the railroad industry.

(2) The pattern of escalator clauses in the railroad industry had already been established before January 25, 1951, by agreements concluded, and currently in effect, between the railroads and the Switchmen's Union and the Railroad Yardmasters (both AFL). Inequities would result, the panel reasoned, if the Switchmen's and Yardmasters' pre-stabilization escalator clauses could exceed the existing 10-percent wage limitation, while "nonops" were denied the same treatment. Also it would be unfair to penalize railroad employees for the "slowness of their collective-bargaining procedures when that slowness is itself the result of a system of bargaining imposed by Act of Congress on them alone."

(3) The escalator clause, which was included in the March 1 nonoperating agreement, was gained only after the unions agreed not to seek any general wage increase for a 3-year period, and accepted a general wage increase limited to 12½ cents an hour. Disapproval of the above-ceiling nonoperating escalator increase would require renegotiation of the entire agreement; the result

would be "either no agreement, or agreements without any term, and in any event a disturbed state of affairs on the railroads which ought to be avoided in the national interest."

Textile Disputes

By mid-April the prolonged strike involving woolen and worsted mills, located mainly in the New England and Mid-Atlantic States, and the Textile Workers Union (CIO) was virtually ended. Settlements, reached by the union with numerous individual mills, followed the agreement concluded with the American Woolen Co. in mid-March. A wage increase of 12 cents an hour, an escalator clause (1 cent for every 1.14 point increase in the CPI), and insurance and severance pay benefits were incorporated in most of the contracts signed.

On the other hand, the strike, which began April 1 and involved some 40,000 southern cotton and rayon workers, also members of the TWUA, continued throughout the month. Approximately 50 mills in seven Southern States—North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia—were affected.

Dan River Mills (Danville, Va.), one of the largest firms involved in the strike, on April 16, announced a 2-percent wage increase offer based on existing wage stabilization limitations. The union countered that the company could grant, or agree to, a more liberal wage adjustment, retroactive to the date of their negotiations, subject to Government approval. A union proposal, made on April 20, to submit the issues in dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board, was rejected by the company on the grounds that "membership, function, or power" of the Board had not yet been finally determined. Several acts of violence—the shooting of a picket, police use of tear gas to disperse pickets, and the firing of shots into the homes of two mill workers—occurred at this company's plants on April 17 and 20.

On May 5, the policy committee of the union recommended to its locals that the strike be terminated. The action complied with a request by the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, that the strike be ended in the interests of national defense. The Director had declared that if production were resumed,

he would appoint a 3-member tripartite mediation panel with authority limited to aiding the parties in order to negotiate a settlement. Several days later he named a special panel to seek settlement of the dispute.

Detroit Transit Stoppage

Approximately 3,800 Detroit streetcar and bus operators, members of the Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees Union, Division 26 (AFL), stopped work on April 21. This action followed rejection by the municipally owned Detroit Street Railways of the union's request for a wage increase of 8½ cents an hour, without loss of fringe benefits. An additional 2,450 maintenance and office workers had been made idle by April 28. Negotiations for a settlement of the strike continued during the first week of May.

All but several hundred of the transit operators were designated as strikers by the Street Railway Commission and were discharged on April 25 under authority given by the 1947 Hutchinson Act—an act prohibiting strikes by public workers. This State law provides that discharged strikers shall lose all rights and benefits, including pension and retirement benefits, unless reappointed or reemployed. If they are rehired, strikers may not receive more compensation than they received prior to the violation; may not receive any pay increase for 1 year; and are placed on probation for 2 years.

Strike Postponements

Shipbuilding. A Nation-wide strike by 50,000 shipyard workers, scheduled to begin May 3, was deferred for 30 days. This was the second 30-day postponement of the threatened strike.

The recent action was announced on May 1, after representatives of the Marine and Shipbuilding Union (CIO) had conferred with the Chairman of the new Wage Stabilization Board. During the 30-day postponement, the Board will consider agreements covering some 40,000 shipyard employees and providing for an average wage increase of 15 cents an hour. These agreements were negotiated by the union with Bethlehem Steel and 31 other companies.

Meatpacking. Postponement, until May 20, of a Nation-wide meatpacking strike originally sched-

uled for March 26, but deferred until May 7, was also announced by the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL). The action was taken to permit the Wage Stabilization Board to consider the wage agreements reached by the unions and the meatpacking companies on February 11.

Trucking Agreement

A 5-year agreement designed to assure peaceful industrial relations in the New York general trucking industry was signed on April 2 between Locals 807 and 707 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), with a reported membership of 11,000, and the Motor Carriers Association of New York, representing some 1,500

employers. The contract is expected to influence the pattern of labor-management relations affecting 70,000 other teamsters in New York City.

The agreement, which includes a no-strike, no-lock-out clause, establishes two arbitration boards, each with final authority to decide specified types of disputes. One, "The New York City Trucking Authority," composed of six representatives each from labor and management and presided over by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Secretary of Labor, is empowered to deal with disputed noneconomic issues. Disputes over wages, hours, pensions, and welfare matters will be resolved by an arbitrator to be chosen by Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Assistant Secretary of Defense.

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Industrial Relations.

Several all-time highs in the administration of State unemployment insurance laws in 1950 were recorded. A record high of 34.8 million workers, covered by unemployment insurance provisions, was reached in December 1950; this represents an increase of 2.9 million over December 1949. At the same time, total wages earned by covered workers in 1950 amounted to about \$100 billion, an all-time peak. Average weekly benefits, paid to unemployed eligible workers, were also at a record high of \$20.76.

Comparative figures on covered workers reveal a significant contrast: In February 1950, unemployment reached a postwar peak; in December, however, nonagricultural employment attained an all-time December high. In the over-all picture, the aggregate amount of separate State reserve accounts, maintained for benefit-paying purposes, in the Federal Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund plus State reserves, showed a decline of \$38 million, resulting from high unemployment during the first half of the year. According to the Bureau, high employment in the final half of the year prevented a greater decline.

— U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security release, March 28, 1951.

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, were shown with the title series.

Special Reviews

The Attack on the Cost of Living Index. By Kathryn Smul Arnow. Washington, Committee on Public Administration Cases, 1951. 166 pp., charts; processed. \$1.75.

Mrs. Arnow's dissertation, which began as an academic case study of a government technical agency under political attack, has a lively relevance today.

In July 1942, with almost casual reference to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost-of-living index, the War Labor Board decided that a 15-percent wage increase over the levels of January 15, 1941, would be a "fair and equitable" adjustment of wages and so announced the "Little Steel" decision. In short order the award became a "formula" and, following the President's "hold-the-line" order, a tightly held rein on labor's wage demands.

As the unions soon reached the end of the tether, it was almost inevitable that they scrutinize the length of the line holding them back. The cost-of-living index, they declared bitterly, had a downward bias. It failed, they claimed, to reflect accurately workers' family expenditures or to measure deterioration of goods, etc. So, out of the blue, virtually, the BLS quickly found itself in the midst of a raging tempest.

With justifiable pride in its competence, the BLS sought to answer the criticisms on technical grounds. It pointed out that its index was not a cost-of-living index, in much of the common-sense use of the term, but an index of retail prices of a selected group of commodities in a selected group of cities—in effect, a consumers' price index. It admitted that the index could not measure hidden changes in the standard of living (e. g., quality deterioration) but that the index fully met the purposes for which it had been designed.

Because of the questions raised, the BLS invited the American Statistical Association to examine its methods. An ASA committee, headed by Frederick Mills, after due examination fully endorsed the Bureau's competence. Yet labor's attacks were not stilled. A. F. Hinrichs, acting head of the BLS, thought that if he could speak direct to the labor leaders, rather than to the union technicians, with whom the Bureau traditionally dealt, he

could convince them of the technical soundness of the index. But Hinrichs found that the Bureau had few such contacts, and that most of the labor people were not interested in technical arguments. From their point of view, the index was not measuring "cost of living" and that was all they cared about.

President Roosevelt appointed a special committee, headed by William H. Davis, to investigate the index. The labor people turned the committee into a public rostrum for an attack on the BLS. Their own statistics "proved" that prices had risen 43.5 percent from January 1941 to December 1943 as against the BLS figure of 23.4 percent.

A new technical committee, headed by Wesley Clair Mitchell, was appointed by Davis. It, too, examined the index and also substantially upheld its accuracy. It did, however, make an "educated guess" that the index was 3 to 4 points off, because of its inability to analyze hidden changes in living costs, but not 20 points. The strategic importance of Mitchell's bold "guess" was that it contraposed a specific figure to labor's data and thus reduced the ground of argument from rhetoric to analysis. Both the BLS and the Mills committee had been hesitant about making such statements.

Mrs. Arnow reaches few conclusions in her careful and meticulous presentation of the record. From her data, and in view of a possible repetition of the issue today, with so much at stake in escalator clause agreements, some assessments can and should be made. The BLS as a technical agency was understandably bewildered at the partisan onslaught from a group which it considered friendly. Yet instead of meeting the issue in its own terms, namely to distinguish between political and policy (and value) problems and technical criteria, the Bureau adopted what some considered an attitude of timidity. Some of the staff felt early in the dispute that the Bureau ought to issue a public statement on difficulties of measuring wartime prices and thus disarm the critics. They argued for full disclosure of the statistical problems. Others felt that any admissions might hurt the standing of the Bureau. Yet one cannot, it seems to the reviewer, ignore the policy uses and policy consequences of a technical instrument. For that reason, admission of its limitations and explanation of varieties of use and misuse are both valor and prudence combined. In this respect, the action of the Bureau in changing the name of the cost-of-living index to the more accurate consumers' price index, and the more recent action incorporating the new rent factor and a modified weighting pattern in the current index, seem to be wise decisions.

However, what Mrs. Arnow curiously seems to have missed altogether, and what is of paramount importance in understanding the larger implication of labor's attack on the cost-of-living index, is that the attack on technical grounds was the only one open to labor because its own political relation to President Roosevelt tied its hands politically. And quite shrewdly, and for his own purposes, President Roosevelt pursued the same course by creating a President's Committee to appraise the BLS index, rather than the adequacy of the WLB's Little Steel

formula! Thus, the Bureau became a shuttlecock in the subtle game of passing the political buck from foe to foe.

In effect, the threat to the Bureau came not only from a hitherto friendly pressure group but from its own executive department, which seemed ready to make a sacrifice. In this particular instance, the Administration finally saved the Bureau, after pushing it far out on a limb. But what happens, as well might in different exigencies, when an administration wants to make a "deal" and lets technical virtues go hang? What then? It all goes to show that the life of a Government bureaucrat is hard indeed, or, to paraphrase the old saw, when you have a politician for a friend you don't need an enemy.

—DANIEL BELL, Associate Editor, *Fortune*.

The House of Labor: Internal Operations of American Unions.

Edited by J. B. S. Hardman and Maurice F. Neufeld.

New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951. 555 pp. \$7.65.

Several years ago the Inter-Union Institute, an organization of persons with a sympathetic interest in the labor movement, began studying operations of American unions. The result of that study is this volume, in which 49 authors describe the American labor movement as a whole, and the details of all its varied activities.

The book is divided into eight parts, the first of which contains chapters discussing the labor movement as a whole. The following six parts trace the work of unions in the fields of political activity, communications, research and engineering, welfare and community services, union administration, and educational activity. The final part deals with the function and aim of the union staff.

The AFL and CIO are shown to be sisters under the skin. A common misconception interprets the CIO as some sort of latter-day Knights of Labor. A comparative description of the organizational details of both federations shows that they have excelled in gaining day-to-day economic victories for their members, and that they pride themselves in the real independence afforded constituent units. These could not be characteristic of so political an organization as the Knights of Labor.

All the contributions but one were written relatively recently. The exception is a letter by Powderly's lobbyist for the Knights of Labor, Ralph Beaumont: "I saw Wade the Chairman of the Committee on Labor yesterday and he was nearly crazy. He had been to Reed in desperation, and said to him, 'Do you want to kill me all together. Here I am chairman of the Labor Committee and the whole Labor element of the Country looking to me for results and I unable to even get a day for the consideration of my measures' . . ."

The contribution of William Gomberg, head of the management engineering department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, points up, in frank discussion, the various union attitudes toward job evaluation and scientific management. There is also an interesting discussion of different types of workers' education activities of unions. A comparison is made between the educational programs carried on by the unions themselves, and those carried on for the unions in conjunction with the activities of some universities.

In contrast to the general run of articles which analyze subjectively the experience of the authors in the labor movement, the contributions of Professor C. Wright Mills of Columbia University attempt to describe the characteristics of leaders of American unions by using the technique of statistical analysis. Professor Mills studied the returns received from less than 400 union leaders out of more than 1,000 who received questionnaires. For what it is worth in analyzing the American trade-union movement, we can learn from the study, for instance, that the fathers of only 2 percent of the 227 AFL leaders who answered the questionnaires were born in Russia and eastern Europe, whereas the corresponding proportion for the 173 CIO leaders is 10 percent. We are not told, however, how much of this disparity is caused by the fact that, by and large, the CIO leaders are younger than the AFL leaders. Presumably, their fathers are more likely to have been part of one of the more recent waves of immigration to the United States. Statistics are lacking for comparative data regarding industrial leaders.

The most controversial discussions occur in the chapters devoted to the function and aim of the union staff. While none of the contributors suggest that the union staff should manage the union—although Professor Neufeld suggests a partnership which will give some policy weight to technical skill—the views range quite significantly. James Carey, the only union official represented in this section, goes to the extreme of wishing the union staff to "be strong advocates of their point of view." Other persons, however, with more experience in working for unions as staff members, suggest that the staff's duties are "to raise questions; not to run the union" (William Leiserson), or "continually to offer advice" (Solomon Barkin), or merely "to cooperate" (Broadus Mitchell).

—MORRIS WEISZ.

Labor in the American Economy. Edited by Gordon S.

Watkins. (*In* The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, March 1951, pp. 1-205. \$1 to members, \$2 to nonmembers of Academy.)

After four years The Annals devotes another issue to American labor. This volume takes its place alongside three earlier issues: Problems of Organized Labor, March 1936; Labor Relations and the War, November 1942; and Labor Relations and the Public, November 1946.

Thirty authorities from organized labor, management, government, and the academic world present 28 articles. Editor Watkins has performed well his task of integrating his contributions so that there is no undue duplication of coverage. While several of the contributors are writers whose names appear frequently in symposia of this nature, others are less well known. All achieve a level of performance which makes it difficult for the reviewer to single out high points.

Several of the contributors have written entire books on the subjects they treat here. Neil Chamberlain (*Union Challenge to Management Control*, 1948) evolves a concept of multipartisan participation in the process of decision making. George W. Taylor (*Government Regu-*

lation of Industrial Relations, 1948) calls for a new national labor policy "based on a desire to strengthen and develop industrial self-government."

Five of the contributors are union officials. While the entire volume is a tribute to the current status of labor in American life, it is an interesting commentary that American universities have conferred honorary degrees upon three of the unionist authors: Walter P. Reuther, LL. D.; Clinton S. Golden, LL. D.; and Philip Murray, LL. D. and D. S. S. The editor notes that Mr. Golden, formerly a vice president of the CIO Steelworkers, is now a visiting lecturer at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration; he does not mention that Mr. Reuther is one of the trustees of Roosevelt College.

While labor's basic tenets historically stress economic power and distinctive organizations of wage earners, Royal Montgomery shows that organized labor today looks also to government as the agency through which many problems are solved. Approaching the broad scope of the volume from the sociological viewpoint, Paul Meadows declares that "industrialism reshapes the pattern of human obligation and position, the social organization and social structure of a people."

"The ultimate solution to functionally appropriate and reasonably equitable industrial relations probably cannot be found in legislation," Glen U. Cleeton concludes. "However, it seems certain that we shall experiment further with administrative law before abandoning hope for more effective implementation." Florence Peterson also approaches the problem of industrial unrest from the point of view of social psychology.

Dorothy S. Brady calls attention to a serious gap in labor statistics—the fact that wage earners' budgets never seem to reach the level of the scale-of-living estimates evolved by various agencies. Carroll R. Daugherty examines the various proposals which have been made for achieving employment stability and income security; he considers both private and public programs, showing their potential benefits and limitations.

Selig Perlman restates the "Wisconsin thesis" on American unionism, asserting that "job consciousness" still dominates union methods and objectives. Walter Reuther lists the achievements of his union; defines current goals, emphasizing the guaranteed annual wage; and relates union objectives to the survival of the democratic way of life throughout the world. Joel Seidman and two colleagues report the wide variety of motives which cause workers to join unions, discovered through study of a large steelworkers local union. A capsule sized text on the structure and administration of unions is presented by Philip Taft. Lloyd H. Bailer draws on his own experiences with the National Urban League in reporting progress toward elimination of discrimination against minority groups.

The volume is rich in articles on collective bargaining as it is practiced today and as it may develop in the future. Edwin E. Witte stresses the democratic aspects of the bargaining process. Daniel P. Loomis stresses the contrasting problems and practices of bargaining from industry to

industry. Alexander R. Heron and Clinton S. Golden open wide vistas of labor-management cooperation beyond today's collective-bargaining practices.

Several of the articles deal with the political role of organized labor. Avery Leiserson rationalizes the pressure group tactics which characterize political action by labor today, while Jack Kroll describes the operations and goals of the CIO Political Action Committee. Philip Murray evaluates effects of the expulsion of Communist-influenced unions from the CIO, and William J. Handley portrays American labor's new-found interest in world affairs. George Gallup presents what seem to be inadequate data to demonstrate "how labor votes."

The volume is concluded with two articles on the Taft-Hartley Act. Senator Robert A. Taft defends the law, while pointing out the need for certain improvements in it; William Green argues that the law continues to be a threat to "sound industrial relations."

—JOHN NEWTON THURBER.

Agriculture

Migratory Labor in American Agriculture: Report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor. Washington, 1951. 188 pp. 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Summarized in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 691).

Underemployment of Rural Families. Materials prepared for Joint Committee on the Economic Report by the Committee Staff. Washington, 1951. 74 pp., map. (Joint Committee Print, 82d Cong., 1st Sess.)

Presents reports on the problem and summaries of existing and proposed remedial measures.

Farm Manpower. By Robert L. Taylor. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1951. 16 pp. (Vol. I, 1951, No. 13.) \$1.

Summary of the problem of securing and utilizing adequate manpower for achievement of production goals in American agriculture in 1951.

Benefit Plans

Employee-Benefit Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Mid-1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 7 pp., chart. (Bull. No. 1017.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Employee Welfare and Benefit Programs. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1950. 49 pp. (Research and Technical Report No. 7.) \$1, Wm. C. Brown Co., Dubuque, Iowa.

Symposium of nine papers by different authors.

Private Employee Benefit Plans—Selected Bibliography of Recent Publications (January 1950–February 1951). By Julia Carlson. Washington, Federal Security

Agency, Social Security Administration, Division of Research and Statistics, 1951. In 2 parts, 6 and 8 pp.; processed.

Part I, Life insurance, sickness and accident, hospitalization, surgical, and other medical-care benefits; Part II, Retirement benefits and problems of the aging.

Cost of Living

Family Budget of City Worker, October 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 6 pp. (Bull. No. 1021.) 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Budget for a Single Working Woman—Items, Quantities, and Costs as of October 1950. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Industrial Welfare, 1951. 23 pp.

Designed to measure the annual cost in California in 1950 of a minimum standard "adequate to supply the necessary cost of proper living to, and maintain the health and welfare of," women workers.

Housing

Annual Report of the National Capital Housing Authority, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950. Washington, [1951]. 51 pp., map.

What Farm Families Spend for Housing. By Ruth Crawford Freeman. (In *Journal of Home Economics*, Washington, April 1951, pp. 259-262, chart, illus. 50 cents.)

A study based on account books kept by a group of farm families in years of low and years of relatively high income.

Housing Construction in the Countries Participating in the European Recovery Program. Washington, U. S. Economic Cooperation Administration, Division of Statistics and Reports, 1951. 25 pp.

Includes information on the amount of new construction and reconstruction through June 1950 in six war-damaged countries—France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Netherlands, Norway, and United Kingdom—and through 1949 in Belgium, with figures through June 1950 on authorizations for new residential buildings.

Housing in Norway. Oslo, Norwegian Joint Committee on International Social Policy, 1951. 144 pp., charts, plans, illus.

A supplement (No. 1) to this report presents a statistical survey of "Building Practices and Housing Standards in Norway."

Rebuilding a Neighborhood. By Leonard C. Marsh. Vancouver, University of British Columbia, 1950. 76 pp., map, plans, illus. (Research Publication No. 1.)

Report on a demonstration slum-clearance and urban rehabilitation project in a key central area in Vancouver.

Industrial Safety and Workmen's Compensation

The President's Conference on Industrial Safety, 1949-1950: Reports of the Committees on Accident Records, Analysis, and Use; Education; Engineering; Laws and Regulations; Research; Labor-Management Cooperation for Safety; and Programs and Services. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1950 and 1951. Various pagings. (Bulls. Nos. 131-137.) Bulls. Nos. 131 and 137, 15 cents each; Nos. 132-134, 25 cents each; No. 135, 20 cents; No. 136, 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Safety Consciousness—An Evaluation. By Stanley M. Walker. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951. 8 pp.; processed. (Information Circular No. 7595.)

Summarized in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 651).

The Railroad Industry and Work-Incurred Disabilities: Federal Employers' Liability Act—A Real Compensatory Law for Railroad Workers, by B. Nathaniel Richter and Lois G. Forer; *Workmen's Compensation for Railroad Work Injuries and Diseases,* by Jerome Pollack. (In *Cornell Law Quarterly*, Ithaca, N. Y., Winter 1951, pp. 203-235; 236-272.)

The two articles listed present divergent views as to the adequacy of the Federal Employers Liability Act in compensating railroad employees in interstate commerce for work injuries. According to the first article, the substitution of State compensation acts for the Federal act would be a retrogression. The writer of the second article believes "a Federal workmen's compensation law is needed to replace the present Federal liability law."

Official Certification of Safety Devices for Dangerous Machines in France. By P. LaFarge. (In *Industrial Safety Survey*, International Labor Office, Geneva, September-October 1950, pp. 165-171. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Industrial Hygiene

Bibliography on Industrial Radiology, 1948-1950. By Herbert R. Isenburger. Califon, N. J., St. John X-Ray Laboratory, 1951. 19 pp.; processed. \$2.

Includes references to material dealing with industrial uses of nuclear radiation, their hazards, and protective measures.

Hazards of Shoe-Fitting Fluoroscopes. By Willard W. Van Allen. (In *Public Health Reports*, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Washington, March 23, 1951, pp. 375-378. 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Discusses hazards for shoe-store personnel as well as for customers in use of the fluoroscopes, and reproduces a 1948

amendment to the New York City Sanitary Code in this connection.

Health Hazards in the Manufacture of Neon Signs. By D. B. Dickson and Otto Paganini. (In American Industrial Hygiene Association Quarterly, Chicago, March 1951, pp. 25-29, illus. 75 cents.)

Health of Ferrous Foundrymen in Illinois. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, 1950. 130 pp., charts, illus. (Publication No. 31.) 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A summary of the portion of this study dealing with pulmonary fibrosis is given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 653). A condensation of the full report appeared in Public Health Reports, of the Public Health Service, February 23, 1951 (pp. 223-239).

The Medical Aspects of the Industrial Hygiene Program. By James H. Sterner, M.D. (In Chemical and Engineering News, Washington, April 9, 1951, pp. 1399-1401, charts. 15 cents.)

Fourth in a series of articles from the Symposium on Industrial Health and Safety at national meeting of American Chemical Society, Detroit, April 18, 1950.

Symposium on How Industrial Medicine Can Meet the Needs of the American Worker. By Hiram S. Hall. (In Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, February 1951, pp. 173-197. \$1.)

The papers, presented at meeting of American Medical Association, San Francisco, June 28, 1950, include viewpoints of the personnel administrator, the sociologist, the psychiatrist, the physician in industry, and the union.

Safety, Hygiene, Good Working Conditions in the Netherlands Factories and Workshops. The Hague, Ministry of Social Affairs, 1950. 32 pp., illus.

Industrial Relations

Collective Bargaining. By E. W. Mounce and Robley D. Stevens. Scranton, International Textbook Co., 1951. 108 pp.

Designed primarily as a guide for instructing foremen, supervisors, shop stewards, and minor union officials, this pamphlet deals with the nature, importance, and techniques of collective bargaining, contract provisions, the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, and the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. Collective-bargaining terms are defined and sources of information are listed.

The NLRB "Opens the Union," Taft-Hartley Style. By Vincent G. Macaluso. (In Cornell Law Quarterly, Ithaca, N. Y., Spring 1951, pp. 443-462.)

Union-shop arrangements have increased under the Labor Management Relations [Taft-Hartley] Act, but the author finds no evidence that they have proved a "Bill of Rights" which has significantly advanced the employee's position.

State Court Injunctions. Report of the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, pursuant to

S. Res. 140 (81st Cong.), a resolution to investigate the field of labor-management relations. Washington, 1951. 118 pp.

Analysis of Strikes, [United States], 1927-49. By Joseph P. Goldberg and Bernard Yabroff. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 7 pp., charts. (Serial No. R. 2017; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, January 1951.) Free.

Strike Experience in Five Countries, 1927-1947: An Interpretation. By Arthur M. Ross and Donald Irwin. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1951, pp. 323-342. \$1.25.)

An attempt to measure and compare strike activity in Australia, Canada, Great Britain, Sweden, and the United States.

Verfassungsrechtliche Grenzen des Streikrechts. By Wolfgang Abendroth. (In Gewerkschaftliche Monatshefte, Bundesvorstand des Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes, Köln, February 1951, pp. 57-61.)

Analysis of extent of the right to strike as provided in the West German Federal constitution.

Industries and Occupations—Selected Reports

Labor Relations in the Laundry Industry in Greater New York. By Louis Paul Nestel. New York, Claridge Publishing Corp., 1950. 106 pp., bibliography. \$2.

History of unionization and collective bargaining, with description of the industry and the labor force.

Teaching Load in 1950. Washington, National Education Association, Research Division, 1951. 51 pp., charts. (Research Bull., Vol. XXIX, No. 1.) 50 cents.

Includes data on average number of hours worked per week by teachers in the school year 1949-50, by grade level and major subject taught, and on the distribution of time among the various duties.

British Coal Nationalized. By Gerhard W. Ditz. New Haven, Conn., Edward W. Hagen Foundation, 1951. 92 pp. \$1.

Based on information from a survey, by the author, of the Nottinghamshire coal field and on other data, observations, and interviews. Reviews the history and economics of the industry, its characteristics as related to current problems, and attitudes of miners and of union and management officials toward joint consultation.

The Status of Domestic Work in the United Kingdom, with Special Reference to the National Institute of Houseworkers. By Dorothy M. Elliott. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, February 1951, pp. 125-148. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Conditions of P. T. T. Staffs and Social Legislation in Latin America. By Fritz Gmür. (In "Post Bulletin," Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International, Berne, Switzerland, February-March 1951; 202 pp., processed.)

Contains data on working and other conditions of postal, telegraph, and telephone workers in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.

International Affairs

Fourth Conference of American States Members of the International Labor Organization, Montevideo, April-May 1949—Record of Proceedings. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1951. 289 pp. \$2.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

[*Reports Prepared for Coal Mines Committee, International Labor Organization, Fourth Session, Geneva, May 1951*]: I, *General Report*; II, *Hours of Work in Coal Mines*; III, *Productivity in Coal Mines*. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1951. 108, 46, 178 pp., respectively. 75 cents, 25 cents, \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

The proceedings of the third session, Pittsburgh, April 1949, also were published recently (1 vol., 75 cents).

Health and Welfare of Seafarers: An International Problem. By Karl Evang, M.D. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, January 1951, pp. 1-23. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Labor Organization

Labor Organizations in New York State, 1950. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1950. 8 pp.; processed. (Special Labor News Memorandum, No. 27.)

Discusses and gives summary statistics on numerical distribution of unions in New York State in 1950, by affiliation and administrative district, with other pertinent data.

The Printing Pressroom Foreman—Union Man: A Case Study. By Elizabeth Faulkner Baker. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1951, pp. 367-385. \$1.25.)

The January 1951 issue of the *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* contained an article, by the same writer, on the development of unionization of foremen in the printing shop.

Union Powers and Workers' Rights. By Clyde W. Summers. (In *Michigan Law Review*, Ann Arbor, April 1951, pp. 805-838. \$1.)

You and Unions. By Dale Yoder. Chicago, Science Research Associates, Inc., 1951. 48 pp. 40 cents.

Brief but informative discussion of how unions first got started in the United States, what their aims are, how they go about getting what they want, how democratic they are, and what the American people think of them.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Professional Services under Medical Care Insurance. By George Baehr, M.D. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, February 1951, pp. 139-146. 70 cents.)

Recent Developments in the Use of Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans. By E. A. Van Steenwyk. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, February 1951, pp. 147-151. 70 cents.)

Permanent and Total Disability Benefit Provisions in Industrial Pension Plans. By Joseph Zisman. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, January 1951, pp. 3-8. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Analysis of two separate groups of company plans: (1) 80 plans under union contracts negotiated in mass-production industries (steel, automobile, rubber, and glass) between September 27, 1949, and July 1, 1950; and (2) 71 older plans (mostly unilateral, employer-sponsored.)

Recent Developments in State Temporary Disability Insurance Legislation. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, March 1951. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 38.) 20 cents.

Voluntary Insurance Against Sickness, 1949 Estimates. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, March 1951, pp. 19, 20. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

A statistical appraisal which balances aggregate benefits paid under commercial and nonprofit insurance against the total national cost of sickness represented by income loss of workers and total private expenditures for medical care.

What the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York Offers to Older Persons. By George Baehr, M.D., and Neva Deardorff. (In *Public Welfare*, Chicago, March 1951, pp. 61-65, 71, et seq., chart. 60 cents.)

Describes the nonprofit voluntary prepayment plan established in 1947 to provide comprehensive medical care under group practice.

Occupations

Career, an Annual Guide to Business Opportunities, 1951 Edition. Edited by William A. Douglass and Paul Bancroft III. New Haven, Conn., Career, Inc., 1950. 149 pp., charts, illus.

Describes career opportunities in 71 American business houses in 12 industry groups: Banking and finance; chemistry, physics, and pharmaceutical products; communications; commercial services; distilling; food; general manufacturing; heavy manufacturing; insurance; merchandising; public utilities; and publishing. College training was regarded as a necessary or desirable prerequisite by the firms which furnished the information.

The Distribution of Occupations as a City Yardstick. By Paul Bates Gillen. New York, King's Crown Press, 1951. 144 pp., bibliography, charts. \$2.75 (paper).

A doctoral thesis in urban sociology directed toward production of one kind of index for measurement of the "over-all quality" of cities in the United States. The hypothesis is that the pattern of occupations existing in any city presents differences which can be analyzed meaningfully by use of a composite occupational index devised

by the author. Illustrations are given of the use of this index.

Getting the Right Job. Cleveland, Ohio, Glidden Co., 1950. 16 pp.

The Department Store Buyer. Boston, Simmons College, 1951. 3 pp. (Simmons College Bull., Vol. XLIV, No. 5; Vocational Guidance Series for Young Women.)

Your Career in Television. By William I. Kaufman and Robert S. Colodzin. New York, Merlin Press, Inc., 1950. xx, 206 pp., illus. \$3.50.

Older Workers and the Aged

Age With a Future. By Wilma Donahue. *Services Offered Older People.* By Peter Kasius. (In Social Work in the Current Scene, 1950: Selected Papers, 77th Annual Meeting, National Conference of Social Work, Atlantic City, N. J., April 23-28, 1950, pp. 70-86, 87-95. New York, Columbia University Press, 1950. \$4.75.)

Education for a Long and Useful Life. By Homer Kempfer. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1950. 32 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. No. 6.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The bulletin deals primarily with education for the aging, telling what can be done and is being done in this field by schools and other agencies.

My Time is My Time. By John Willard Reed. [Detroit], General Motors Corp., Employee Relations Staff, 1950 and 1951. 7 pamphlets, variously paged.

In this series of pamphlets (called "books"), a retired man urges working people to lay plans for satisfactory retirement, while still employed, citing experiences of different individuals to emphasize his recommendation. He also includes suggestions on what to do after retirement.

Your Second Career. (In The Lamp, New York, March 1951, pp. 2-5, illus.)

Describes the program adopted by the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) to help employees develop a "workable plan" for their lives after retirement.

The Ageing Worker [in Great Britain]. By F. Le Gros Clark. (In Scope, London, March 1951, pp. 48-59, illus. 2s. 6d.)

Prices and Price Control

Food Price Subsidies. By Robert L. Taylor. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1951. 17 pp. (Vol. I, 1951, No. 7.) \$1.

Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index. By Doris P. Rothwell. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 23 pp.; processed. Free.

An abridgment of this report was published in the Monthly Labor Review for April (p. 421).

Wholesale Prices, 1949, Including Index Numbers of 900 Different Commodities. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 60 pp. (Bull. No. 1007.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Price Control in Britain. (In Labor and Industry in Britain, British Information Services, New York, March 1951, pp. 16-22. Free.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Contribution of Manufacturing Wages to Regional Differences in Per Capita Income. By Frank A. Hanna. (In Review of Economics and Statistics, Cambridge, Mass., February 1951, pp. 18-28. \$1.50.)

Criteria in the Making of Wage Decisions by "Neutrals": The Railroads as a Case Study. By Frederic Meyers. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1951, pp. 343-355. \$1.25.)

The author concludes that "neutrals" determining wage changes in the railroad industry "have given almost overwhelming consideration to the criterion of comparative wage trends. Evaluation of other criteria has found them to be either impossible of application or subsidiary to the desirability of maintaining wage relationships between the railroad and other industries."

Salary and Wage Data, Michigan Cities and Villages Over 4,000 Population—Hours of Work, Overtime Pay Practices, and Holiday Pay Practices, 1950-51. Ann Arbor, Michigan Municipal League, 1951. 96 pp.; processed. (Information Bull. No. 65.) \$3.

Clerical Salary Survey, October 1950. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 31 pp. (Studies in Labor Statistics, No. 4.)

Wage Chronology No. 12: Western Union Telegraph, 1945-50. By Albert A. Belman. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 10 pp. (Serial No. R. 2023; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, February 1951.) Free.

Wage Chronology No. 13: Federal Classification Act Employees, 1924-50. By Albert A. Belman. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor

Statistics, 1951. 15 pp. (Serial No. R. 2025; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, March 1951.) Free.

Payment by Results in the Building Industry, [Various Countries]. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, January 1951, pp. 64-78. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Miscellaneous

Strengthening the Economy: Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, Fiscal Year 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, [1951]. 320 pp., charts.

Recommendations made in the report are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 693).

Proceedings on Economic Mobilization Short of War. By Albert G. Hart and others. (In American Economic Review, Menasha, Wis., March 1951, pp. 51-76. \$1.50.)

Papers and discussion in a session on this subject at annual meeting of American Economic Association, Chicago, December 29, 1950. Another paper, "The Strategy of Direct Control in Economic Mobilization," by J. K. Galbraith, was presented at the meeting but not reproduced with the others mentioned here, because of prior publication in Review of Economics and Statistics, February 1951 (p. 12).

Ninth Semiannual Report of the Atomic Energy Commission. Washington, January 1951. 158 pp.

A chapter on "Contractor labor relations and AEC" reviews the development of labor policy and safety precautions on atomic energy projects.

The ninth semiannual report was also issued under the title of "AEC Contract Policy and Operations."

Readability and Human Interest of Management and Union Publications. By James N. Farr, Donald G. Paterson, C. Harold Stone. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1950, pp. 88-93; also reprinted by University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center in Reprint Series, No. 7.)

The author rates publications of the two groups according to the Flesch formula of readability and interest, and finds that management house organs have a more favorable rating than union newspapers in both instances.

Características Fundamentales de la Economía Cubana. By Julian Alienes y Urosa. Habana, Banco Nacional de Cuba, Biblioteca de Economía Cubana, 1950. 405 pp., charts.

Löhne—Preise—soziale Hilfe. By Viktor Agartz. (In Gewerkschaftliche Monatshefte, Bundesvorstand des Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes, Köln, February 1951, pp. 62-67.)

Deals with wage-price relationships, income distribution, and economic planning in western Germany.

Der westdeutsche Arbeitsmarkt und der soziale Wohnungsbau. By Valentin Siebrecht. (In Gewerkschaftliche Monatshefte, Bundesvorstand des Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes, Köln, February 1951, pp. 83-90.)

Discussion of the labor market in Western Germany with special reference to labor mobility, refugees, and housing.

An Outline of the Social and Economic Structure of Iran. By M. A. Djamalzadeh. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, January 1951, pp. 24-39; February 1951, pp. 178-191. 50 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Economic Fluctuations in South Africa, 1910-1949. By J. C. Du Plessis. Stellenbosch, University of Stellenbosch, Bureau for Economic Research, [1950?]. 75 pp., charts. (Publication No. 2.)

Current Labor Statistics

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A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)												
	1951				1950								
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept. ³	Aug.	July ²	June	May	Apr.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force ⁴	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	64,674	65,453	65,438	65,020	66,204	65,742	66,177	64,108	63,513
Civilian labor force	61,780	62,325	61,313	61,514	62,538	63,512	63,704	63,567	64,867	64,427	64,866	62,788	62,183
Unemployment	1,744	2,147	2,407	2,503	2,229	2,240	1,940	2,341	2,500	2,213	3,384	3,057	3,515
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	825	966	1,039	1,184	1,153	1,240	955	1,107	1,051	1,514	1,629	1,130	1,130
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	366	502	640	677	498	475	430	454	679	754	664	634	686
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	173	215	276	308	167	147	128	301	221	249	181	252	421
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	227	298	241	251	217	175	183	272	266	334	474	559	705
Unemployed over 26 weeks	145	167	213	183	194	204	257	299	285	361	439	481	475
Employment	60,044	60,179	58,905	59,010	60,308	61,271	61,764	61,226	62,367	61,214	61,482	59,731	58,668
Nonagricultural	53,400	53,788	52,976	52,993	54,075	53,721	53,273	53,415	54,207	52,774	52,436	51,699	51,473
Worked 35 hours or more	43,696	44,053	42,911	43,505	44,177	43,546	42,720	28,042	43,835	25,072	43,117	43,033	41,143
Worked 15-34 hours	5,551	5,476	5,806	5,561	6,002	6,417	7,023	20,827	4,583	19,201	5,153	5,149	6,552
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	2,185	2,311	2,236	2,251	2,319	2,331	1,990	1,984	1,543	1,850	1,843	1,949	2,183
With a job but not at work ⁶	1,567	1,945	2,022	1,676	1,577	1,427	1,531	2,561	4,246	6,852	2,323	1,537	1,597
Agricultural	6,645	6,336	5,930	6,018	6,234	7,531	8,491	7,811	8,160	8,440	9,046	8,062	7,196
Worked 35 hours or more	4,809	4,412	3,790	3,495	3,983	5,487	6,547	5,559	6,170	6,348	6,975	5,970	5,125
Worked 15-34 hours	1,351	1,418	1,415	1,467	1,505	1,594	1,611	2,028	1,475	1,695	1,739	1,613	1,803
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	239	268	370	308	348	306	245	356	295	238	246	292	313
With a job but not at work ⁶	246	297	353	348	399	163	88	170	223	158	88	187	250
Males													
Total labor force ⁴	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	45,644	45,934	45,978	46,155	47,132	47,000	46,718	45,614	45,429
Civilian labor force	43,182	43,379	42,894	43,093	43,535	44,019	44,268	44,726	45,818	45,708	45,429	44,316	44,120
Unemployment	1,028	1,277	1,594	1,659	1,459	1,309	1,172	1,492	1,664	2,126	2,300	2,130	2,628
Employment	42,154	42,102	41,300	41,433	42,076	42,710	43,096	43,234	44,154	43,582	43,229	42,186	41,492
Nonagricultural	36,549	36,463	35,980	36,072	36,585	36,554	36,507	36,877	37,455	36,605	36,216	35,597	35,226
Worked 35 hours or more	31,420	31,346	30,284	31,054	31,308	31,175	30,826	21,103	31,800	18,905	31,523	30,860	29,732
Worked 15-34 hours	3,029	2,877	3,355	2,947	3,217	3,447	3,823	13,273	2,508	12,762	2,605	2,529	3,483
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	897	975	984	961	968	960	817	654	732	756	874	999	999
With a job but not at work ⁶	1,003	1,265	1,357	1,110	1,052	952	1,058	1,483	2,494	4,207	1,332	1,034	1,017
Agricultural	5,805	5,639	5,320	5,362	5,491	6,156	6,589	6,367	6,699	6,977	7,013	6,589	6,272
Worked 35 hours or more	4,583	4,226	3,644	3,724	3,751	4,982	5,605	4,875	5,573	5,789	6,031	5,339	4,991
Worked 15-34 hours	859	939	1,077	1,066	1,134	842	756	1,131	764	899	743	895	925
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	105	220	300	253	268	240	146	219	181	162	162	186	251
With a job but not at work ⁶	198	255	298	319	338	133	82	143	183	126	78	170	205
Females													
Total labor force ⁴	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	19,030	19,519	19,460	18,865	19,072	18,742	19,450	18,494	18,084
Civilian labor force	18,007	18,946	18,419	18,421	19,003	19,493	19,436	18,841	19,049	18,719	19,437	18,472	18,063
Unemployment	716	870	813	844	770	931	788	859	836	1,087	1,184	927	887
Employment	17,800	18,077	17,605	17,577	18,232	18,561	18,648	17,982	18,213	17,632	18,253	17,545	17,176
Nonagricultural	17,051	17,322	16,996	16,921	17,490	17,167	18,766	16,538	16,752	16,169	16,220	16,072	16,253
Worked 35 hours or more	12,576	12,707	12,027	12,451	12,469	12,371	11,894	6,939	12,035	6,167	11,594	12,173	11,421
Worked 15-34 hours	2,622	2,599	2,451	2,614	2,785	2,970	3,300	7,554	2,075	6,439	2,548	2,320	3,069
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	1,288	1,336	1,252	1,290	1,321	1,351	1,199	1,167	891	918	1,087	1,075	1,184
With a job but not at work ⁶	554	660	665	566	515	475	473	878	1,732	2,645	991	803	580
Agricultural	840	754	610	656	743	1,395	1,902	1,444	1,461	1,463	2,033	1,473	923
Worked 35 hours or more	226	186	146	171	232	505	942	384	597	559	944	631	234
Worked 15-34 hours	492	479	358	401	371	752	855	897	711	796	996	718	578
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	74	48	70	55	80	106	99	137	114	76	84	106	67
With a job but not at work ⁶	48	42	55	29	61	30	6	27	40	32	10	17	45

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Census survey week contains legal holiday.

³ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces.

⁴ Beginning with January 1951, data on net strength of the Armed Forces and total labor force are not available.

⁵ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁶ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹

Industry group and industry	1951					1950										Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1950	1949		
Total employees.....	45,937	45,937	45,930	45,949	46,595	45,873	45,898	45,684	45,080	44,066	43,945	43,311	42,926	44,124	43,000		
Mining.....	918	930	933	929	937	938	926	948	930	922	948	940	939	904	958		
Metal.....	105.0	105.9	105.7	105.2	104.4	102.5	101.5	103.0	102.5	101.3	101.6	99.9	98.5	101.0	100.1		
Iron.....	36.4	36.4	36.2	35.9	36.1	36.6	37.2	37.0	36.6	36.1	35.4	35.8	35.5	33.7	33.7		
Copper.....	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.0	28.4	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.0	27.9	28.0	28.1	27.3	27.3		
Lead and zinc.....	21.5	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.3	19.9	20.5	20.0	20.5	20.0	19.2	19.1	19.7	20.6	20.6		
Anthracite.....	72.3	72.9	72.7	73.0	74.3	74.4	73.0	75.3	73.6	75.3	76.1	75.9	75.1	77.3	77.3		
Bituminous coal.....	389.0	397.4	402.8	402.8	404.8	404.3	403.8	407.0	407.8	382.1	410.4	413.1	419.0	375.6	390.0		
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	254.8	254.2	253.3	250.7	254.8	255.5	258.6	261.2	261.9	258.9	253.9	251.4	255.3	250.0	250.0		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	168.0	99.2	97.3	98.0	98.3	101.9	102.1	102.7	103.4	101.3	100.0	97.3	94.5	97.4	96.4		
Contract construction.....	2,451	2,334	2,222	2,291	2,403	2,371	2,431	2,429	2,320	2,529	2,414	2,340	2,076	2,318	2,136		
Nonbuilding construction.....	394	369	383	428	503	534	540	548	519	493	442	389	447	428	428		
Highway and street construction.....	150.2	135.2	141.1	164.0	208.6	228.8	234.3	240.0	228.8	213.8	182.4	150.2	135.2	178.1	178.1		
Other nonbuilding construction.....	244.0	233.6	242.1	263.8	294.3	305.5	305.5	307.5	290.4	279.3	260.0	238.4	264.1	250.3	250.3		
Building construction.....	1,900	1,853	1,839	1,975	2,096	2,097	2,086	2,081	2,013	1,921	1,803	1,687	1,871	1,727	1,727		
General contractors.....	802	760	798	839	892	903	908	905	870	827	766	702	797	753	753		
Special-trade contractors.....	1,128	1,093	1,100	1,136	1,174	1,192	1,180	1,176	1,143	1,094	1,037	985	1,074	974	974		
Plumbing and heating.....	283.1	281.4	287.4	290.4	294.0	296.6	293.7	293.7	278.7	267.4	257.1	249.3	270.6	245.8	245.8		
Painting and decorating.....	148.7	139.4	129.6	132.8	147.4	158.1	157.2	158.3	149.8	140.0	126.7	117.1	132.5	124.4	124.4		
Electrical work.....	137.3	138.3	138.7	140.0	138.7	137.6	135.8	133.7	131.0	127.6	122.0	120.2	129.6	123.1	123.1		
Other special-trade contractors.....	558.8	542.4	550.4	572.4	593.9	600.1	593.0	587.9	583.5	558.6	530.8	498.7	541.7	479.0	479.0		
Manufacturing.....	15,894	16,092	16,971	15,784	15,789	15,765	15,837	15,685	15,480	14,777	14,699	14,413	14,180	14,894	14,146		
Durable goods.....	8,905	8,968	8,870	8,742	8,717	8,664	8,618	8,423	8,298	7,978	7,809	7,548	8,008	7,465	7,465		
Nondurable goods.....	6,949	7,034	7,101	7,042	7,072	7,101	7,209	7,262	7,156	6,799	6,702	6,604	6,814	6,876	6,681		
Ordinance and accessories.....	39.6	36.0	33.7	30.8	29.7	29.0	27.7	26.0	25.0	23.7	23.7	23.2	24.8	24.7	24.8		
Food and kindred products.....	1,472	1,478	1,480	1,499	1,534	1,578	1,643	1,759	1,718	1,617	1,519	1,461	1,432	1,542	1,523		
Meat products.....	295.0	300.8	312.8	315.2	305.7	303.8	303.8	295.7	296.6	293.8	292.6	286.3	282.7	293.6	288.6		
Dairy products.....	139.7	135.4	134.4	137.1	136.0	142.8	140.6	136.4	138.7	136.5	134.5	148.7	141.4	144.5	144.2		
Canning and preserving.....	149.5	151.6	157.0	158.5	197.4	203.2	235.1	236.1	230.4	229.1	182.3	144.9	262.9	267.1	267.1		
Grain-mill products.....	127.4	127.9	127.5	124.6	123.2	128.4	129.4	128.6	125.9	124.3	121.2	120.2	123.9	120.6	120.6		
Bakery products.....	288.6	284.3	286.3	288.1	290.9	292.2	290.4	287.7	289.3	283.7	286.7	284.6	286.9	281.7	281.7		
Sugar.....	29.1	28.9	31.8	44.8	51.8	50.7	34.5	33.5	30.6	29.4	28.9	27.0	34.5	32.7	32.7		
Confectionery and related products.....	96.3	99.6	100.6	106.1	110.2	114.2	110.5	102.1	90.0	90.4	88.6	90.6	99.4	96.9	96.9		
Beverages.....	213.4	211.4	212.2	212.1	215.4	217.7	220.0	224.1	224.2	224.8	212.8	206.0	216.3	211.4	211.4		
Miscellaneous food products.....	138.9	138.1	136.1	137.7	139.8	142.7	145.4	144.3	141.8	140.4	135.5	134.1	138.5	137.6	137.6		
Tobacco manufactures.....	82	85	87	88	90	91	96	96	89	82	82	83	83	88	94		
Cigarettes.....	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.2	27.1	25.8	26.1	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.9	26.6	26.6		
Cigars.....	42.0	42.2	41.2	42.3	43.3	43.0	41.7	40.7	38.9	39.7	39.3	39.7	39.3	41.2	44.5		
Tobacco and snuff.....	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.1	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.3	13.0		
Tobacco stemming and retying.....	4.9	6.7	8.5	9.4	9.3	14.0	15.2	11.4	8.4	6.1	6.7	8.8	8.8	10.1	10.1		
Textile-mill products.....	1,315	1,322	1,364	1,352	1,352	1,358	1,357	1,347	1,316	1,259	1,264	1,252	1,261	1,297	1,224		
Yarn and thread mills.....	172.6	174.0	172.0	170.7	171.3	171.3	169.6	164.4	156.7	156.4	153.2	154.7	162.0	149.3	149.3		
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	599.7	635.5	635.0	633.9	637.5	638.7	637.4	625.9	601.5	610.4	602.9	602.8	615.1	581.9	581.9		
Knitting mills.....	255.7	255.7	252.0	254.0	253.9	256.0	253.0	249.9	228.4	230.9	231.6	238.1	242.8	231.4	231.4		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	90.9	94.9	93.5	93.3	93.3	93.6	92.6	86.4	84.9	84.9	84.4	84.4	84.4	84.4	84.4		
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings.....	62.0	62.4	62.2	62.4	62.4	61.7	61.3	60.5	58.1	59.8	59.5	60.9	60.6	58.9	58.9		
Other textile-mill products.....	157.7	141.8	138.9	137.5	136.7	135.6	133.2	129.2	130.3	119.8	119.8	117.8	125.7	116.0	116.0		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,153	1,227	1,235	1,190	1,184	1,175	1,221	1,218	1,208	1,097	1,093	1,091	1,119	1,159	1,136		
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	156.3	155.8	152.7	151.9	151.2	151.2	151.4	152.4	140.6	140.6	148.5	143.2	146.0	148.3	141.5		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	282.3	277.5	269.6	269.5	271.8	273.3	272.3	272.3	252.4	249.3	231.6	228.6	263.2	257.8	257.8		
Women's outerwear.....	337.9	351.0	334.1	329.9	308.4	331.9	340.0	340.3	299.1	281.3	285.2	305.2	320.3	328.6	328.6		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	107.2	107.2	103.6	106.6	110.9	113.2	111.1	105.9	98.8	98.8	101.3	105.5	101.3	98.9	98.9		
Millinery.....	25.4	26.3	24.3	21.4	18.4	22.8	23.4	23.7	20.2	17.8	18.9	20.7	22.0	22.3	22.3		
Children's outerwear.....	67.9	70.3	67.3	65.6	63.2	68.9	68.6	68.6	67.2	65.3	62.6	63.6	66.5	63.4	63.4		
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	96.2	94.4	88.7	92.2	97.4	101.2	90.0	88.2	86.8	85.4	82.6	82.6	86.6	88.2	88.2		
Other fabricated textile products.....	154.9	152.8	146.0	146.5	151.7	167.2	152.5	150.1	137.9	137.8	137.9	136.9	143.5	135.8	135.8		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	804	794	798	804	817	838	849	853	845	812	803	784	733	792	736		
Lumber camps and contractors.....	63.4	69.0	69.5	72.4	77.5	78.8	78.1	78.5	76.2	73.7	70.7	59.2	67.9	61.4	61.4		
Sawmills and planing mills.....	458.4	457.6	460.8	471.1	484.3	492.5	498.7	494.5	474.6	467.3	459.1	439.8	461.6	431.7	431.7		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	123.6	123.4	126.2	128.0	129.9	131.0	130.4	129.5	124.9	124.4	122.0	120.2	124.1	110.5	110.5		
Wooden containers.....	83.4	83.2	82.8	81.5	82.3	82.7	81.8	79.7	77.5	77.7	75.8	74.4	77.7	78.8	78.8		
Miscellaneous wood products.....	64.9	64.8	64.2	63.9	63.8	64.0	63.9	62.0	59.2	58.5	58.9	58.0	60.3	60.3	60.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹-Con.

Industry group and industry	1951					1950										Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1950	1949		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Furniture and fixtures	367	374	372	370	374	376	378	376	367	350	349	348	347	357	315		
Household furniture		264.5	263.9	262.9	266.5	270.5	270.9	269.0	262.1	249.5	249.8	248.5	248.8	255.5	220.0		
Other furniture and fixtures		109.0	107.6	106.8	107.0	105.5	107.1	107.1	104.9	100.0	99.5	96.4	96.6	101.5	94.6		
Paper and allied products	503	499	497	496	499	500	491	488	479	465	467	459	458	472	447		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		212.5	212.0	212.4	214.5	214.8	211.7	211.5	213.4	213.4	213.2	211.8	213.3	235.8	226.9		
Paperboard containers and boxes		140.5	140.1	139.5	140.9	141.9	140.0	137.4	131.7	123.4	124.2	121.3	121.3	128.5	117.1		
Other paper and allied products		116.4	114.7	114.5	113.5	114.9	109.5	109.2	109.1	106.8	107.6	105.7	105.6	107.7	103.1		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	757	758	758	758	758	759	754	746	741	739	739	736	735	743	727		
Newspapers		297.4	297.6	295.5	298.9	295.9	292.9	295.1	292.7	293.1	293.0	293.9	293.5	293.3	293.3		
Periodicals		32.6	32.6	33.0	33.1	32.3	32.8	31.5	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.6	31.5	32.1	33.4		
Books		49.4	48.8	48.1	48.6	48.4	48.4	48.4	47.8	46.2	46.3	46.0	45.3	46.7	44.6		
Commercial printing		205.2	205.3	207.3	207.4	205.3	204.8	200.1	198.8	198.1	199.6	197.9	198.9	200.8	197.0		
Lithographing		41.1	40.9	40.8	42.0	42.4	42.1	41.1	40.5	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.7	41.1		
Other printing and publishing		112.1	112.6	113.2	114.5	113.7	113.1	110.0	108.9	108.2	106.8	106.2	105.7	108.9	106.0		
Chemicals and allied products	748	746	738	729	724	720	720	701	684	669	670	671	675	686	664		
Industrial inorganic chemicals		80.4	79.8	78.5	77.6	77.1	76.6	69.3	68.3	70.3	72.9	71.4	70.5	71.5	68.4		
Industrial organic chemicals		220.3	216.2	214.5	213.9	211.3	208.8	206.4	203.6	199.8	198.4	195.7	194.1	200.1	192.1		
Drugs and medicines		104.3	103.0	101.1	101.3	100.2	99.5	98.4	96.7	95.9	94.2	93.1	93.4	95.8	92.3		
Paints, pigments, and fillers		76.4	76.4	73.1	73.8	73.7	74.0	74.2	73.5	72.7	71.5	69.7	69.1	71.4	67.3		
Fertilizers		42.4	39.8	37.5	32.9	32.1	32.9	32.7	29.6	28.3	30.2	30.2	31.6	34.0	34.3		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		53.4	53.0	57.6	59.2	60.9	61.9	54.3	48.7	46.8	48.2	50.0	53.2	54.5	56.1		
Other chemicals and allied products		108.9	107.3	106.3	104.8	104.6	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4		
Products of petroleum and coal	258	257	255	254	254	254	252	251	254	241	239	236	234	245	245		
Petroleum refining		203.0	203.7	202.3	201.6	201.8	199.3	198.1	200.8	199.0	187.8	185.2	183.7	194.6	198.7		
Coke and byproducts		21.4	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.1	21.4	21.1	21.1	20.7	20.5	20.8	19.5		
Other petroleum and coal products		30.7	30.2	30.1	31.2	30.8	31.3	31.2	32.5	30.5	30.1	28.6	27.8	29.5	27.1		
Rubber products	271	272	274	273	272	272	269	265	258	249	247	241	236	252	234		
Tires and inner tubes		112.7	114.9	115.1	116.1	117.2	115.7	115.2	112.8	111.3	110.8	108.1	106.6	110.9	106.6		
Rubber footwear		30.7	30.8	30.1	29.1	28.5	28.0	26.9	25.7	24.1	24.2	23.9	24.1	25.6	26.4		
Other rubber products		128.9	128.6	127.5	127.0	126.6	125.3	122.5	119.1	113.6	112.4	108.8	107.4	114.9	100.5		
Leather and leather products	390	410	413	403	398	399	406	411	409	399	382	374	394	394	388		
Leather		30.6	31.7	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.4	31.9	31.1	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	30.5	29.7		
Footwear (except rubber)		259.9	261.9	256.8	251.7	248.4	253.4	259.5	260.4	242.8	247.2	244.0	243.3	252.3	251.0		
Other leather products		99.0	98.9	94.5	94.0	96.6	101.5	99.6	97.5	88.1	84.9	83.8	85.4	91.1	87.2		
Stone, clay, and glass products	561	555	548	548	548	550	544	532	532	512	511	501	487	512	484		
Glass and glass products		146.8	143.6	143.8	144.6	145.6	144.1	133.8	137.9	130.8	134.4	131.7	128.8	133.5	122.6		
Cement, hydraulic		42.2	41.9	42.0	42.4	42.7	43.1	42.4	43.2	41.7	42.6	42.2	41.5	42.1	41.8		
Structural clay products		88.2	87.3	88.2	87.2	88.6	87.9	88.0	87.2	85.2	83.0	80.2	76.0	82.4	79.8		
Pottery and related products		61.2	60.9	60.4	60.8	60.9	58.1	58.8	57.4	55.3	56.0	57.6	57.6	57.9	57.5		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		99.9	97.9	97.8	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.1	98.3	95.5	92.9	90.0	86.4	92.2	84.6		
Other stone, clay, and glass products		117.0	116.1	115.3	114.3	113.7	112.5	110.5	107.4	103.5	101.4	99.4	77.1	103.5	97.1		
Primary metal industries	1,340	1,338	1,331	1,327	1,318	1,301	1,289	1,276	1,256	1,222	1,216	1,190	1,171	1,220	1,101		
Blas furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		643.2	641.0	640.3	638.1	635.6	633.7	632.5	621.4	616.4	616.4	606.3	599.2	614.1	550.4		
Iron and steel foundries		279.3	274.8	270.8	267.5	262.5	255.4	250.2	241.2	229.7	227.7	220.8	213.7	231.8	217.0		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		57.2	57.0	56.9	56.6	54.8	55.5	54.8	55.1	54.3	55.2	54.6	54.2	54.6	52.3		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals		102.7	103.7	104.3	104.1	102.9	102.3	101.9	99.8	98.0	96.2	95.1	93.2	96.9	87.0		
Nonferrous foundries		106.0	109.7	110.1	109.6	106.6	104.8	100.7	96.0	92.1	91.4	87.3	84.3	93.0	73.8		
Other primary metal industries		145.7	144.4	144.1	141.8	138.9	137.6	136.2	133.9	128.7	129.2	126.1	124.1	129.6	118.4		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,024	1,030	1,023	1,016	1,018	1,017	1,013	996	972	929	923	894	876	923	859		
Tools and other tinware		45.7	48.2	50.7	51.4	50.2	51.9	55.5	55.8	51.3	48.6	45.5	44.6	48.4	45.8		
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		166.5	168.9	168.4	168.8	166.1	163.1	156.7	153.0	136.2	134.3	132.5	126.9	156.9	142.3		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		163.0	160.9	158.6	161.2	163.4	164.4	164.1	158.8	147.2	148.1	144.4	143.9	150.6	132.0		
Fabricated structural metal products		224.3	222.1	220.4	219.6	219.3	216.7	209.9	210.3	201.3	198.0	192.4	190.3	201.4	195.5		
Metal stamping, casting, and engraving		192.4	190.7	187.4	186.6	185.6	184.8	182.9	179.3	172.7	170.7	162.6	156.3	169.8	147.9		
Other fabricated metal products		234.8	232.5	230.0	230.3	230.7	229.1	220.6	211.5	203.1	201.2	194.8	188.0	206.1	192.4		
Machinery (except electrical)	1,590	1,577	1,560	1,528	1,492	1,459	1,426	1,368	1,374	1,343	1,341	1,328	1,307	1,332	1,311		
Engines and turbines		85.7	83.6	83.2	81.3	78.8	72.9	70.2	74.8	72.8	70.5	68.5	70.9	72.6	72.5		
Agricultural machinery and tractors		191.4	189.7	186.8	175.4	164.4	163.5	140.5	179.8	180.1	180.5	180.7	180.5	172.4	181.3		
Construction and mining machinery		117.5	116.6	114.0	112.4	110.9	108.9	105.6	101.6	99.1	98.1	95.9	95.4	100.7	101.3		
Metalworking machinery		281.9	276.2	268.1	259.4	251.5	242.9	233.5	222.1	212.0	212.0	207.2	204.8	230.2	208.7		
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		194.1	192.2	188.5	183.4	180.6	178.2	174.6	168.6	165.3	165.4	162.7	160.8	167.6	171.8		
General industrial machinery		221.5	221.5	216.4	212.2	207.1	203.0	197.6	191.7	185.0	182.8	181.3	178.8	188.5	186.4		
Office and store machines and devices		102.8	101.8	100.0	99.2	97.9	95.8	94.4	93.8	89.5	88.5	88.4	88.0	90.9	90.6		
Service industry and household machines		184.2	185.2	181.7	182.6	185.5	182.0	180.1	178.6	178.8	180.8	181.5	175.6	176.2	145.4		
Miscellaneous machinery parts		194.8	192.7	188.9	186.1	182.4	178.2	171.4	166.3	160.5	158.8	156.2	152.6	162.7	153.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

Industry group and industry	1951					1950										Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1950	1949		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Electrical machinery, distribution, and industrial apparatus	946	947	953	924	936	929	915	872	853	817	810	800	791	836	759		
Electrical equipment for vehicles		358.9	352.2	349.0	349.5	344.7	341.5	323.5	323.9	313.8	308.2	306.7	303.3	317.3	295.2		
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		79.5	78.6	77.9	77.4	75.9	75.0	73.3	70.9	70.0	68.9	67.8	66.6	70.1	64.5		
Transportation equipment		356.1	349.2	345.1	358.9	354.6	345.5	336.5	318.1	297.0	296.1	289.4	287.6	309.2	271.1		
Automobiles	1,473	1,520	1,483	1,425	1,404	1,390	1,394	1,365	1,347	1,297	1,305	1,289	1,222	1,273	1,212		
Aircraft and parts		936.6	921.6	897.6	885.7	887.7	922.7	913.3	907.9	883.7	863.4	862.4	820.3	839.6	769.0		
Aircraft engines and parts		390.9	376.1	352.2	337.4	323.4	303.1	286.0	272.8	259.3	256.4	253.9	253.3	275.3	255.6		
Aircraft propellers and parts		263.9	252.6	234.7	226.5	217.5	205.0	195.8	183.7	172.8	170.5	169.0	167.9	184.0	169.7		
Other aircraft parts and equipment		75.6	73.6	70.4	66.6	63.4	60.1	52.5	54.1	52.8	52.1	50.7	50.7	54.5	51.8		
Ship and boat building and repairing		9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9		
Ship building and repairing		41.9	40.5	37.4	35.2	33.6	31.5	29.5	27.5	26.0	26.0	26.3	26.8	28.7	26.2		
Boat building and repairing		110.1	109.0	96.5	91.9	88.9	88.6	89.1	91.7	81.2	80.9	80.0	79.9	84.4	100.3		
Railroad equipment		95.8	94.7	82.4	77.8	75.5	73.3	73.8	78.4	67.4	66.4	66.2	65.7	71.4	88.2		
Other transportation equipment		14.3	14.3	14.1	14.1	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.8	14.5	13.6	13.2	13.0	13.1	12.1		
Instruments and related products	291	290	285	280	280	277	272	268	252	242	243	238	238	250	238		
Ophthalmic goods		28.0	27.7	27.2	26.9	26.7	26.2	25.6	25.1	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.4	26.8		
Photographic apparatus		57.6	56.8	55.6	55.5	55.1	54.5	53.9	52.8	51.0	50.1	49.1	48.5	51.3	52.6		
Watches and clocks		34.2	34.1	33.3	33.9	33.7	32.8	31.5	28.0	27.8	28.1	28.0	28.6	30.1	31.4		
Professional and scientific instruments		169.8	166.6	164.1	164.0	161.1	158.1	153.5	146.0	138.1	139.8	136.5	133.7	143.4	127.1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	490	507	503	489	500	508	510	483	471	430	439	434	435	459	426		
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		57.2	58.4	57.3	57.5	58.2	58.2	57.2	55.4	51.1	52.8	52.7	52.7	54.8	55.4		
Toys and sporting goods		77.5	75.3	71.5	75.8	82.0	84.5	81.3	78.9	71.5	72.6	70.3	69.4	73.3	68.7		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		64.5	65.1	62.0	61.5	64.5	65.7	63.7	61.1	52.1	52.4	51.4	53.1	58.2	57.7		
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		407.4	394.4	396.3	393.2	393.1	391.7	390.8	376.0	354.8	361.3	360.0	359.8	372.3	343.8		
Transportation and public utilities	4,110	4,079	4,072	4,125	4,125	4,123	4,120	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080	4,080		
Transportation	2,909	2,891	2,894	2,858	2,908	2,911	2,912	2,913	2,891	2,899	2,813	2,863	2,733	2,801	2,756		
Interstate railroads		1,449	1,429	1,428	1,460	1,465	1,462	1,458	1,411	1,414	1,407	1,296	1,356	1,390	1,367		
Class I railroads		1,273	1,253	1,253	1,277	1,292	1,291	1,283	1,272	1,246	1,240	1,135	1,188	1,120	1,191		
Local railroads and bus lines		145	144	145	145	145	145	146	146	146	147	149	150	148	158		
Trucking and warehousing		625	623	616	622	617	621	621	614	589	577	562	554	584	548		
Other transportation and services		672	668	669	681	684	684	688	690	689	682	678	673	679	684		
Air transportation (common carrier)		77.2	76.0	75.1	74.6	74.2	74.4	74.7	74.5	75.7	74.6	74.6	74.6	73.7	74.4		
Communication	678	675	671	668	670	664	670	671	671	667	662	659	657	663	666		
Telephone		625.9	622.6	618.4	620.3	614.8	620.9	621.6	622.9	619.5	614.6	610.7	608.2	614.8	632.2		
Telegraph		47.8	47.9	48.3	48.6	48.0	47.9	48.0	47.2	46.7	46.7	46.9	46.9	47.2	52.5		
Other public utilities	545	544	546	547	548	550	555	558	556	548	541	538	546	537			
Gas and electric utilities		518.9	519.7	521.0	522.2	523.5	525.1	529.5	531.7	530.4	522.3	515.8	512.5	520.6	512.0		
Electric light and power utilities		231.0	232.0	232.0	232.5	233.2	234.0	236.6	238.6	238.4	235.2	232.5	231.4	234.0	233.5		
Gas utilities*		115.5	115.7	116.4	117.2	117.6	118.1	118.6	118.0	117.6	116.8	115.1	114.7	114.9			
Electric light and gas utilities combined*		172.4	172.0	172.6	172.5	172.7	173.0	174.3	175.1	174.4	171.6	170.2	169.4	171.6			
Local utilities		24.6	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.4	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.0	25.3	25.2	24.6		
Trade	9,845	9,717	9,594	9,590	10,443	9,896	9,750	9,841	9,474	9,390	9,411	9,326	9,348	9,594	9,438		
Wholesale trade	2,570	2,590	2,596	2,587	2,616	2,618	2,625	2,605	2,582	2,528	2,502	2,479	2,477	2,544	2,522		
Retail trade	7,075	7,127	7,098	7,003	7,827	7,278	7,127	7,036	6,892	6,862	6,909	6,847	6,869	6,980	6,916		
General merchandise stores	1,459	1,508	1,459	1,459	2,052	1,654	1,539	1,474	1,387	1,372	1,411	1,412	1,406	1,403	1,480		
Food and liquor stores	1,272	1,264	1,257	1,244	1,264	1,262	1,219	1,210	1,200	1,203	1,205	1,204	1,200	1,209	1,198		
Automotive and accessories dealers	739	736	736	743	753	746	741	743	749	746	753	714	706	728	676		
Apparel and accessories stores	552	575	517	523	642	565	555	540	491	501	536	533	545	536	554		
Other retail trade	3,053	3,044	3,029	3,036	3,116	3,071	3,073	3,069	3,065	3,040	3,024	2,984	2,952	3,014	3,008		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group ¹—Con.

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1951					1950								Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1950	1949
Finance.....	1,871	1,854	1,841	1,831	1,828	1,820	1,821	1,827	1,837	1,831	1,827	1,818	1,803	1,819	1,768
Banks and trust companies.....	445	447	441	439	439	436	433	433	435	432	427	421	420	427	416
Security dealers and exchanges.....	63.9	63.5	62.0	61.3	61.3	61.1	60.8	60.9	61.4	61.3	60.0	59.2	58.2	59.6	55.5
Insurance carriers and agents.....	661	657	653	655	651	651	654	658	658	652	646	640	639	646	619
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	680	673	675	673	672	676	679	683	686	694	692	686	680	680	672
Service.....	4,744	4,683	4,658	4,666	4,684	4,723	4,737	4,816	4,827	4,841	4,828	4,790	4,757	4,781	4,789
Hotels and lodging places.....	435	432	429	430	433	441	475	512	515	482	451	441	441	456	464
Laundries.....	351.6	351.0	353.6	353.3	353.1	355.5	357.5	358.6	363.4	362.1	353.7	347.4	347.4	353.5	352.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	150.3	145.1	145.8	146.8	149.2	151.1	150.0	147.1	151.6	155.9	150.1	146.1	146.1	147.5	146.9
Motion pictures.....	243	241	242	242	243	244	246	244	245	249	236	236	241	237	
Government.....	6,292	6,217	6,122	6,086	6,276	6,037	6,039	6,004	5,793	5,741	5,839	5,900	5,915	6,010	5,811
Federal.....	2,301	2,146	2,085	2,027	2,333	1,980	1,948	1,916	1,841	1,820	1,851	1,890	1,939	1,910	1,900
State and local.....	4,091	4,071	4,037	4,061	4,043	4,057	4,091	4,088	3,952	3,921	3,988	4,010	3,976	4,000	3,911

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to bench-mark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

* Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

† Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

‡ Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*New series; data are available from January 1950.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

†Preliminary.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951					1950										Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1950	1949		
Mining:																	
Metal:																	
Iron	94.0	93.8	93.2	92.7	90.9	89.7	91.1	90.8	91.4	90.0	88.5	87.2	89.4	89.0	89.0		
Copper	32.8	32.8	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.4	32.9	32.4	31.8	30.3	31.9	30.4	30.4		
Lead and zinc	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.5	24.9	24.6	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.3		
Anthracite	18.9	19.0	18.7	18.4	17.7	17.4	17.9	17.5	18.0	17.4	16.7	16.6	17.2	18.1	18.1		
Bituminous coal	68.0	68.5	68.4	68.5	69.8	69.9	70.5	70.8	69.2	70.8	71.6	70.7	70.6	72.8	72.8		
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	372.3	377.1	377.4	380.6	379.6	381.5	381.8	383.0	357.6	385.0	387.9	393.8	351.0	373.4	373.4		
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	123.5	123.2	122.7	124.7	124.1	126.0	128.3	130.3	129.7	127.7	124.2	123.5	128.7	127.1	127.1		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	86.5	84.6	83.2	86.0	89.4	89.6	90.2	90.6	88.5	87.6	85.0	82.4	85.2	83.7	83.7		
Manufacturing:	13,055	13,197	13,180	13,015	13,036	13,044	13,135	13,016	12,802	12,151	12,066	11,841	11,597	12,264	11,597		
Durable goods ¹	7,396	7,433	7,396	7,256	7,254	7,210	7,180	7,013	6,900	6,597	6,596	6,456	6,165	6,622	6,096		
Nondurable goods ²	5,659	5,764	5,814	5,762	5,802	5,834	5,957	6,003	5,902	5,554	5,470	5,385	5,402	5,642	5,501		
Ordinances and accessories	31.8	29.1	27.4	25.0	23.6	23.3	22.3	21.6	20.1	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.3	19.8	20.2		
Food and kindred products:	1,099	1,096	1,098	1,120	1,155	1,196	1,260	1,330	1,331	1,231	1,141	1,090	1,065	1,168	1,172		
Meat products	233.3	237.9	230.8	233.7	244.3	240.0	235.7	235.8	234.8	232.0	227.4	223.3	235.9	231.3	231.3		
Dairy products	98.8	94.9	94.6	96.9	100.4	101.9	107.4	113.7	118.1	114.4	108.2	102.8	104.4	107.9	107.9		
Canning and preserving	124.4	126.3	131.6	142.7	171.4	176.3	226.3	302.1	222.8	150.6	126.8	119.9	176.9	180.8	180.8		
Grain-mill products	95.0	95.4	95.4	93.1	93.2	96.8	98.1	97.7	98.9	94.6	92.2	91.4	94.2	95.3	95.3		
Bakery products	190.2	188.4	187.8	190.4	193.4	196.3	194.3	192.2	193.9	190.7	192.6	191.0	191.5	191.2	191.2		
Sugar	24.2	24.1	27.0	39.9	46.5	45.8	26.5	28.8	28.0	24.7	24.4	22.6	29.9	28.5	28.5		
Confectionery and related products	79.7	82.6	83.8	89.4	93.5	97.2	93.2	85.4	73.6	73.8	72.7	74.6	83.1	83.0	83.0		
Beverages	147.3	145.8	146.8	146.1	148.8	149.4	150.4	160.3	163.5	156.5	146.4	140.9	149.1	150.6	150.6		
Miscellaneous food products	105.5	102.7	101.7	102.6	104.4	106.6	108.5	106.1	104.1	103.3	98.4	98.4	102.6	103.8	103.8		
Tobacco manufactures:	75	78	80	80	83	84	80	89	82	75	75	76	76	81	87		
Cigarettes	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.7	24.5	25.1	23.4	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	23.1	24.1		
Cigars	39.8	40.0	39.0	40.2	41.2	41.0	39.5	38.6	38.8	37.3	37.6	37.2	39.1	42.4	42.4		
Tobacco and snuff	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.6	11.0	10.8	11.5	11.5		
Tobacco stemming and redrying	4.2	5.9	7.4	8.3	8.3	13.0	14.2	10.4	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.7	7.8	9.0	9.0		
Textile-mill products:	1,225	1,227	1,269	1,257	1,258	1,262	1,254	1,255	1,224	1,160	1,174	1,162	1,172	1,206	1,136		
Yarn and thread mills	161.7	163.5	161.5	159.9	160.9	160.7	159.2	154.4	146.5	146.4	143.0	144.5	151.8	140.3	140.3		
Broad-woven fabric mills	568.6	604.3	602.0	603.5	606.3	607.4	606.2	594.6	579.8	579.9	572.8	572.7	585.6	551.4	551.4		
Knitting mills	236.1	236.0	232.1	233.9	233.9	233.9	233.3	227.1	209.4	211.7	212.8	217.9	223.6	213.4	213.4		
Dyeing and finishing textiles	52.8	54.4	53.3	53.3	53.4	53.7	52.8	52.6	75.4	76.7	76.7	78.8	80.1	78.9	78.9		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	54.1	54.5	54.5	54.9	55.0	54.5	54.1	53.3	51.0	52.7	52.4	53.7	53.3	51.2	51.2		
Other textile-mill products	122.7	126.5	125.7	122.7	122.3	121.3	119.3	115.4	106.6	106.5	104.4	104.5	111.9	102.8	102.8		
Apparel and other finished textile products:	1,033	1,107	1,115	1,070	1,094	1,056	1,100	1,099	1,089	981	976	976	1,003	1,042	1,022		
Men's and boys' suits and coats	141.8	141.5	138.4	137.4	137.0	138.2	137.4	138.2	136.9	134.6	126.0	131.7	134.3	128.1	128.1		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	262.8	258.6	251.0	251.2	253.3	254.2	253.8	252.0	231.9	227.8	228.6	241.3	245.3	229.8	229.8		
Women's outerwear	304.5	316.9	303.3	296.2	274.8	297.0	305.3	306.0	265.8	247.9	235.5	271.6	286.8	294.3	294.3		
Women's, children's undergarments	96.8	96.6	96.1	96.1	100.5	102.5	100.4	95.9	85.8	88.6	91.1	95.4	95.2	86.4	86.4		
Millinery	22.7	23.6	21.7	18.9	15.9	20.1	20.7	20.9	17.6	15.3	16.4	18.0	19.4	19.5	19.5		
Children's outerwear	62.2	64.5	61.8	59.9	59.6	63.1	62.5	62.6	61.3	59.2	57.0	58.0	60.7	58.0	58.0		
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	94.5	82.5	76.9	80.3	83.9	89.0	87.5	85.1	73.9	77.2	74.4	71.8	78.4	76.5	76.5		
Other fabricated textile products	131.2	130.4	124.0	124.4	130.0	133.5	131.1	128.1	116.0	115.8	115.8	115.4	121.7	115.8	115.8		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):	740	729	734	739	754	773	785	790	783	750	741	725	692	730	676		
Logging camps and contractors	59.1	64.4	64.9	67.9	73.0	73.8	73.6	74.4	71.4	69.4	62.9	54.7	63.5	57.6	57.6		
Sawmills and planing mills	425.9	426.1	429.4	440.0	452.3	461.5	467.8	464.6	443.9	436.8	429.8	406.9	431.1	401.3	401.3		
Structural wood products	108.0	107.8	110.3	112.4	113.8	114.8	114.4	113.7	109.1	108.5	106.2	104.4	108.5	95.7	95.7		
Wooden containers	77.3	77.2	76.9	76.5	76.5	77.1	77.1	74.1	72.1	72.4	69.9	69.1	72.2	67.9	67.9		
Miscellaneous wood products	58.5	58.4	57.9	57.4	57.7	57.7	57.6	55.8	53.1	53.5	54.0	54.0	54.8	53.1	53.1		
Furniture and fixtures:	319	326	324	321	326	327	329	327	319	303	303	302	303	311	272		
Household furniture	235.7	235.1	233.7	238.4	241.5	241.9	240.2	234.2	221.8	222.3	221.4	222.0	227.9	194.8	194.8		
Other furniture and fixtures	90.1	88.6	87.6	87.1	85.7	86.9	86.9	85.2	80.7	80.4	81.2	80.7	82.6	77.6	77.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

		[In thousands]														Annual average	
Industry group and industry		1951					1950									1950	1949
		Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.			
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Paper and allied products.....	427	424	423	423	428	427	421	418	410	396	399	392	391	404	382		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		209.1	209.3	209.2	212.3	210.7	210.3	209.9	207.4	204.1	204.8	201.7	200.7	205.1	197.6		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		119.6	119.4	119.6	121.3	122.0	120.4	118.2	113.1	104.6	105.7	103.1	103.4	100.9	99.6		
Other paper and allied products.....		95.7	94.6	94.5	94.5	94.3	90.5	90.2	89.9	87.5	88.9	86.9	86.6	88.8	85.2		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	508	510	510	510	518	515	514	510	504	499	500	498	497	503	495		
Newspapers.....		150.2	149.7	148.9	152.4	150.3	149.7	151.1	149.6	149.6	150.1	149.3	147.7	148.6	141.2		
Periodicals.....		35.4	35.1	34.6	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.2	34.8	34.1	33.7	34.3	35.0	34.7	36.0		
Books.....		36.4	36.2	35.8	36.7	36.6	36.6	37.2	36.4	34.6	35.3	35.1	34.9	35.7	36.4		
Commercial printing.....		168.9	168.8	170.0	171.1	170.2	170.2	166.5	165.0	164.4	165.7	164.1	164.9	166.6	164.4		
Lithographing.....		32.1	31.9	31.7	32.9	33.3	33.0	32.6	31.8	31.2	31.1	30.9	31.7	31.9	31.7		
Other printing and publishing.....		87.4	88.1	88.6	89.9	89.6	89.2	87.0	86.2	83.4	84.1	83.6	83.2	85.8	85.3		
Chemicals and allied products	539	539	532	526	534	521	523	508	491	479	482	485	490	498	485		
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		58.8	58.3	57.3	57.1	56.5	55.9	49.7	48.9	51.2	50.1	53.4	52.8	52.0	52.3		
Industrial organic chemicals.....		166.6	163.2	162.8	161.9	160.2	159.1	157.7	154.8	151.5	150.0	147.8	146.0	151.8	145.8		
Drugs and medicines.....		69.4	68.6	66.9	67.4	66.4	65.8	64.9	63.4	62.5	61.8	61.0	60.6	62.7	60.8		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		49.7	49.5	47.5	48.3	48.2	48.7	48.6	47.7	46.9	45.5	45.1	45.1	46.8	43.2		
Fertilizers.....		35.7	35.3	30.9	28.5	25.7	26.6	26.4	23.3	22.1	23.9	22.9	23.6	27.8	28.4		
Vegetable and animal oil and fats.....		42.1	43.8	45.5	47.6	49.6	50.8	43.5	38.2	36.2	37.6	39.9	40.6	42.7	43.8		
Other chemicals and allied products.....		116.0	115.5	115.1	114.7	114.6	115.0	113.8	108.1	108.1	108.1	107.6	106.9	110.3	108.4		
Products of petroleum and coal	194	192	191	190	191	191	190	189	183	182	181	177	176	185	188		
Petroleum refining.....		149.1	148.3	147.1	147.3	147.5	146.5	144.6	147.4	138.5	137.8	136.1	135.6	142.5	148.8		
Coke and byproducts.....		18.5	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.1	17.9	18.1	16.9		
Other petroleum and coal products.....		24.7	24.4	24.3	25.0	24.6	25.1	25.3	26.4	24.9	24.5	23.2	22.3	23.9	22.6		
Rubber products	218	220	223	222	222	222	219	215	208	200	199	194	191	203	186		
Tires and inner tubes.....		88.3	90.6	91.3	92.1	92.1	92.0	91.7	89.6	88.3	88.0	85.9	84.0	87.8	83.6		
Rubber footwear.....		25.0	25.3	24.9	25.9	25.2	25.2	25.1	20.7	19.2	19.3	19.1	19.3	20.6	21.6		
Other rubber products.....		106.9	106.7	105.8	105.7	105.0	104.1	101.0	98.0	92.8	92.0	88.8	87.2	94.3	89.9		
Leather and leather products	351	371	373	364	359	360	367	372	370	351	343	335	341	355	347		
Leather.....		45.9	47.0	47.3	47.3	47.2	46.7	47.2	46.6	44.9	45.0	44.9	45.0	45.4	45.1		
Footwear (except rubber).....		237.3	238.9	234.2	229.1	225.8	230.3	226.7	227.3	229.8	224.3	217.5	221.5	224.4	225.2		
Other leather products.....		87.6	87.4	82.8	82.9	82.9	89.7	87.9	85.5	78.6	73.7	72.8	74.6	79.7	75.8		
Stones, clay, and glass products	482	479	472	473	474	477	471	458	459	440	441	432	419	441	416		
Glass and glass products.....		130.0	127.1	127.5	127.7	128.9	127.0	117.0	121.7	114.0	118.3	115.9	112.8	117.2	106.8		
Cement, hydraulic.....		36.2	35.9	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.0	36.5	37.1	35.6	36.5	36.0	35.4	36.0	36.0		
Structural clay products.....		79.9	79.1	79.8	79.4	80.5	79.8	79.8	78.9	77.0	75.8	72.8	68.6	74.8	72.5		
Pottery and related products.....		55.4	55.1	54.7	55.1	55.1	52.2	53.0	51.8	49.8	50.6	52.2	52.3	52.3	52.2		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		84.3	82.9	83.0	83.5	84.4	84.5	84.1	84.3	81.5	80.2	76.4	73.5	78.7	72.4		
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....		65.1	62.3	61.8	61.6	61.1	60.0	58.0	54.9	51.1	50.7	48.3	46.3	51.8	45.6		
Primary metal industries	1,100	1,138	1,153	1,149	1,142	1,126	1,117	1,105	1,086	1,004	1,000	1,026	1,007	1,053	940		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		561.5	559.6	559.0	556.4	553.6	552.6	552.2	550.4	542.5	538.1	529.3	522.6	535.6	476.7		
Iron and steel foundries.....		248.5	244.6	240.7	238.0	232.8	226.8	221.9	213.3	202.1	200.2	193.5	188.1	204.0	188.9		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....		47.5	47.4	47.2	47.0	45.4	46.3	45.8	45.8	45.1	46.0	45.5	45.2	45.4	43.3		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....		85.8	86.7	87.1	87.2	85.9	85.8	85.3	83.1	79.8	80.1	78.9	77.1	80.7	70.6		
Nonferrous foundries.....		93.1	93.7	94.5	93.9	91.3	89.7	85.7	81.7	78.0	77.4	73.5	70.7	78.8	63.3		
Other primary metal industries.....		121.8	120.5	120.5	119.3	116.9	115.7	114.4	111.7	106.8	108.0	106.1	103.3	108.4	97.1		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	852	858	853	847	852	850	850	837	814	773	769	742	722	776	701		
Tin cans and other tinware.....		42.7	42.2	42.2	45.4	44.2	45.9	49.8	50.2	45.5	43.1	40.1	39.0	42.8	39.9		
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....		142.0	144.1	144.0	143.7	142.9	141.4	138.5	132.4	129.1	132.6	130.7	129.2	132.7	118.4		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....		134.0	132.1	129.9	133.2	135.3	137.1	137.1	131.9	120.4	121.9	118.6	117.7	123.9	108.0		
Fabricated structural metal products.....		176.7	174.8	173.2	173.2	171.7	170.9	165.6	161.1	158.0	154.3	148.5	145.8	156.5	152.3		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....		165.9	164.0	161.5	161.6	160.9	160.7	159.1	155.8	149.9	148.1	140.3	134.4	146.9	125.8		
Other fabricated metal products.....		197.3	195.6	193.7	194.6	195.2	194.3	187.5	178.1	170.0	169.2	163.6	155.6	173.9	150.0		
Machinery (except electrical)	1,242	1,232	1,219	1,192	1,163	1,133	1,104	1,050	1,060	1,032	1,033	1,022	1,003	1,049	1,001		
Engines and turbines.....		65.6	63.9	63.7	61.9	60.3	55.0	52.1	56.6	54.7	55.1	54.0	53.4	54.5	52.9		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		150.8	150.2	146.5	135.4	124.8	124.3	102.3	140.0	140.5	141.2	141.5	142.4	133.5	142.4		
Construction and mining machinery.....		87.7	86.9	84.7	83.8	82.3	80.6	77.8	73.7	71.6	70.4	68.4	68.3	73.0	72.4		
Metalworking machinery.....		223.0	218.2	211.3	204.4	197.2	189.7	180.9	170.6	161.5	162.6	158.3	155.4	169.0	157.9		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		148.9	147.3	143.9	140.5	137.6	135.8	132.2	127.4	124.3	124.6	122.7	120.9	126.6	131.1		
General industrial machinery.....		163.7	161.5	157.7	154.5	150.1	146.7	141.9	139.3	131.3	130.1	128.8	125.9	134.3	132.3		
Office and store machines and devices.....		83.9	85.2	84.2	83.2	81.9	80.3	79.0	75.6	74.3	74.2	73.5	72.2	73.6	75.4		
Service-industry and household machines.....		148.5	148.9	146.8	147.9	151.2	147.6	146.1	145.3	145.5	147.9	148.7	143.3	143.2	115.4		
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		158.2	156.5	153.0	151.1	148.0	144.1	137.9	133.4	128.1	128.5	126.3	120.1	130.0	120.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	[In thousands]														Annual average	
	1951							1950							1950	1949
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.			
Manufacturing—Continued																
Electrical machinery	722	724	716	711	724	721	710	673	655	620	615	606	595	636	552	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	262.3	257.8	255.8	257.2	254.4	251.7	237.1	236.8	226.6	221.9	221.5	217.1	229.7	210.7		
Electrical equipment for vehicles	64.4	63.7	63.4	63.0	61.8	60.9	59.5	57.2	56.0	55.1	58.7	52.5	56.0	49.0		
Communication equipment	273.8	270.3	267.8	278.3	278.4	272.2	234.6	247.8	227.5	227.1	219.9	217.2	237.0	191.8		
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	123.7	124.3	124.0	125.4	126.2	125.0	121.6	113.1	109.8	110.7	110.6	108.1	113.3	100.8		
Transportation equipment	1,208	1,253	1,228	1,175	1,190	1,139	1,157	1,134	1,118	1,070	1,078	1,045	899	1,044	987	
Automobiles	799.0	790.5	767.3	767.3	760.4	794.8	787.8	780.9	756.7	736.3	736.3	695.3	713.5	643.5		
Aircraft and parts	253.2	282.8	262.7	250.7	239.3	224.5	209.4	190.0	188.1	186.6	185.2	184.9	201.7	188.5		
Aircraft	199.3	190.9	175.8	169.8	161.4	151.5	144.5	134.8	128.3	125.1	124.4	123.4	135.6	126.6		
Aircraft engines and parts	54.5	53.6	51.3	48.5	46.3	43.6	37.3	38.9	37.4	37.0	36.0	36.1	39.1	37.4		
Aircraft propellers and parts	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3		
Other aircraft parts and equipment	32.8	31.8	29.4	27.3	25.7	23.7	22.1	20.4	19.3	19.5	19.5	20.1	21.5	19.2		
Ship and boat building and repairing	96.0	95.0	82.7	78.7	78.1	75.8	75.3	70.0	67.9	68.3	67.2	66.6	71.4	83.0		
Shipbuilding and repairing	83.3	82.3	70.3	66.3	64.4	64.3	64.8	67.5	56.1	55.6	55.2	55.4	60.2	73.0		
Boat building and repairing	12.7	12.7	12.4	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.8	12.7	12.0	11.2	11.2	12.0	10.0		
Railroad equipment	53.9	48.6	52.1	51.9	51.7	50.4	49.3	48.2	47.7	48.8	47.5	43.5	47.9	61.0		
Other transportation equipment	11.3	11.4	10.4	11.2	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.6	9.7	9.2		
Instruments and related products	218	217	214	211	211	209	205	199	187	178	180	176	174	186	177	
Ophthalmic goods	22.9	22.5	22.2	22.0	21.8	21.3	20.8	20.2	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.6	21.9		
Photographic apparatus	42.5	41.9	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.2	39.5	38.5	37.0	36.5	35.4	34.8	37.3	38.4		
Watches and clocks	28.9	28.8	28.3	28.9	28.8	28.0	27.0	25.4	25.4	25.7	25.6	24.1	25.5	26.6		
Professional and scientific instruments	123.1	121.1	119.6	119.2	117.8	115.3	111.6	105.3	98.1	100.2	97.0	94.8	103.0	90.1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	421	428	428	413	424	432	436	418	399	358	367	362	363	385	354	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	47.1	48.2	46.9	47.2	47.8	48.1	47.2	45.5	41.4	42.5	42.1	42.0	44.5	45.0		
Toys and sporting goods	68.2	66.1	62.3	60.7	73.0	73.3	72.2	69.8	62.5	63.6	61.5	60.6	64.2	59.8		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	54.8	55.7	52.8	52.1	54.9	56.2	54.4	52.0	43.9	44.1	43.0	44.7	49.2	68.3		
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	257.9	256.0	230.6	257.6	236.4	258.1	244.3	232.0	210.2	217.1	215.2	215.4	227.2	200.5		

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.
³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average = 100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	100.0	100.0	1947: Average	156.2	326.9	1950: August	156.3	394.4
1940: Average	107.5	113.6	1948: Average	155.2	331.4	September	158.9	403.2
1941: Average	132.8	164.9	1949: Average	141.6	325.3	October	160.3	415.8
1942: Average	156.9	241.5	1950: Average	149.7	371.7	November	159.2	414.6
1943: Average	183.3	331.1	1950: April	141.6	337.2	December	156.4	426.0
1944: Average	178.5	343.7	May	144.5	348.0	1951: January	158.9	424.0
1945: Average	157.0	293.5	June	147.3	362.7	February	160.9	429.8
1946: Average	147.8	271.7	July	148.3	367.5	March	161.1	433.6
						April	159.4	

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average.....	2,100.5	2,080.2	859.2	511.1	678.9	7.7	3.6
1950: Average.....	2,080.5	2,068.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1950: April.....	2,110.9	2,099.0	773.7	503.9	821.4	8.1	3.8
May.....	2,061.9	2,050.1	775.8	501.9	772.4	8.0	3.8
June.....	2,022.2	2,010.3	780.6	497.4	732.3	8.1	3.8
July.....	1,996.7	1,974.9	778.8	491.8	704.3	8.0	3.8
August.....	2,003.4	1,983.4	806.0	487.1	700.3	8.2	3.8
September.....	2,083.2	2,071.4	887.3	485.0	699.1	8.1	3.8
October.....	2,117.4	2,105.3	932.3	483.8	689.2	8.2	3.9
November.....	2,152.0	2,139.9	970.0	482.2	687.7	8.2	3.9
December.....	2,308.9	2,296.9	995.9	511.8	689.2	8.1	3.9
1951: January.....	2,204.3	2,192.3	1,017.3	488.5	688.5	8.1	3.9
February.....	2,265.5	2,253.5	1,076.8	487.1	689.6	8.1	3.9
March.....	2,332.3	2,320.2	1,133.4	489.0	697.8	8.2	3.9
April.....	2,385.8	2,373.8	1,180.0	488.5	705.3	8.1	3.9
Payrolls—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average.....	\$558,273	\$553,973	\$231,856	\$129,895	\$192,222	\$2,870	\$1,430
1950: Average.....	\$558,576	\$560,702	\$235,167	\$135,300	\$210,335	3,215	1,509
1950: April.....	539,430	534,757	192,190	131,117	211,441	3,232	1,441
May.....	577,515	573,026	220,044	130,381	222,621	3,246	1,643
June.....	573,659	568,889	221,123	131,202	216,564	3,214	1,556
July.....	551,510	546,806	212,775	129,853	204,225	3,206	1,496
August.....	618,049	613,138	239,453	130,361	223,326	3,277	1,634
September.....	601,454	596,537	261,527	128,794	206,246	3,200	1,717
October.....	613,359	608,511	267,622	129,665	211,224	3,250	1,596
November.....	621,491	616,909	273,653	129,899	213,107	3,292	1,590
December.....	672,724	667,988	275,681	185,732	206,575	3,207	1,529
1951: January.....	690,926	678,007	319,738	132,037	224,232	3,249	1,670
February.....	638,183	633,514	303,042	129,633	200,869	3,182	1,497
March.....	706,184	701,569	345,685	133,342	222,542	3,261	1,554
April.....	694,305	689,702	339,241	134,300	216,161	3,197	1,406
Employment—Continental United States							
1949: Average.....	1,921.9	1,910.7	761.4	509.1	640.2	7.7	3.5
1950: Average.....	1,930.5	1,918.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1950: April.....	1,959.8	1,948.0	698.2	502.0	777.5	8.1	3.7
May.....	1,910.2	1,898.5	670.1	500.0	728.4	8.0	3.7
June.....	1,871.2	1,859.4	674.6	493.5	698.3	8.1	3.7
July.....	1,839.4	1,827.7	677.2	489.9	660.3	8.0	3.7
August.....	1,861.0	1,849.1	707.1	485.2	658.8	8.2	3.7
September.....	1,935.9	1,924.1	785.3	483.1	655.7	8.0	3.8
October.....	1,968.3	1,956.3	828.3	482.0	646.0	8.2	3.8
November.....	2,000.3	1,988.3	862.9	480.4	645.0	8.2	3.8
December.....	2,352.8	2,340.9	885.6	508.9	646.4	8.1	3.8
1951: January.....	2,047.4	2,035.5	905.1	484.7	645.7	8.1	3.8
February.....	2,105.0	2,093.1	961.0	485.3	646.8	8.1	3.8
March.....	2,169.3	2,157.3	1,015.5	487.1	654.7	8.2	3.8
April.....	2,220.2	2,208.3	1,059.7	486.6	662.0	8.1	3.8
Payrolls—Continental United States							
1949: Average.....	\$519,529	\$515,268	\$203,548	\$126,416	\$162,305	\$2,870	\$1,390
1950: Average.....	\$49,328	\$44,587	\$21,508	\$14,792	\$19,897	3,215	1,529
1950: April.....	506,707	502,074	171,555	130,629	199,890	3,232	1,401
May.....	541,195	536,351	196,249	129,841	210,261	3,246	1,598
June.....	536,052	531,225	196,521	130,704	205,700	3,214	1,513
July.....	514,924	512,261	191,109	129,316	191,536	3,206	1,457
August.....	580,732	575,867	235,435	129,870	210,562	3,277	1,588
September.....	563,900	559,029	237,332	128,278	193,419	3,200	1,671
October.....	576,155	571,357	245,232	129,178	198,946	3,250	1,548
November.....	583,978	579,140	248,667	129,413	201,660	3,292	1,546
December.....	634,578	629,886	250,324	185,044	194,518	3,207	1,485
1951: January.....	641,330	636,455	292,875	131,549	212,031	3,249	1,626
February.....	601,374	596,736	277,870	129,122	199,743	3,182	1,456
March.....	664,289	659,812	317,140	132,847	209,825	3,261	1,516
April.....	653,574	649,011	311,508	133,797	203,706	3,197	1,366

¹ See footnote 2, table A-7.² See footnote 3, table A-7.

TABLE A-7: Civilian Government Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,¹ by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Employment									
1949: Average.....	241.8	19.5	222.3	214.0	70.4	8.2	135.4	7.7	0.6
1950: Average.....	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	.7
1950: April.....	239.8	20.0	219.8	211.0	65.4	7.9	137.7	8.1	.7
May.....	240.0	20.2	219.8	211.1	65.6	7.8	137.7	8.0	.7
June.....	238.7	20.0	218.7	209.9	64.8	7.7	137.4	8.1	.7
July.....	239.1	19.8	219.3	210.6	65.2	7.7	137.7	8.0	.7
August.....	240.7	19.8	220.9	212.0	66.1	7.7	138.2	8.2	.7
September.....	243.7	20.0	223.7	215.0	69.3	7.6	138.1	8.0	.7
October.....	244.8	20.1	224.7	215.8	70.8	7.5	137.5	8.2	.7
November.....	247.9	20.4	227.5	218.7	72.4	7.6	138.7	8.1	.7
December.....	256.2	20.3	235.9	227.1	74.1	12.7	140.3	8.1	.7
1951: January.....	253.8	20.6	233.2	224.4	74.8	7.8	141.8	8.1	.7
February.....	258.8	20.4	238.4	229.6	77.4	7.7	144.5	8.1	.7
March.....	264.6	20.3	244.3	235.4	80.2	7.7	147.5	8.2	.7
April.....	269.8	19.8	250.0	241.2	82.2	7.8	151.2	8.1	.7
Payrolls									
1949: Average.....	\$75,870	\$5,050	\$70,820	\$67,410	\$21,119	\$2,791	\$43,500	\$2,870	\$240
1950: Average.....	81,602	5,321	76,281	72,780	22,888	2,937	46,955	3,215	286
1950: April.....	74,499	5,029	69,470	65,944	20,416	2,786	42,742	3,222	294
May.....	84,018	5,705	78,313	74,785	22,607	2,872	49,306	3,246	282
June.....	82,733	5,590	77,143	73,656	22,186	2,867	48,603	3,214	273
July.....	77,713	4,192	73,521	70,043	21,399	2,755	45,889	3,206	272
August.....	85,472	4,514	80,958	77,372	24,450	2,918	49,995	3,277	296
September.....	82,280	5,347	76,933	73,415	24,951	2,856	45,608	3,207	218
October.....	84,657	5,680	78,977	75,424	24,495	2,892	48,037	3,250	313
November.....	85,380	5,796	79,584	75,991	24,545	2,888	48,558	3,292	301
December.....	85,285	5,558	79,727	76,228	24,766	3,835	47,607	3,207	292
1951: January.....	91,052	5,923	85,129	81,564	26,543	2,944	52,077	3,249	316
February.....	84,018	5,431	78,587	75,120	25,725	2,828	46,567	3,182	285
March.....	93,837	5,578	88,259	84,709	29,403	2,949	52,357	3,261	289
April.....	91,104	5,611	85,493	82,005	28,539	2,915	50,551	3,197	291

¹ Data for the executive branch of the Federal Government also include areas in Maryland and Virginia which are within the metropolitan area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

² Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve Banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by Governmental personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and force-account construction. Data which are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition.

³ Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Panama Canal, Philippine Alien Property Administration, Philippine War Damage Commission, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States ¹

State	1951				1950								Annual Average 1947
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.
Alabama.....	627.1	621.1	616.2	629.2	619.8	622.1	622.2	611.4	598.2	596.5	595.2	592.8	586.7
Arizona.....	177.4	175.0	172.4	*170.3	165.2	163.5	161.1	158.1	157.3	159.0	157.5	158.2	147.9
Arkansas.....	304.9	297.7	298.4	*307.4	304.0	304.5	302.2	297.9	292.6	295.0	291.1	287.0	283.0
California.....	3,335.9	3,308.9	3,289.2	*3,390.2	3,350.2	3,369.5	3,360.2	3,318.1	3,208.5	3,166.7	3,123.0	3,095.7	3,051.2
Colorado.....	363.1	357.6	358.2	*367.2	360.4	363.9	363.0	355.6	343.9	339.3	329.9	334.4	328.7
Connecticut.....	797.4	792.8	789.1	808.4	792.5	785.3	773.6	758.0	742.8	742.0	734.1	723.7	*714.6
District of Columbia.....	509.6	490.6	495.4	506.0	493.6	488.5	485.3	482.0	477.8	480.9	479.2	477.7	475.0
Florida.....	727.3	727.4	724.0	725.9	690.6	667.3	653.7	643.2	633.0	643.4	650.8	671.4	678.4
Georgia.....	822.9	813.8	808.7	*826.2	817.2	824.8	814.2	802.7	782.1	770.8	770.7	765.8	751.9
Idaho.....	128.6	128.3	130.1	135.9	137.0	137.8	142.2	138.5	134.8	132.4	125.1	120.4	116.1
Illinois.....	1,283.3	1,298.7	1,284.7	*1,294.9	1,280.6	1,253.6	1,273.3	1,290.3	1,227.7	1,231.0	1,205.9	1,182.3	1,156.4
Indiana.....	596.4	594.8	595.3	605.3	599.4	601.0	599.5	598.1	591.6	594.1	590.2	586.6	573.5
Iowa.....	478.7	468.9	469.2	*482.5	*474.9	*476.1	*474.3	*467.5	*463.1	462.2	454.6	448.3	435.4
Kansas.....	252.4	254.9	253.1	261.4	258.2	265.3	270.5	273.1	264.7	261.1	246.7	237.5	236.1
Maine.....	252.4	254.9	253.1	261.4	258.2	265.3	270.5	273.1	264.7	261.1	246.7	237.5	236.1
Maryland.....	724.1	712.3	703.6	726.2	719.2	720.8	721.3	716.3	697.6	696.5	679.1	673.7	*659.8
Massachusetts.....	1,784.9	1,778.2	1,769.6	1,826.7	1,792.8	1,793.9	1,777.2	1,764.2	1,721.7	1,733.5	1,711.8	1,697.6	1,675.7
Minnesota.....	801.2	799.5	802.3	820.9	816.3	819.7	825.1	810.9	794.1	783.3	774.3	764.0	774.7
Missouri.....	1,185.6	1,176.5	1,176.1	*1,215.3	*1,195.2	*1,198.2	*1,195.9	*1,177.8	*1,162.0	*1,148.5	*1,137.3	*1,125.6	*1,121.0
Montana.....	143.2	143.0	144.7	*149.6	152.6	154.5	156.8	155.9	154.4	153.6	148.3	142.1	135.2
Nebraska.....	317.5	314.5	314.0	326.0	323.7	324.1	323.2	319.3	316.8	315.6	309.2	302.6	295.5
Nevada.....	54.6	53.5	53.8	55.1	55.4	56.0	57.5	57.1	57.0	55.4	53.3	51.3	49.0
New Hampshire.....	166.9	167.7	166.1	*168.8	169.3	171.1	173.4	172.8	169.5	167.3	163.4	162.2	161.3
New Jersey.....	1,666.6	1,664.0	1,653.2	*1,689.9	1,671.0	1,668.6	1,666.9	1,641.1	1,600.3	1,600.4	1,573.2	1,561.1	1,538.0
New Mexico.....	154.1	151.1	150.0	*151.7	*150.3	*150.9	*153.0	*150.8	*148.0	*147.2	145.4	*143.6	142.0
New York.....	5,716.0	5,668.8	5,649.6	5,840.7	5,734.3	5,751.3	5,715.9	5,643.2	5,531.5	5,508.3	5,481.0	5,455.7	5,426.9
North Carolina.....	928.6	919.6	918.2	937.9	930.5	928.9	927.7	903.4	870.0	873.6	871.5	873.3	867.4
North Dakota.....	108.6	108.3	110.6	*115.4	116.7	116.9	117.1	116.8	115.1	114.4	109.2	106.6	103.4
Oklahoma.....	485.7	475.3	480.4	*492.3	483.4	484.6	483.6	477.9	474.5	472.7	468.0	467.1	461.5
Oregon.....	429.0	426.0	424.1	*451.2	454.5	464.9	477.2	478.1	459.0	451.3	439.5	413.2	393.8
Pennsylvania.....	3,702.1	3,656.3	3,647.7	*3,737.1	*3,688.2	3,678.5	3,674.4	3,614.5	3,520.5	3,541.9	3,469.0	3,474.3	3,417.2
Rhode Island.....	301.7	306.7	304.6	310.8	308.4	307.5	303.9	294.7	285.3	285.8	280.4	281.9	282.9
South Carolina.....	468.2	462.5	461.0	*469.7	462.2	*461.6	*458.7	450.7	440.9	440.2	439.7	440.4	434.8
South Dakota.....	113.1	113.3	114.4	*119.6	119.6	120.8	121.7	121.3	121.5	120.6	117.3	115.9	113.4
Tennessee.....	750.0	742.1	739.1	*756.4	748.1	745.1	747.2	740.5	726.9	723.4	717.4	716.7	705.4
Texas.....	1,972.8	1,944.7	1,941.6	1,989.5	1,949.0	1,944.5	1,938.0	1,920.9	1,884.7	1,884.5	1,856.6	1,848.6	1,821.5
Utah.....	196.6	194.1	193.4	202.2	200.1	201.2	203.7	195.3	192.9	187.2	181.6	178.4	174.7
Vermont.....	97.1	97.9	97.8	99.7	97.8	98.2	99.9	99.3	97.3	96.2	94.9	93.8	92.8
Virginia.....	823.3	814.2	808.2	827.3	813.3	813.3	803.8	789.9	776.2	775.3	768.1	769.0	749.7
Washington.....	680.0	684.9	683.2	*713.1	*716.0	*732.6	*727.6	*713.6	*688.3	*673.0	*661.8	*644.8	623.3
West Virginia.....	530.9	522.4	525.4	*539.3	534.3	533.3	531.9	529.5	519.8	521.3	518.6	515.6	506.0
Wisconsin.....	1,032.7	1,021.8	1,024.8	*1,050.2	1,040.1	1,040.4	1,048.1	1,030.8	1,026.1	1,027.6	996.4	996.7	*957.8
Wyoming.....	77.7	76.4	77.9	81.3	82.0	82.7	86.4	87.9	87.1	85.4	80.0	75.2	72.4

¹ Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Additional data, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. See table A-10 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

³ Not comparable with preceding data shown.

TABLE A-10. Employees in Manufacturing Industries, by States¹
(In thousands)

State	1951					1950												Annual Average 1947
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.					
Alabama	224.7	224.0	220.9	222.0	221.3	222.3	223.3	218.9	212.7	209.1	207.2	205.8	206.0	224.1				
Arizona	17.4	17.0	16.4	*16.1	16.4	15.7	14.9	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.8	14.1	14.2				
Arkansas	832.9	823.5	804.4	810.7	823.1	838.3	843.3	843.4	763.9	731.0	716.2	703.6	688.0	718.8				
California	59.9	59.8	60.7	63.3	63.8	64.7	62.1	56.5	56.9	54.7	53.2	53.2	52.5	57.5				
Connecticut	410.2	410.4	403.8	404.0	400.2	395.2	387.3	374.5	361.1	362.6	359.5	356.9	*354.4	415.7				
Delaware	49.3	48.9	48.7	*48.3	48.2	46.8	50.9	50.4	46.9	45.9	44.0	44.8	44.0	45.9				
District of Columbia	16.0	16.2	16.3	*16.4	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.8				
Florida	165.7	168.7	163.9	162.5	162.5	162.5	94.1	91.7	90.4	88.9	90.4	92.9	92.9	92.9				
Georgia	291.4	291.5	290.6	*290.9	291.7	296.5	297.0	292.2	277.9	274.2	275.2	274.1	271.3	273.7				
Idaho	20.2	19.8	21.1	22.2	24.7	25.6	27.7	26.4	25.7	23.3	20.0	17.2	16.4	20.5				
Illinois	606.8	603.7	598.4	*596.7	596.0	575.3	593.7	580.7	565.7	560.6	557.1	538.7	527.2	602.4				
Indiana	158.7	159.7	158.2	152.0	149.7	149.4	147.7	152.9	130.7	150.2	148.8	148.7	148.8	149.6				
Iowa	109.0	108.6	108.4	101.8	90.3	98.2	96.4	94.4	92.3	91.6	89.1	87.3	86.1	91.5				
Kansas	147.9	152.9	154.0	153.8	147.9	145.8	141.0	143.3	136.6	136.2	132.4	131.8	130.3	136.3				
Kentucky	138.5	136.7	136.5	140.8	143.6	142.3	141.4	139.0	132.2	133.7	133.7	131.3	130.9	151.0				
Louisiana	100.4	111.5	106.2	108.5	108.9	114.6	118.2	120.1	113.3	111.5	100.9	95.9	92.2	114.5				
Maryland	245.0	243.5	233.5	237.1	233.8	238.5	241.5	240.2	222.9	223.6	217.3	215.1	*211.6	230.3				
Massachusetts	744.3	753.2	741.6	742.5	742.4	742.9	718.3	718.0	683.0	684.9	675.4	678.1	684.5	721.9				
Michigan	1,177.9	1,166.2	1,140.2	*1,137.0	*1,144.2	1,178.3	1,152.2	1,129.6	1,117.4	1,108.7	1,069.2	933.3	909.9	1,041.7				
Minnesota	203.7	201.6	199.7	203.3	203.9	204.7	213.2	206.9	198.3	193.3	187.2	184.7	184.8	199.5				
Mississippi	309.0	307.5	303.8	304.9	359.6	363.8	362.4	358.9	350.1	342.6	339.3	333.7	336.1	348.8				
Missouri	13.7	13.7	17.8	*18.4	19.6	20.5	19.7	19.8	19.5	19.0	*18.7	16.4	15.9	18.4				
Montana	52.4	52.3	52.5	53.0	52.6	53.0	51.6	51.7	50.6	50.0	47.8	46.8	46.9	49.3				
Nevada	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.3				
New Hampshire	82.4	83.1	81.1	80.3	79.9	79.7	80.2	78.8	76.1	75.7	74.5	74.9	70.8	82.8				
New Jersey	771.4	779.2	768.2	*767.9	763.4	754.4	761.1	741.8	705.3	711.6	697.3	697.0	696.0	775.3				
New Mexico	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.2	11.0	9.1				
New York	1,951.1	1,944.3	1,917.1	1,923.9	1,923.9	1,944.8	1,912.2	1,870.4	1,764.1	1,750.5	1,744.4	1,746.6	1,781.2	1,903.7				
North Carolina	431.3	432.2	431.1	431.1	436.4	440.1	440.1	424.1	395.5	399.3	397.9	399.9	402.4	411.8				
North Dakota	6.0	6.0	6.3	*6.5	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.3	6.1				
Ohio	1,280.3	1,284.5	1,274.3	*1,270.7	1,259.2	1,253.4	1,239.3	1,213.8	1,178.2	1,173.1	1,151.3	1,134.1	*1,119.8	1,245.1				
Oklahoma	70.3	68.3	68.7	68.6	68.6	68.4	68.1	67.8	67.2	66.6	65.2	63.9	62.4	63.9				
Oregon	131.8	132.8	129.5	*130.4	145.0	151.6	156.1	160.0	149.8	147.0	135.4	124.3	115.7	132.8				
Pennsylvania	1,515.5	1,506.4	1,493.4	*1,493.5	1,494.3	1,483.0	*1,470.1	1,429.8	1,364.9	1,373.3	1,361.6	1,349.7	1,339.5	1,324.5				
Rhode Island	151.2	160.2	156.9	155.2	157.1	157.8	154.0	148.1	139.9	130.7	136.6	138.3	141.0	152.5				
South Carolina	218.2	217.3	216.4	216.1	215.5	216.0	215.6	211.2	204.9	204.2	203.2	204.2	203.9	202.1				
South Dakota	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.3				
Tennessee	261.3	260.1	257.2	*256.1	257.1	255.1	255.6	255.1	245.7	246.0	236.9	237.9	239.2	253.6				
Texas	385.2	381.6	377.9	*374.6	371.2	367.5	364.2	363.1	345.4	344.0	340.8	336.2	338.0	325.6				
Utah	28.6	28.2	28.3	30.3	31.3	32.4	33.4	29.7	30.7	27.2	26.1	25.7	25.1	28.5				
Vermont	38.0	36.2	38.1	37.3	37.2	37.1	37.4	36.6	34.8	34.0	34.8	35.0	35.1	39.8				
Virginia	240.8	238.8	237.6	*237.5	*238.2	*241.2	*238.4	*231.9	*220.7	*218.2	*216.5	216.7	217.2	234.5				
Washington	179.4	180.5	178.3	*180.0	*183.2	*198.1	*197.2	*192.7	*182.6	*175.3	*171.4	*162.7	157.5	175.5				
West Virginia	140.3	137.6	137.8	138.6	139.2	139.1	136.1	135.2	131.7	131.4	129.6	128.6	126.1	137.0				
Wisconsin	453.7	448.3	447.0	449.8	449.2	446.4	453.3	446.7	446.1	418.4	411.0	405.1	404.5	437.1				
Wyoming	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.3	5.3	6.3				

¹ Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Additional data, January 1943 to date, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency listed below.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

³ Not comparable with preceding data shown.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
Colorado—Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 5.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
Illinois—Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.

Michigan—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Detroit 2.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York Department of Labor, New York 18.
North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (info.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 2.
South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 10.
South Dakota—Employment Security Commission, Aberdeen.
Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 19.
Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-11: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,¹ by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1951			1950										1949
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Mar.
Continental United States.....	904.2	1,025.1	1,144.6	1,045.0	895.3	782.8	845.7	1,063.2	1,388.4	1,521.1	1,700.3	1,908.8	2,112.1	1,939.9
New England.....	64.0	75.8	91.6	89.0	77.4	65.9	74.5	105.0	155.3	180.5	224.6	225.1	162.5	199.1
Maine.....	6.2	7.9	10.2	11.4	10.3	8.8	5.2	7.4	10.1	13.0	19.6	22.7	17.5	15.0
New Hampshire.....	4.2	4.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	5.8	6.5	8.8	10.8	12.9	15.6	16.3	13.1	13.4
Vermont.....	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.5
Massachusetts.....	33.5	41.1	49.8	49.0	41.9	35.6	42.1	55.8	85.3	107.1	124.8	123.6	78.0	95.1
Rhode Island.....	9.6	9.2	8.5	8.1	6.7	5.9	6.3	8.4	13.7	20.1	26.6	33.6	25.9	15.4
Connecticut.....	9.5	11.7	13.6	11.3	10.2	10.3	10.9	17.2	25.9	23.8	27.0	32.0	34.0	45.4
Middle Atlantic.....	298.1	281.1	351.4	355.1	354.1	319.0	318.4	369.1	478.4	495.4	481.5	526.0	594.2	528.2
New York.....	173.2	171.8	217.5	238.4	257.8	226.2	221.6	242.2	311.0	307.4	299.2	292.2	319.3	314.3
New Jersey.....	35.1	40.0	51.3	41.1	38.7	35.4	34.3	44.6	60.7	68.1	79.6	84.9	88.3	81.6
Pennsylvania.....	68.8	69.3	82.6	75.6	57.6	57.4	62.5	82.3	106.7	119.9	132.7	148.9	186.6	132.3
East North Central.....	133.7	176.4	200.7	178.0	129.0	113.1	133.6	178.4	218.4	242.4	304.0	373.4	417.6	335.5
Ohio.....	30.0	39.9	40.9	36.4	30.2	28.5	32.3	41.0	57.5	65.0	81.6	103.5	130.9	78.8
Indiana.....	11.4	14.4	14.7	13.3	8.6	9.4	7.9	8.9	13.1	14.5	19.2	26.7	34.6	36.8
Illinois.....	52.6	68.1	78.6	66.2	58.6	57.5	71.3	103.6	117.5	128.6	147.6	148.1	133.2	102.7
Michigan.....	29.8	39.9	54.8	40.8	23.3	12.8	16.1	18.2	22.0	24.6	42.7	75.9	94.6	90.6
Wisconsin.....	9.9	14.1	13.8	10.3	8.3	4.9	6.0	6.7	8.3	9.7	12.9	19.2	24.3	24.6
West North Central.....	61.0	70.3	65.6	48.5	34.7	28.4	29.2	38.8	49.0	57.4	77.7	101.7	124.9	97.0
Minnesota.....	20.6	21.4	19.3	12.0	6.8	5.5	6.5	8.3	10.8	13.1	23.2	32.8	37.8	30.4
Iowa.....	6.2	7.4	7.0	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	6.2	8.9	13.5	11.4
Missouri.....	20.2	24.2	24.3	22.9	20.0	16.2	15.2	20.0	25.5	29.7	34.6	39.3	44.5	37.7
North Dakota.....	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.4	.7	2.2	3.7	4.6	2.3
South Dakota.....	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.1	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	1.0	1.9	2.9	1.8
Nebraska.....	3.8	4.8	4.1	2.1	1.0	.8	.9	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	5.4	8.4	4.1
Kansas.....	4.9	7.0	6.4	4.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.0	7.2	9.7	13.2	9.3
South Atlantic.....	72.6	83.5	94.3	85.5	70.4	60.8	85.3	113.0	157.8	165.5	167.7	164.0	172.2	157.7
Delaware.....	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	.8	1.0	.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.7
Maryland.....	8.3	11.2	13.2	11.2	8.5	7.7	10.3	16.1	22.1	25.3	29.1	29.3	25.1	24.0
District of Columbia.....	2.7	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.9	6.5	5.6
Virginia.....	6.6	8.0	8.7	7.7	5.6	5.3	7.2	13.7	22.1	24.1	18.9	15.7	20.9	18.8
West Virginia.....	11.2	13.7	14.2	13.0	9.4	10.4	13.4	16.7	21.8	24.1	23.4	21.8	26.2	18.0
North Carolina.....	17.5	17.7	18.0	16.8	14.5	12.6	15.1	19.0	30.8	33.7	36.7	37.3	34.1	35.0
South Carolina.....	7.2	8.2	9.4	8.7	8.3	8.8	9.0	11.4	15.8	15.4	14.8	14.4	15.5	14.6
Georgia.....	10.5	11.5	14.1	12.9	9.7	7.6	8.9	12.4	19.9	21.1	23.2	22.8	25.0	22.2
Florida.....	7.5	7.8	11.5	11.0	10.9	13.8	16.9	19.1	20.5	15.8	14.7	14.1	15.4	16.8
East South Central.....	59.7	66.0	65.0	57.5	46.6	42.9	48.9	62.1	78.8	87.4	99.5	105.4	116.8	100.8
Kentucky.....	15.8	15.9	14.3	13.6	12.0	11.5	12.4	15.3	19.4	22.3	24.8	25.2	29.7	25.5
Tennessee.....	21.8	25.0	25.8	22.2	16.9	14.5	16.5	22.2	27.3	32.6	36.8	40.1	41.9	48.6
Alabama.....	13.9	14.3	15.1	13.8	12.3	12.1	14.2	16.9	22.1	21.9	25.4	25.9	28.3	22.8
Mississippi.....	8.2	10.8	9.8	7.9	5.4	4.8	5.8	7.7	10.0	10.6	12.5	14.2	16.9	12.9
West South Central.....	52.3	61.7	54.0	43.8	36.0	34.8	41.5	52.1	62.8	69.9	83.4	95.0	107.6	85.0
Arkansas.....	9.5	12.7	11.1	8.4	6.2	5.2	6.9	7.7	9.4	10.4	14.0	17.6	19.9	17.1
Louisiana.....	19.6	22.4	18.1	15.9	11.7	12.4	14.3	18.1	21.3	22.5	25.8	29.9	33.4	25.1
Oklahoma.....	10.7	12.7	11.1	9.2	7.6	7.0	8.0	9.8	11.4	12.6	14.8	16.1	19.2	14.9
Texas.....	12.5	13.9	13.7	12.3	10.5	10.2	12.3	16.5	20.7	24.4	28.8	30.6	35.1	27.9
Mountain.....	25.3	30.3	28.6	19.8	13.4	10.2	11.2	14.6	18.6	20.5	27.8	37.9	53.9	38.8
Montana.....	6.9	7.3	6.2	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.5	4.6	8.2	11.8	6.2
Idaho.....	4.4	5.9	6.2	4.3	2.0	.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	3.0	5.6	9.8	6.6
Wyoming.....	1.5	1.9	1.6	.9	.4	.3	.3	.4	.7	.9	1.4	2.0	3.2	1.6
Colorado.....	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.6	7.0	5.6
New Mexico.....	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.4	3.2
Arizona.....	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.8	6.9
Utah.....	3.8	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.9	8.6	6.0
Nevada.....	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.3	2.7
Pacific.....	167.3	179.6	193.2	167.9	133.8	98.8	103.2	129.9	169.4	196.1	234.2	280.4	362.7	388.8
Washington.....	25.4	28.8	31.2	26.2	19.0	11.7	11.1	13.2	15.6	16.5	23.9	36.0	54.3	48.5
Oregon.....	18.3	19.9	22.4	17.9	13.7	7.6	6.4	7.5	9.6	8.3	12.3	20.6	35.0	31.9
California.....	123.6	130.9	139.6	123.8	101.1	79.5	85.7	109.2	144.2	171.3	198.0	223.8	273.4	308.4

¹ Prior to August 1950, monthly data represent averages of weeks ended in specified months; for subsequent months, the averages are based on weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month and are not strictly comparable with earlier data. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over¹

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:												
1951.....	4.1	3.8	4.3									
1950.....	3.1	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949.....	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948.....	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947.....	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946.....	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939.....	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1951.....	2.1	2.1	2.6									
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946.....	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939.....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1951.....	.3	.3	.3									
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8									
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939.....	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1951.....	.7	.6	.6									
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1951.....	5.2	4.5	4.6									
1950.....	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947.....	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946.....	8.3	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939.....	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turn-over sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1949, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951
Manufacturing												
Durable goods ¹	4.5	3.9	2.8	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	5.3	5.0
Nondurable goods ¹	3.6	3.5	2.1	1.9	.2	.3	.9	.9	.4	.4	3.6	3.7
Ordinance and accessories.....	(9)	1.7	(9)	1.0	(9)	.2	(9)	.2	(9)	.3	(9)	2.8
Food and kindred products.....	5.2	6.0	2.5	2.2	.3	.4	2.0	2.9	.4	.5	4.4	4.4
Meat products.....	7.9	11.0	2.3	2.0	.3	.6	3.9	7.2	.5	.6	4.7	5.5
Grain-mill products.....	3.9	3.0	2.1	1.7	.3	.4	1.0	.5	.5	.4	2.6	4.4
Bakery products.....	4.3	3.5	3.0	2.3	.3	.4	.7	.5	.3	.3	4.2	5.0
Beverages.....	2.5	3.4	1.0	.9	.1	.1	1.1	1.9	.3	.5	4.6	4.5
Malt liquors.....	3.9	3.2	1.7	1.6	.3	.2	1.0	.4	.9	1.0	3.0	4.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.7	2.5	1.3	.9	.2	.1	.9	.5	1.3	1.0	3.2	2.3
Cigars.....	4.7	3.6	2.1	2.2	.4	.3	1.6	.4	.7	.9	3.7	3.5
Tobacco and snuff.....	2.5	2.5	1.4	.9	.4	.4	(9)	.1	.7	1.1	1.9	2.5
Textile-mill products.....	3.6	3.2	2.0	1.7	.2	.3	.8	.6	.6	.6	3.3	3.6
Yarn and thread mills.....	3.5	3.7	1.8	1.8	.2	.3	.8	1.1	.7	.5	3.5	3.8
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.7	3.2	2.1	1.8	.3	.3	.6	.4	.7	.7	3.6	3.9
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.6	3.3	2.2	1.9	.3	.3	.4	.4	.7	.7	3.6	3.8
Woolen and worsted.....	3.4	2.4	1.0	.8	.2	.2	1.5	.8	.7	.3	2.7	3.4
Knitting mills.....	3.5	2.7	2.3	1.8	.2	.2	.8	.5	.2	.2	2.9	3.2
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.7	2.2	2.0	1.7	.1	.1	1.4	.2	.2	.2	1.5	1.9
Seamless hosiery.....	2.8	3.2	1.8	1.8	.1	.2	.7	1.0	.2	.2	2.7	3.7
Knit underwear.....	3.7	2.6	3.0	2.1	.2	.1	.4	.3	.1	.1	4.5	4.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.1	.3	.3	.5	.3	.6	.5	2.3	3.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	2.7	2.2	1.5	.9	.1	.2	.3	.4	.8	.7	3.1	2.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.7	3.7	2.9	2.9	.2	.2	.4	.3	.2	.3	4.4	4.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.1	.1	.2	.4	.5	.2	.4	2.4	3.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.1	.2	.2	.4	.3	.3	.2	5.0	5.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5.2	5.2	3.4	2.9	.2	.2	1.2	1.6	.4	.5	5.2	4.4
Logging camps and contractors.....	10.9	10.2	7.6	6.8	.7	.3	2.3	1.8	.3	1.3	10.7	7.8
Sawnmills and planing mills.....	4.9	4.8	3.2	2.5	.2	.2	1.2	1.8	.3	.3	5.1	4.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.1	3.7	2.5	1.9	.3	.3	.5	.7	.8	.8	3.6	3.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	6.1	4.7	4.2	3.2	.6	.5	.7	.4	.6	.6	5.2	5.2
Household furniture.....	6.7	4.8	4.5	3.3	.7	.5	.9	.4	.6	.5	4.6	5.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	4.9	4.1	3.6	2.8	.5	.4	.2	.2	.6	.7	6.6	5.1
Paper and allied products.....	3.2	2.9	2.0	1.6	.3	.3	.3	.4	.6	.6	3.4	2.9
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.7	.6	2.7	2.3
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.8	3.7	3.5	2.6	.4	.4	.6	.3	.4	.5	4.3	3.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.2	1.6	1.3	.9	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	2.8	2.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.4	.3	.5	.3	.1	.3	.3	3.0	3.3
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.7	1.4	1.1	.7	.2	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	2.7	2.1
Synthetic fibers.....	.9	1.1	.7	.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	.1	.2	.5	1.8	1.3
Drugs and medicines.....	1.2	1.1	.9	.7	.1	.1	(9)	.1	.2	.2	2.6	2.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.1	.4	.3	.6	.2	.2	.4	2.4	2.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.1	1.0	.6	.5	.1	(9)	.1	.1	.3	.4	1.5	1.4
Petroleum refining.....	.7	.7	.3	.3	(9)	(9)	.1	.1	.3	.3	1.0	1.3
Rubber products.....	3.8	4.3	2.6	2.2	.2	.3	.6	1.3	.4	.5	3.4	3.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.3	4.0	1.2	.8	.1	.1	.6	2.7	.4	.4	2.1	1.7
Rubber footwear.....	5.8	4.7	4.2	3.0	.2	.3	1.0	.3	.4	1.1	3.7	5.0
Other rubber products.....	4.6	4.6	3.4	3.2	.4	.4	.4	.6	.4	.4	4.4	4.0
Leather and leather products.....	4.6	3.7	2.7	2.2	.2	.3	1.3	.8	.4	.4	3.9	4.2
Leather.....	4.6	3.0	1.6	1.1	.2	.2	2.4	1.2	.4	.5	2.1	2.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.9	3.8	3.1	2.6	.2	.3	1.2	.5	.4	.4	3.6	4.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.1	3.2	1.9	1.6	.2	.2	.4	.8	.6	.6	2.8	3.4
Glass and glass products.....	3.9	4.5	1.8	1.4	.3	.2	.9	2.1	.9	.8	4.7	4.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.4	.2	.3	(9)	(9)	.4	.4	2.9	2.1
Structural clay products.....	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.9	.3	.3	.1	.3	.5	.4	4.3	3.6
Pottery and related products.....	3.4	2.7	2.3	1.9	.3	.3	.4	.2	.4	.3	3.1	3.6
Primary metal industries.....	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	.3	.3	.4	.4	.6	.6	3.6	3.3
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.6	.5	2.4	2.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	5.6	5.0	3.8	3.1	.7	.7	.5	.6	.6	.6	6.6	6.1
Gray-iron foundries.....	5.3	4.7	3.7	2.8	.6	.6	.4	.7	.6	.6	6.3	5.3
Malleable-iron foundries.....	5.9	5.4	4.0	3.3	.8	.8	.1	.5	1.0	.8	6.5	6.5
Steel foundries.....	5.6	4.8	3.8	3.3	.8	.8	.7	.4	.3	.3	7.0	6.9
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	1.7	1.8	.8	.6	(9)	.2	.3	.5	.6	.5	1.4	1.6
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	.1	.1	.6	.2	.4	.5	1.4	1.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	6.0	4.8	3.2	2.1	.7	.6	1.4	1.3	.7	.8	5.3	4.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.2	.4	.3	.6	.2	.3	.5	5.1	5.8
Nonferrous foundries.....												
Other primary metal industries.....												
Iron and steel forgings.....												

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc. incl. military			
	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.6	4.2	2.8	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	3.2	4.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	4.2	3.3	2.8	2.2	.4	.4	.5	.3	.5	.4	4.2	4.1
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.3	1.9	2.3	1.2	.4	.3	.5	.2	.1	.2	2.1	2.4
Hand tools.....	2.8	2.7	1.4	1.4	.4	.3	.3	.4	.7	.6	3.7	3.6
Hardware.....	5.0	4.0	3.6	2.8	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4	4.8	4.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	5.6	3.9	3.5	2.3	.6	.6	.9	.6	.6	.4	5.0	4.9
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	6.0	4.2	3.7	2.4	.6	.7	1.0	.7	.7	.4	4.8	4.9
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	5.3	3.5	3.4	2.2	.6	.4	.8	.5	.5	.4	5.3	4.8
Fabricated structural metal products.....	4.0	4.0	2.3	2.2	.5	.5	.7	.9	.5	.4	4.4	4.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	6.4	5.0	4.0	2.9	.4	.3	1.4	1.3	.5	.5	7.9	6.7
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.6	3.2	2.4	1.9	.5	.5	.3	.2	.4	.6	4.5	4.8
Engines and turbines.....	3.7	3.6	2.6	2.0	.4	.6	.3	.4	.4	.6	5.0	5.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(1)	3.2	(1)	2.0	(1)	.4	(1)	.2	(1)	.6	(1)	4.6
Construction and mining machinery.....	3.9	2.6	2.6	1.7	.5	.5	.4	.1	.4	.3	4.2	4.5
Metalworking machinery.....	4.0	3.7	2.9	2.4	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3	.4	5.8	6.2
Machine tools.....	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.4	.8	.8	(1)	(1)	.3	.4	6.1	7.0
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.1	.5	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	3.5	3.7
Machine-tool accessories.....	4.5	4.1	3.1	2.6	.9	.8	.2	.4	.3	.3	7.3	6.8
Special-industry machinery metalworking machinery.....	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.7	.4	.5	.3	.2	.4	.4	3.9	4.6
General industrial machinery.....	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.8	.5	.5	.1	.2	.4	.4	4.3	4.9
Office and store machines and devices.....	3.6	2.3	1.9	1.3	.3	.3	.7	(1)	.7	.7	3.9	3.4
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.5	3.0	1.9	1.5	.4	.3	.7	.5	.5	.7	3.5	3.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	3.8	3.0	2.5	1.9	.5	.4	.2	.2	.6	.5	5.0	4.6
Electrical machinery.....	4.2	3.2	2.6	1.8	.4	.2	.6	.6	.6	.6	5.1	4.7
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	3.7	2.3	2.2	1.3	.3	.1	.7	.4	.5	.5	4.8	3.8
Communication equipment.....	4.1	3.9	2.5	2.4	.3	.3	.5	.3	.8	.9	5.1	5.6
Radio, phonograph, television sets, and equipment.....	5.8	4.9	2.7	2.6	.6	.5	1.0	.5	1.5	1.3	6.5	6.5
Telephone and telegraph equipment.....	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	.5	.4	3.1	2.8
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.0	3.3	2.3	1.8	.2	.2	.9	.7	.6	.6	3.2	3.9
Transportation equipment.....	6.3	5.0	4.0	2.8	.5	.4	1.0	1.2	.8	.7	8.6	7.9
Automobiles.....	6.0	4.5	4.2	2.8	.5	.3	.5	.6	.8	.6	7.8	6.4
Aircraft and parts.....	4.9	3.6	3.7	2.5	.4	.4	.1	.1	.7	.6	8.9	8.4
Aircraft.....	5.1	3.9	3.9	2.7	.4	.4	.1	.1	.7	.7	9.4	9.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.9	.4	.4	(1)	(1)	.2	.6	6.6	6.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.4	.3	.2	(1)	(1)	.5	.6	5.4	4.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	6.6	3.1	4.2	1.8	1.0	.6	.2	.1	1.2	.6	8.0	5.6
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(1)	14.2	(1)	4.1	(1)	1.3	(1)	8.4	(1)	.4	(1)	20.5
Railroad equipment.....	4.1	5.0	1.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.0	3.1	1.1	.7	7.2	6.7
Locomotives and parts.....	3.1	2.6	1.4	1.0	.2	.3	.2	3.3	1.3	1.0	5.2	6.6
Railroad and street cars.....	7.0	7.6	2.2	1.0	.1	.1	4.2	5.9	.5	.6	9.2	6.5
Other transportation equipment.....	4.0	2.0	1.4	1.2	.4	.3	1.8	.1	.4	.4	3.1	3.9
Instruments and related products.....	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.3	.4	4.3	3.6
Photographic apparatus.....	(1)	1.2	(1)	.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	.4	(1)	2.2
Watches and clocks.....	3.0	2.1	2.2	1.4	.2	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	3.6	2.7
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.4	.4	.4	.2	.1	.3	.5	4.6	4.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.7	4.4	3.0	2.6	.3	.4	.7	.9	.7	.5	5.2	5.7
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	4.6	4.1	3.1	3.0	.1	.2	.5	.4	.9	.5	4.4	4.8
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining.....	4.3	3.7	3.2	2.7	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.4	3.8	3.9
Iron.....	2.5	1.5	1.0	.7	.1	(1)	.8	.4	.6	.4	1.7	1.6
Copper.....	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.4	.3	.3	.1	(1)	.5	.6	4.3	3.9
Lead and zinc.....	3.3	3.5	2.5	2.6	.2	.2	.1	.3	.5	.4	2.7	3.8
Anthracite mining.....	1.6	2.1	.8	1.2	(1)	(1)	.5	.7	.3	.2	.9	1.7
Bituminous-coal mining.....	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.4	.1	.1	.8	1.1	.3	.2	2.0	1.6
Communication.....	(1)	1.7	(1)	1.2	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.3	(1)	2.2
Telephone.....	(1)	1.6	(1)	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	(1)	.4	(1)	1.9

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.² See footnote 2, table A-2.³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.⁴ Not available.⁵ Less than 0.05.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹

Year and month	Mining																					
	Metal										Coal											
	Total: Metal					Iron					Copper					Lead and zinc		Anthracite		Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings				
1949: Average	\$61.55	40.9	\$1.505	\$58.91	39.7	\$1.484	\$63.96	42.3	\$1.512	\$64.79	41.4	\$1.565	\$56.78	30.2	\$1.880	\$63.28	32.6	\$1.941				
1950: Average	63.58	42.2	1.554	61.96	40.9	1.515	72.05	45.0	1.601	66.64	41.6	1.602	63.24	32.1	1.970	70.35	35.0	2.010				
1950: March	61.81	41.1	1.504	57.67	38.9	1.480	68.58	44.3	1.548	63.45	41.8	1.518	60.01	41.5	1.928	78.75	39.2	2.006				
April	62.90	41.6	1.512	59.62	40.2	1.483	68.13	43.9	1.552	63.65	41.4	1.535	57.25	39.0	1.974	72.70	36.0	2.022				
May	63.11	41.6	1.517	59.33	39.9	1.487	69.42	44.5	1.560	63.71	41.4	1.539	68.81	34.7	1.953	68.37	34.1	2.005				
June	63.40	41.6	1.524	60.75	40.8	1.489	69.55	44.3	1.570	63.38	40.8	1.565	64.94	32.8	1.962	69.92	34.7	2.016				
July	63.17	41.1	1.537	61.51	40.9	1.504	67.95	42.9	1.554	62.96	39.7	1.586	68.59	34.8	1.971	69.68	34.6	2.014				
August	64.48	41.9	1.539	60.07	40.7	1.498	71.53	44.9	1.593	64.73	41.1	1.575	63.77	33.2	1.981	71.04	35.5	2.018				
September	66.38	42.2	1.573	62.80	41.1	1.528	72.46	45.2	1.603	68.06	41.2	1.632	68.45	34.5	1.984	71.92	35.5	2.026				
October	69.84	43.9	1.591	66.53	43.4	1.533	75.68	46.4	1.631	71.85	42.8	1.681	73.09	37.2	2.032	72.99	38.1	2.022				
November	69.92	43.0	1.626	63.77	41.6	1.533	78.78	46.1	1.709	73.01	42.3	1.726	60.65	31.0	1.963	73.27	36.4	2.013				
December	73.83	43.9	1.675	70.51	42.3	1.667	79.82	47.2	1.691	75.34	43.2	1.744	65.14	32.8	1.986	77.77	38.5	2.020				
1951: January	74.33	43.7	1.701	70.31	41.8	1.682	82.21	47.3	1.738	75.34	43.1	1.748	71.33	35.9	1.987	76.63	37.6	2.038				
February	72.36	43.2	1.673	68.72	41.4	1.660	77.69	46.3	1.678	73.01	42.6	1.728	65.43	29.7	2.203	76.28	34.5	2.211				
March	72.45	43.2	1.677	68.81	41.3	1.666	77.35	46.4	1.667	74.00	43.0	1.721	51.35	23.5	2.185	75.00	33.8	2.219				
Mining—Continued																						
Crude petroleum and natural gas production										Contract construction												
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)										Nonmetallic mining and quarrying					Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction				
																		Total: Nonbuilding construction		Highway and street		Other nonbuilding construction
1949: Average	\$71.48	40.2	\$1.778	\$50.38	43.3	\$1.302	\$70.81	37.8	\$1.874	\$70.44	40.9	\$1.723	\$65.05	41.5	\$1.883	\$73.66	40.5	\$1.820				
1950: Average	73.69	40.6	1.815	59.88	44.0	1.361	73.73	37.2	1.982	73.46	40.9	1.796	69.17	41.1	1.893	78.31	40.7	1.875				
1951: March	70.88	39.8	1.781	55.37	41.6	1.331	68.59	35.1	1.954	68.34	38.7	1.766	63.68	38.2	1.667	70.76	38.9	1.819				
April	74.41	41.2	1.806	58.03	42.6	1.321	70.93	36.6	1.938	71.41	40.9	1.745	66.54	40.7	1.835	74.33	41.0	1.813				
May	70.88	40.0	1.772	59.45	44.4	1.339	72.74	37.3	1.950	71.71	40.7	1.762	68.06	41.0	1.960	74.20	40.5	1.832				
June	71.08	40.0	1.777	60.39	44.9	1.345	73.76	38.0	1.941	73.75	42.0	1.756	69.86	42.6	1.640	76.84	41.6	1.847				
July	75.59	41.6	1.817	60.92	44.6	1.366	74.06	37.9	1.954	73.70	41.5	1.776	69.31	41.5	1.670	77.19	41.5	1.860				
August	71.01	40.3	1.762	61.74	45.2	1.366	75.96	38.6	1.968	76.48	42.7	1.791	73.88	44.0	1.679	78.33	41.6	1.821				
September	73.47	40.5	1.814	62.51	45.1	1.366	75.89	37.7	2.013	75.86	41.5	1.828	70.84	41.5	1.707	79.72	41.5	1.823				
October	77.67	41.4	1.876	64.03	45.8	1.398	77.92	38.5	2.024	77.65	42.5	1.827	73.32	42.8	1.713	80.92	42.3	1.931				
November	76.21	40.6	1.877	63.31	44.9	1.410	77.52	38.0	2.040	75.42	40.9	1.844	70.91	41.2	1.721	78.59	40.7	1.931				
December	75.58	40.2	1.880	62.12	43.5	1.428	77.36	37.3	2.074	75.58	40.2	1.890	69.49	39.8	1.746	79.46	40.5	1.962				
1951: January	76.90	40.6	1.894	61.96	43.3	1.431	77.61	37.1	2.092	74.70	39.4	1.896	66.10	38.1	1.735	79.80	40.2	1.985				
February	76.44	40.4	1.892	61.03	42.0	1.453	75.50	35.8	2.109	72.20	37.9	1.905	65.80	37.3	1.764	75.79	38.2	1.964				
March	75.92	40.6	1.870	63.75	43.4	1.469	77.31	36.4	2.124	73.84	38.7	1.908	66.83	38.1	1.754	78.04	39.0	2.001				
Contract construction—Continued																						
Building construction																						
Total: Building construction					General contractors					Total: Special-trade contractors					Special-trade contractors							
															Plumbing and heating		Painting and decorating		Electrical work			
1949: Average	\$70.95	36.7	\$1.935	\$67.16	36.2	\$1.855	\$75.70	37.2	\$2.034	\$78.60	38.6	\$2.037	\$70.75	35.7	\$1.982	\$86.57	39.2	\$2.211				
1950: Average	73.73	36.3	2.031	68.56	35.8	1.915	77.77	36.7	2.119	81.72	38.4	2.128	71.26	35.4	2.013	89.16	38.4	2.322				
1950: March	68.62	34.5	1.995	63.80	33.9	1.882	72.59	34.9	2.080	78.02	37.6	2.075	66.30	33.5	1.979	83.62	37.0	2.290				
April	70.70	35.6	1.986	65.98	35.3	1.869	74.49	35.9	2.075	78.78	37.8	2.084	66.61	34.3	1.942	84.85	37.1	2.287				
May	72.93	36.5	1.998	67.87	36.1	1.880	76.95	36.8	2.061	81.14	38.4	2.113	69.05	36.0	1.973	86.18	37.8	2.280				
June	73.82	37.0	1.995	68.33	36.6	1.867	77.92	37.3	2.089	82.64	39.0	2.119	69.15	35.3	1.959	87.65	38.4	2.300				
July	74.02	36.9	2.006	68.77	36.6	1.879	78.16	37.2	2.101	80.45	38.0	2.117	71.62	36.1	1.984	86.60	37.9	2.285				
August	75.99	37.4	2.021	70.87	37.2	1.905	79.72	37.8	2.109	81.66	38.6	2.113	73.33	36.3	2.020	89.16	38.7	2.304				
September	75.86	36.7	2.067	70.73	36.2	1.954	79.62	37.0	2.152	83.67	38.4	2.179	72.69	35.8	2.036	92.38	38.7	2.387				
October	77.87	37.4	2.082	72.71	37.0	1.965	81.95	37.8	2.168	84.65	38.9	2.170	76.82	36.8	2.082	94.04	39.2	2.399				
November	78.07	37.3	2.093	72.94	36.8	1.982	82.00	37.7	2.175	85.08	39.1	2.176	74.93	36.2	2.070	95.01	39.1	2.430				
December	77.80	36.7	2.120	71.69	35.7	2.068	82.24	37.4	2.199	86.53	39.1	2.213	74.60	35.9	2.078	96.44	39.9	2.417				
1951: January	78.35	36.7	2.135	72.56	36.1	2.010	82.51	37.1	2.224	86.00	38.8	2.232	74.41	35.2	2.114	98.77	36.7	2.488				
February	76.22	35.4	2.153	68.78	34.0	2.023	81.43	36.4	2.237	85.98	38.3	2.245	75.54	35.6	2.122	96.45	38.8	2.486				
March	77.94	35.9	2.171	70.76	34.6	2.045	82.98	36.8	2.255	88.93	38.9	2.286	76.00	35.8	2.123	98.40	39.0	2.523				

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Contract construction-Continued																	
	Building construction-Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors-Continued																	
	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$71.39	36.1	\$1.979	\$68.72	33.8	\$2.033	\$50.39	34.9	\$2.301	\$67.14	36.6	\$1.837	\$62.86	35.7	\$1.759	\$69.66	37.8	\$1.844
1950: Average.....	74.71	35.8	2.087	70.83	33.9	2.090	56.70	35.0	2.477	69.86	37.0	1.888	64.49	35.3	1.827	74.92	38.6	1.941
1950: March.....	67.76	33.1	2.047	58.00	28.1	2.064	81.09	33.9	2.392	63.49	34.3	1.851	57.99	31.9	1.818	67.69	35.7	1.896
April.....	71.44	35.0	2.041	67.39	32.2	2.093	83.66	34.7	2.411	64.79	36.5	1.775	61.64	34.3	1.797	73.59	39.1	1.882
May.....	74.46	36.2	2.037	70.68	33.8	2.100	88.86	35.7	2.489	65.58	36.7	1.787	63.05	35.9	1.812	74.10	39.0	1.900
June.....	75.81	36.8	2.069	74.27	35.1	2.116	90.65	36.1	2.511	67.40	37.3	1.807	65.70	36.6	1.785	74.74	39.4	1.897
July.....	76.75	36.9	2.080	73.91	34.7	2.130	91.73	36.2	2.534	67.90	37.7	1.801	65.77	36.4	1.807	73.57	38.7	1.903
August.....	78.57	37.7	2.084	76.50	36.0	2.125	93.11	36.4	2.558	70.50	38.4	1.836	68.50	37.7	1.817	77.26	40.6	1.903
September.....	78.59	36.3	2.110	71.88	33.2	2.165	92.89	36.6	2.538	71.17	38.2	1.863	63.99	36.2	1.823	75.01	38.0	1.974
October.....	79.06	37.1	2.131	77.36	35.6	2.173	93.07	36.2	2.571	71.17	37.4	1.903	68.19	36.8	1.833	78.40	38.6	2.031
November.....	79.07	37.0	2.137	80.53	37.3	2.159	87.49	34.9	2.507	72.80	37.8	1.926	67.64	36.6	1.848	79.97	38.3	2.088
December.....	78.23	36.2	2.161	72.06	33.3	2.164	93.14	35.7	2.609	70.92	35.8	1.981	66.36	35.6	1.864	80.39	38.5	2.088
1951: January.....	77.87	35.9	2.169	75.19	34.3	2.192	87.89	34.4	2.555	71.71	36.2	1.981	66.65	35.3	1.888	81.37	38.6	2.108
February.....	76.47	34.9	2.191	65.81	30.3	2.172	90.67	34.9	2.598	67.96	34.1	1.993	64.31	33.9	1.907	82.43	37.9	2.175
March.....	78.14	35.5	2.201	73.16	33.5	2.184	89.66	34.3	2.614	71.15	35.4	2.010	64.68	33.9	1.908	82.14	37.8	2.173
Manufacturing																		
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods *			Nondurable goods *			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
1949: Average.....	\$54.92	39.2	\$1.401	\$58.03	39.5	\$1.469	\$51.41	38.8	\$1.325	\$38.76	40.0	\$1.469	\$53.58	41.3	\$1.291	\$57.44	41.5	\$1.384
1950: Average.....	59.33	40.5	1.465	63.32	41.2	1.537	54.71	39.7	1.378	64.79	41.8	1.550	56.07	41.5	1.351	60.07	41.6	1.444
1950: March.....	56.53	39.7	1.424	59.74	40.2	1.486	53.04	39.2	1.353	61.31	40.6	1.510	54.42	40.7	1.337	56.14	40.3	1.363
April.....	58.93	39.7	1.434	61.01	40.7	1.490	52.17	38.5	1.355	61.43	40.6	1.513	54.14	40.4	1.340	55.64	39.8	1.398
May.....	57.54	39.9	1.442	61.57	40.8	1.509	52.83	38.9	1.338	61.66	40.7	1.515	54.90	41.0	1.339	57.10	40.7	1.403
June.....	58.85	40.5	1.453	62.86	41.3	1.522	53.92	39.5	1.365	61.90	40.7	1.521	56.01	41.8	1.340	58.11	41.3	1.407
July.....	59.21	40.8	1.462	63.01	41.1	1.533	54.73	39.8	1.375	64.92	42.6	1.524	56.94	42.3	1.340	59.31	41.8	1.419
August.....	60.32	41.2	1.464	64.33	41.8	1.539	55.65	40.5	1.374	66.12	42.6	1.552	56.19	41.9	1.341	57.92	40.7	1.423
September.....	60.64	41.0	1.479	65.14	41.7	1.562	55.30	40.1	1.379	67.41	43.1	1.564	56.36	42.0	1.342	62.59	41.7	1.501
October.....	61.99	41.3	1.501	66.39	42.1	1.577	56.58	40.3	1.404	68.64	43.2	1.569	56.83	41.6	1.366	61.24	40.8	1.501
November.....	62.23	41.1	1.514	66.34	41.1	1.587	57.19	40.3	1.419	70.53	43.4	1.625	58.07	41.9	1.386	65.49	43.4	1.509
December.....	63.86	41.4	1.543	68.32	42.2	1.619	58.44	40.5	1.443	68.34	42.6	1.608	59.85	42.3	1.415	69.92	45.2	1.547
1951: January.....	63.76	41.6	1.555	67.65	41.5	1.630	58.53	40.2	1.456	69.55	42.0	1.656	60.11	41.8	1.438	65.83	42.8	1.538
February.....	63.80	40.9	1.560	67.98	41.5	1.638	58.28	40.0	1.457	70.88	42.8	1.656	58.94	40.9	1.441	66.08	40.0	1.517
March.....	64.33	41.0	1.569	69.01	41.8	1.651	58.40	40.0	1.460	73.01	43.1	1.694	59.16	41.0	1.443	62.39	40.7	1.533
Manufacturing-Continued																		
	Food and kindred products-Continued																	
	Meat packing			Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
1949: Average.....	\$58.02	41.5	\$1.398	\$57.44	41.9	\$1.371	\$54.61	44.8	\$1.219	\$56.13	45.3	\$1.239	\$55.00	44.9	\$1.225	\$43.77	38.8	\$1.128
1950: Average.....	60.94	41.6	1.465	60.80	42.4	1.434	56.11	44.5	1.261	57.36	45.6	1.258	57.29	44.1	1.299	46.81	39.3	1.191
1950: March.....	56.92	40.4	1.409	57.31	41.2	1.391	54.63	43.7	1.250	55.57	44.6	1.246	56.44	44.2	1.277	44.79	36.8	1.221
April.....	56.22	39.7	1.416	57.04	40.6	1.405	54.79	43.9	1.248	56.51	45.5	1.242	56.10	44.0	1.275	44.32	36.3	1.221
May.....	57.55	40.5	1.421	60.67	43.0	1.411	55.02	44.3	1.242	56.61	45.8	1.236	56.20	44.5	1.293	45.01	37.2	1.210
June.....	58.85	41.1	1.427	61.39	43.6	1.408	55.85	45.0	1.241	58.02	46.9	1.237	54.99	43.3	1.270	45.94	38.9	1.181
July.....	60.01	41.7	1.459	62.60	43.9	1.426	57.21	45.3	1.263	58.86	46.2	1.274	57.49	44.6	1.269	47.73	41.4	1.153
August.....	58.45	40.5	1.444	60.69	42.8	1.418	56.57	45.0	1.257	58.16	46.0	1.248	57.50	44.2	1.301	47.91	40.6	1.180
September.....	63.77	41.6	1.533	62.45	42.8	1.459	56.81	44.7	1.271	58.59	46.1	1.271	58.43	44.2	1.322	47.18	41.1	1.148
October.....	62.23	40.7	1.509	60.78	41.4	1.468	56.74	44.5	1.275	57.58	45.7	1.260	58.74	44.1	1.332	49.05	40.5	1.211
November.....	66.55	43.3	1.537	65.58	43.2	1.518	56.62	44.1	1.284	57.91	45.1	1.284	58.76	43.4	1.354	48.06	38.6	1.245
December.....	71.48	45.5	1.571	67.23	43.8	1.535	57.68	44.3	1.302	58.90	45.2	1.303	60.79	44.5	1.366	46.82	37.4	1.252
1951: January.....	66.95	43.0	1.557	65.84	42.7	1.542	59.09	44.1	1.340	60.89	45.0	1.353	61.82	44.8	1.380	49.41	38.3	1.290
February.....	61.44	40.0	1.536	62.45	40.9	1.527	59.54	44.1	1.350	61.25	45.0	1.361	61.79	44.2	1.398	49.47	38.2	1.295
March.....	63.09	40.6	1.554	66.58	43.3	1.533	59.99	44.5	1.348	63.70	46.6	1.307	61.58	44.3	1.390	48.60	37.5	1.296

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Non-supervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued															
	Food and kindred products-Continued															
	Grain-mill products				Flour and other grain-mill products				Prepared feeds				Bakery products			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1949: Average.....	\$56.94	43.8	\$1,300	58.91	44.7	\$1,318	\$54.98	46.2	\$1,190	\$51.67	41.7	\$1,239	\$56.01	42.4	\$1,321	\$56.62
1950: Average.....	59.02	43.3	1,363	60.95	44.1	1,382	57.21	45.3	1,263	53.54	41.5	1,290	59.94	43.0	1,364	61.83
1950: March.....	56.83	42.6	1,334	58.28	43.3	1,346	54.86	44.6	1,220	52.75	41.5	1,271	55.92	40.2	1,391	58.84
April.....	55.82	42.1	1,321	56.16	42.1	1,334	56.06	45.5	1,232	52.37	41.2	1,271	55.32	39.4	1,404	55.00
May.....	56.35	42.4	1,329	57.36	42.9	1,337	55.72	44.9	1,241	53.12	41.6	1,277	57.59	41.4	1,391	61.11
June.....	58.47	43.9	1,332	58.51	43.8	1,345	57.63	46.7	1,234	53.21	41.9	1,270	59.23	42.4	1,397	62.12
July.....	60.60	44.3	1,365	61.86	44.6	1,387	60.96	47.7	1,278	53.88	41.7	1,292	64.36	45.7	1,452	73.01
August.....	63.65	45.4	1,402	67.33	46.6	1,439	57.62	45.3	1,272	54.34	41.8	1,300	64.64	45.3	1,427	71.43
September.....	61.34	44.0	1,394	64.66	45.5	1,421	59.14	45.7	1,294	53.85	41.2	1,307	63.54	43.7	1,454	69.01
October.....	59.97	43.3	1,385	60.85	43.4	1,402	59.80	46.0	1,302	54.19	41.4	1,309	56.90	41.9	1,358	56.83
November.....	59.78	42.7	1,400	61.42	43.8	1,412	59.00	44.7	1,320	54.47	41.3	1,319	61.10	45.7	1,337	57.29
December.....	63.60	44.2	1,439	66.55	45.8	1,458	61.10	45.6	1,340	55.04	41.6	1,325	65.43	45.7	1,388	67.67
1951: January.....	64.92	44.8	1,449	68.02	46.4	1,466	61.42	45.6	1,347	54.68	41.3	1,324	60.36	40.4	1,494	63.87
February.....	63.71	43.7	1,458	65.30	45.0	1,451	59.48	43.9	1,355	55.14	41.4	1,332	63.50	41.1	1,545	65.85
March.....	62.90	43.2	1,456	63.55	44.1	1,441	59.12	45.5	1,359	55.24	41.6	1,328	60.85	39.9	1,525	63.08
Manufacturing-Continued																
Food and kindred products-Continued																
Year and month	Beet sugar				Confectionery and related products				Confectionery				Beverages			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1949: Average.....	\$56.00	42.3	\$1,326	\$45.12	40.0	\$1,128	\$42.63	39.8	\$1,071	\$64.21	41.0	\$1,566	\$48.40	43.8	\$1,105	\$69.46
1950: Average.....	58.69	42.5	1,381	46.72	39.9	1,171	44.81	39.9	1,123	67.49	41.0	1,646	49.12	42.9	1,145	72.06
1950: March.....	54.68	38.7	1,413	45.19	39.4	1,147	42.92	39.2	1,095	65.16	40.1	1,625	46.72	41.9	1,115	70.42
April.....	57.74	39.6	1,458	43.77	37.9	1,153	41.59	37.6	1,106	66.38	40.7	1,631	47.90	42.5	1,127	72.19
May.....	52.23	37.7	1,386	45.36	39.1	1,160	43.86	39.0	1,117	66.71	41.1	1,623	48.64	43.2	1,126	72.82
June.....	54.29	39.2	1,385	46.37	39.6	1,171	44.36	39.4	1,126	68.96	42.0	1,642	51.29	44.1	1,163	74.95
July.....	56.37	38.9	1,449	45.98	38.8	1,185	44.16	38.6	1,144	71.11	42.3	1,681	50.34	43.1	1,168	77.86
August.....	56.01	40.5	1,383	47.09	40.5	1,185	45.82	40.3	1,137	68.39	41.3	1,686	49.78	43.1	1,155	73.25
September.....	58.04	40.9	1,419	49.35	41.3	1,195	47.13	41.2	1,144	67.86	41.2	1,647	50.43	42.7	1,160	72.71
October.....	57.35	42.8	1,340	49.00	41.0	1,195	47.19	41.0	1,151	68.14	41.0	1,662	49.92	43.0	1,161	72.48
November.....	64.07	47.6	1,346	48.15	40.5	1,189	47.10	41.1	1,146	67.81	40.9	1,658	50.30	43.1	1,167	73.02
December.....	62.06	45.1	1,376	47.71	40.4	1,181	47.30	41.6	1,137	68.78	40.6	1,694	50.36	42.9	1,174	74.01
1951: January.....	57.24	38.6	1,483	49.49	40.4	1,225	48.33	41.1	1,176	71.61	41.2	1,738	50.25	42.8	1,174	75.93
February.....	60.87	40.1	1,518	48.66	39.4	1,235	47.24	39.9	1,184	70.89	40.3	1,759	50.76	42.8	1,180	76.63
March.....	58.33	38.3	1,523	47.85	39.0	1,227	46.65	39.7	1,175	71.42	40.6	1,759	50.87	43.0	1,183	78.25
Manufacturing-Continued																
Year and month	Food and kindred products-Continued				Tobacco manufactures											
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors				Miscellaneous food products				Total: Tobacco manufactures				Cigarettes			
Year and month																
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1949: Average.....	\$57.00	39.2	\$1,454	\$52.17	41.9	\$1,245	\$37.25	37.1	\$1,004	\$46.33	37.7	\$1,229	\$32.41	36.7	\$9,884	\$39.10
1950: Average.....	61.94	40.3	1,537	54.99	42.2	1,303	41.08	37.9	1,084	50.19	39.6	1,257	35.76	36.9	9,969	37.7
1950: March.....	58.45	39.2	1,491	53.71	41.6	1,291	39.49	36.7	1,076	48.65	38.7	1,257	33.71	35.3	9,955	40.92
April.....	57.66	38.8	1,496	53.15	41.2	1,290	38.59	35.5	1,087	48.41	38.0	1,274	31.38	33.0	9,851	41.96
May.....	57.47	38.7	1,485	53.16	41.6	1,278	39.67	36.7	1,081	47.69	37.7	1,273	34.49	36.3	9,920	40.88
June.....	59.35	39.7	1,495	54.82	42.2	1,299	41.59	38.3	1,086	51.21	40.1	1,277	35.49	37.2	9,944	43.31
July.....	59.51	39.2	1,518	56.15	42.8	1,312	42.12	38.4	1,097	52.50	40.6	1,293	35.11	36.8	9,954	44.54
August.....	66.06	41.8	1,579	56.50	43.0	1,314	43.37	39.5	1,098	57.94	43.6	1,629	36.11	37.8	9,963	45.77
September.....	65.18	42.0	1,552	56.16	43.0	1,306	42.92	39.2	1,072	50.36	39.5	1,275	37.57	38.1	9,968	44.23
October.....	64.95	40.8	1,592	56.06	42.6	1,316	41.21	38.3	1,076	45.10	35.4	1,274	39.35	39.0	1,009	44.24
November.....	65.31	41.6	1,570	56.44	42.5	1,328	42.45	37.8	1,123	50.07	37.9	1,321	39.50	38.5	1,026	42.97
December.....	66.46	41.8	1,590	56.85	42.3	1,344	43.72	38.9	1,124	54.11	40.2	1,346	38.40	38.1	1,008	44.77
1951: January.....	73.85	43.8	1,686	58.54	42.3	1,384	44.12	38.7	1,140	55.20	40.5	1,363	38.09	37.6	1,013	45.68
February.....	70.47	41.8	1,686	59.21	42.2	1,403	43.21	37.9	1,140	52.87	39.4	1,342	37.86	37.3	1,015	45.77
March.....	67.00	40.0	1,675	58.27	41.8	1,394	42.21	36.9	1,144	48.79	36.3	1,344	37.91	37.2	1,019	45.35

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Tobacco manufacturing—Con.			Textile-mill products															
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber			
																United States			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1949: Average	\$34.20	38.3	\$0.893	\$44.83	37.7	\$1.180	\$40.51	36.4	\$1.113	\$40.55	36.3	\$1.117	\$44.48	37.5	\$1.186	\$42.89	37.2	\$1.153	
1950: Average	37.59	39.4	.954	48.95	39.6	1.226	45.01	38.9	1.157	45.09	38.8	1.162	49.28	40.1	1.229	48.00	40.1	1.197	
1950: March	39.58	38.5	1.028	47.39	39.2	1.209	42.67	38.0	1.123	42.40	37.8	1.127	47.72	39.8	1.199	46.88	40.0	1.172	
April	39.14	38.0	1.030	45.51	37.8	1.204	40.80	36.4	1.121	40.65	36.1	1.126	45.81	38.4	1.191	44.66	38.4	1.163	
May	37.19	36.5	1.019	45.63	37.9	1.204	41.62	36.9	1.128	41.77	36.8	1.133	45.82	38.5	1.190	44.35	38.3	1.158	
June	40.11	38.6	1.039	46.75	38.7	1.208	42.66	37.8	1.129	42.79	37.7	1.133	46.92	39.2	1.197	45.24	38.9	1.163	
July	40.16	39.1	1.027	47.27	39.0	1.212	43.24	38.2	1.132	43.36	38.1	1.138	47.52	39.5	1.203	45.90	39.3	1.168	
August	35.34	38.1	.925	49.33	40.5	1.218	44.96	39.4	1.141	45.34	39.6	1.145	49.29	40.8	1.204	47.86	40.7	1.176	
September	39.28	43.1	.911	49.98	40.7	1.228	46.40	40.1	1.157	46.56	40.0	1.164	49.90	41.1	1.214	48.62	41.1	1.183	
October	37.37	41.2	.907	52.58	40.6	1.295	49.33	40.2	1.227	49.16	40.0	1.229	53.67	40.9	1.300	52.29	41.3	1.296	
November	34.53	35.6	.970	53.19	40.7	1.307	49.57	40.3	1.230	49.61	40.2	1.234	53.68	41.1	1.306	52.62	41.4	1.271	
December	38.52	40.0	.963	53.57	40.8	1.313	49.90	40.6	1.229	49.90	40.5	1.232	54.36	41.4	1.313	53.33	41.7	1.279	
1951: January	38.79	39.7	.977	53.59	40.6	1.320	49.61	40.5	1.225	49.73	40.4	1.231	54.39	41.3	1.317	53.37	41.6	1.283	
February	36.19	34.9	1.037	53.94	40.8	1.322	49.90	40.6	1.229	50.14	40.6	1.235	54.30	41.2	1.318	53.50	41.6	1.286	
March	37.87	35.1	1.079	53.46	40.5	1.320	49.89	40.4	1.235	49.89	40.3	1.238	53.97	41.2	1.310	53.20	41.4	1.285	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Textile-mill products—Continued																			
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued										Woolen and worsted									
North					South					Knitting mills					Full-fashioned hosiery				
															United States				
															North				
1949: Average	\$46.36	38.0	\$1.220	\$41.92	37.0	\$1.133	\$51.19	38.9	\$1.316	\$41.47	36.8	\$1.127	\$52.09	37.5	\$1.399	\$53.98	36.9	\$1.463	
1950: Average	51.29	40.5	1.265	47.08	40.0	1.177	54.01	39.8	1.357	44.13	47.4	1.180	53.63	37.9	1.415	54.25	37.7	1.439	
1950: March	49.57	40.2	1.233	46.00	39.9	1.153	51.00	38.9	1.311	43.55	37.0	1.177	54.25	38.1	1.424	55.40	37.5	1.488	
April	47.98	39.1	1.227	43.70	38.2	1.144	50.94	38.8	1.313	40.69	35.0	1.100	49.02	35.6	1.377	48.82	35.4	1.379	
May	47.74	39.0	1.224	43.40	38.1	1.139	51.94	39.5	1.315	40.67	35.0	1.162	49.76	36.4	1.397	49.90	36.4	1.371	
June	48.27	39.4	1.225	44.31	38.7	1.145	53.36	40.3	1.324	41.85	36.2	1.156	50.62	37.3	1.357	50.42	37.4	1.348	
July	49.03	39.8	1.232	45.08	39.2	1.150	53.51	40.2	1.331	42.77	37.0	1.156	52.06	38.0	1.370	50.73	37.3	1.360	
August	50.80	41.0	1.259	46.97	40.6	1.157	54.21	40.7	1.332	45.67	38.2	1.165	54.94	39.1	1.384	55.06	39.7	1.377	
September	51.58	41.1	1.255	47.83	41.2	1.161	54.81	40.9	1.340	45.63	38.9	1.173	54.35	39.1	1.390	54.12	39.3	1.377	
October	55.94	41.5	1.348	51.25	41.3	1.241	56.30	39.1	1.440	47.67	39.2	1.216	57.87	39.5	1.465	58.52	39.3	1.489	
November	56.16	41.6	1.350	51.50	41.3	1.247	56.08	40.0	1.452	47.91	38.7	1.238	58.73	39.1	1.502	60.29	39.1	1.542	
December	56.37	41.6	1.355	52.46	41.8	1.255	58.39	40.1	1.456	47.24	38.1	1.240	57.41	38.4	1.495	57.87	37.8	1.531	
1951: January	56.61	41.5	1.364	52.25	41.6	1.256	58.88	40.3	1.461	47.94	37.9	1.265	59.25	38.3	1.547	61.01	37.5	1.627	
February	57.03	41.6	1.371	52.46	41.7	1.258	57.11	39.2	1.457	49.25	38.9	1.266	60.92	39.1	1.558	62.86	38.4	1.637	
March	57.03	41.6	1.371	52.46	41.7	1.258	57.11	39.2	1.457	49.25	38.9	1.266	60.92	39.1	1.558	62.86	38.4	1.637	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Textile-mill products—Continued																			
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued										Seamless hosiery									
South					United States					North					Knit outerwear				
															Knit underwear				
1949: Average	\$50.31	38.2	\$1.317	\$31.45	35.5	\$0.886	\$35.06	37.7	\$0.900	\$30.78	35.1	\$0.877	\$40.96	38.1	\$1.075	\$36.34	36.2	\$1.004	
1950: Average	53.33	38.2	1.396	34.94	35.8	.976	38.12	38.2	.998	34.37	35.4	.971	43.73	38.6	1.133	39.60	37.5	1.056	
1950: March	53.02	38.7	1.370	33.29	34.8	.965	36.47	37.4	.975	32.65	33.9	.963	43.80	38.9	1.126	38.40	37.1	1.035	
April	49.61	36.4	1.363	31.17	32.2	.968	36.47	37.1	.983	30.11	31.2	.965	42.75	37.9	1.128	35.28	34.0	1.037	
May	50.82	37.2	1.366	33.13	34.3	.966	36.83	37.5	.982	32.42	33.7	.962	43.42	38.7	1.122	36.30	35.0	1.037	
June	53.19	38.6	1.378	33.36	35.0	.953	35.88	36.8	.975	32.93	34.7	.949	42.14	37.9	1.112	38.31	36.8	1.041	
July	54.83	39.7	1.381	37.11	38.1	.974	39.42	39.5	.998	36.63	37.8	.990	45.90	39.3	1.117	41.17	39.4	1.045	
August	54.68	39.0	1.402	36.98	37.5	.966	39.62	39.0	1.016	36.46	37.2	.990	42.75	38.0	1.125	42.63	40.1	1.063	
September	57.18	39.6	1.444	38.08	37.7	1.010	40.35	39.1	1.032	37.59	37.4	1.005	46.43	40.2	1.155	43.43	39.7	1.094	
October	57.47	39.2	1.466	38.31	37.6	1.019	41.59	39.5	1.053	37.65	37.2	1.012	46.10	39.4	1.170	43.66	39.0	1.104	
November	57.28	39.1	1.465	37.65	36.8	1.023	41.25	39.1	1.055	36.98	36.4	1.016	45.42	38.2	1.189	43.01	38.8	1.111	
1951: January	57.65	38.9	1.482	37.73	36.6	1.031	40.93	38.4	1.066	37.21	36.3	1.025	47.46	38.9	1.220	43.13	38.3	1.126	
February	59.14	39.5	1.486	38.90	37.4	1.040	41.71	38.8	1.075	38.35	37.2	1.031	48.30	39.4	1.226	44.17	39.4	1.121	
March	59.14	39.5	1.486	38.90	37.4	1.040	41.71	38.8	1.075	38.35	37.2	1.031	48.30	39.4	1.226	44.17	39.4	1.121	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies						Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$51.50	40.3	\$1.278	\$56.80	39.5	\$1.438	\$56.23	38.7	\$1.453	\$47.80	38.9	\$1.231	\$40.21	35.3	\$1.394	\$41.89	35.8	\$1.170			
1950: Average.....	\$53.87	40.9	1.317	62.33	41.5	1.502	62.72	41.1	1.526	52.37	40.6	1.290	51.05	35.9	1.422	63.68	36.4	1.200			
1950: March.....	52.42	40.7	1.288	60.99	41.6	1.466	61.81	41.4	1.493	49.75	39.8	1.250	44.84	32.9	1.363	43.50	36.4	1.195			
April.....	50.89	39.6	1.285	59.15	40.4	1.464	60.48	40.4	1.497	49.29	39.4	1.251	40.02	29.0	1.380	40.80	35.2	1.126			
May.....	49.25	38.5	1.286	60.61	41.2	1.471	61.68	41.2	1.497	49.95	39.8	1.255	48.72	34.6	1.408	41.37	35.7	1.191			
June.....	51.18	39.8	1.296	61.17	41.5	1.474	61.99	41.3	1.501	51.44	40.5	1.270	52.69	37.0	1.424	41.89	35.8	1.170			
July.....	50.84	39.5	1.287	59.86	40.5	1.478	60.07	40.1	1.498	51.92	40.5	1.282	52.19	36.7	1.422	43.22	36.2	1.194			
August.....	55.03	42.9	1.306	61.44	41.4	1.484	61.46	40.7	1.510	53.16	41.4	1.284	54.44	38.1	1.429	46.06	37.6	1.228			
September.....	55.76	42.6	1.309	62.94	41.6	1.513	62.19	40.7	1.528	53.37	40.9	1.304	50.87	35.8	1.421	43.09	35.7	1.207			
October.....	56.26	41.4	1.359	66.46	42.6	1.560	66.36	42.0	1.580	54.77	40.9	1.339	50.48	35.5	1.422	45.51	37.3	1.220			
November.....	58.19	41.8	1.392	66.82	42.4	1.576	66.03	41.8	1.594	55.88	41.3	1.353	51.98	36.1	1.440	44.90	36.9	1.208			
December.....	58.88	42.0	1.402	67.28	42.1	1.598	66.90	41.4	1.616	56.59	41.7	1.357	56.83	38.4	1.480	45.88	36.5	1.257			
1951: January.....	59.13	41.7	1.418	65.91	41.4	1.592	65.65	40.7	1.613	56.83	41.6	1.366	58.08	38.8	1.497	47.42	36.9	1.285			
February.....	60.25	42.4	1.421	67.01	41.8	1.603	66.50	41.1	1.618	56.07	40.9	1.371	59.42	39.4	1.508	48.47	37.6	1.289			
March.....	58.40	41.3	1.414	66.65	41.4	1.610	65.73	40.6	1.619	56.58	41.3	1.370	55.95	37.5	1.492	47.24	37.4	1.263			
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued		
	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average.....	\$51.50	40.3	\$1.278	\$56.80	39.5	\$1.438	\$56.23	38.7	\$1.453	\$47.80	38.9	\$1.231	\$40.21	35.3	\$1.394	\$41.89	35.8	\$1.170			
1950: Average.....	\$53.87	40.9	1.317	62.33	41.5	1.502	62.72	41.1	1.526	52.37	40.6	1.290	51.05	35.9	1.422	63.68	36.4	1.200			
1950: March.....	52.42	40.7	1.288	60.99	41.6	1.466	61.81	41.4	1.493	49.75	39.8	1.250	44.84	32.9	1.363	43.50	36.4	1.195			
April.....	50.89	39.6	1.285	59.15	40.4	1.464	60.48	40.4	1.497	49.29	39.4	1.251	40.02	29.0	1.380	40.80	35.2	1.126			
May.....	49.25	38.5	1.286	60.61	41.2	1.471	61.68	41.2	1.497	49.95	39.8	1.255	48.72	34.6	1.408	41.37	35.7	1.191			
June.....	51.18	39.8	1.296	61.17	41.5	1.474	61.99	41.3	1.501	51.44	40.5	1.270	52.69	37.0	1.424	41.89	35.8	1.170			
July.....	50.84	39.5	1.287	59.86	40.5	1.478	60.07	40.1	1.498	51.92	40.5	1.282	52.19	36.7	1.422	43.22	36.2	1.194			
August.....	55.03	42.9	1.306	61.44	41.4	1.484	61.46	40.7	1.510	53.16	41.4	1.284	54.44	38.1	1.429	46.06	37.6	1.228			
September.....	55.76	42.6	1.309	62.94	41.6	1.513	62.19	40.7	1.528	53.37	40.9	1.304	50.87	35.8	1.421	43.09	35.7	1.207			
October.....	56.26	41.4	1.359	66.46	42.6	1.560	66.36	42.0	1.580	54.77	40.9	1.339	50.48	35.5	1.422	45.51	37.3	1.220			
November.....	58.19	41.8	1.392	66.82	42.4	1.576	66.03	41.8	1.594	55.88	41.3	1.353	51.98	36.1	1.440	44.90	36.9	1.208			
December.....	58.88	42.0	1.402	67.28	42.1	1.598	66.90	41.4	1.616	56.59	41.7	1.357	56.83	38.4	1.480	45.88	36.5	1.257			
1951: January.....	59.13	41.7	1.418	65.91	41.4	1.592	65.65	40.7	1.613	56.83	41.6	1.366	58.08	38.8	1.497	47.42	36.9	1.285			
February.....	60.25	42.4	1.421	67.01	41.8	1.603	66.50	41.1	1.618	56.07	40.9	1.371	59.42	39.4	1.508	48.47	37.6	1.289			
March.....	58.40	41.3	1.414	66.65	41.4	1.610	65.73	40.6	1.619	56.58	41.3	1.370	55.95	37.5	1.492	47.24	37.4	1.263			
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued		
	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average.....	\$51.50	40.3	\$1.278	\$56.80	39.5	\$1.438	\$56.23	38.7	\$1.453	\$47.80	38.9	\$1.231	\$40.21	35.3	\$1.394	\$41.89	35.8	\$1.170			
1950: Average.....	\$53.87	40.9	1.317	62.33	41.5	1.502	62.72	41.1	1.526	52.37	40.6	1.290	51.05	35.9	1.422	63.68	36.4	1.200			
1950: March.....	52.42	40.7	1.288	60.99	41.6	1.466	61.81	41.4	1.493	49.75	39.8	1.250	44.84	32.9	1.363	43.50	36.4	1.195			
April.....	50.89	39.6	1.285	59.15	40.4	1.464	60.48	40.4	1.497	49.29	39.4	1.251	40.02	29.0	1.380	40.80	35.2	1.126			
May.....	49.25	38.5	1.286	60.61	41.2	1.471	61.68	41.2	1.497	49.95	39.8	1.255	48.72	34.6	1.408	41.37	35.7	1.191			
June.....	51.18	39.8	1.296	61.17	41.5	1.474	61.99	41.3	1.501	51.44	40.5	1.270	52.69	37.0	1.424	41.89	35.8	1.170			
July.....	50.84	39.5	1.287	59.86	40.5	1.478	60.07	40.1	1.498	51.92	40.5	1.282	52.19	36.7	1.422	43.22	36.2	1.194			
August.....	55.03	42.9	1.306	61.44	41.4	1.484	61.46	40.7	1.510	53.16	41.4	1.284	54.44	38.1	1.429	46.06	37.6	1.228			
September.....	55.76	42.6	1.309	62.94	41.6	1.513	62.19	40.7	1.528	53.37	40.9	1.304	50.87	35.8	1.421	43.09	35.7	1.207			
October.....	56.26	41.4	1.359	66.46	42.6	1.560	66.36	42.0	1.580	54.77	40.9	1.339	50.48	35.5	1.422	45.51	37.3	1.220			
November.....	58.19	41.8	1.392	66.82	42.4	1.576	66.03	41.8	1.594	55.88	41.3	1.353	51.98	36.1	1.440	44.90	36.9	1.208			
December.....	58.88	42.0	1.402	67.28	42.1	1.598	66.90	41.4	1.616	56.59	41.7	1.357	56.83	38.4	1.480	45.88	36.5	1.257			
1951: January.....	59.13	41.7	1.418	65.91	41.4	1.592	65.65	40.7	1.613	56.83	41.6	1.366	58.08	38.8	1.497	47.42	36.9	1.285			
February.....	60.25	42.4	1.421	67.01	41.8	1.603	66.50	41.1	1.618	56.07	40.9	1.371	59.42	39.4	1.508	48.47	37.6	1.289			
March.....	58.40	41.3	1.414	66.65	41.4	1.610	65.73	40.6	1.619	56.58	41.3	1.370	55.95	37.5	1.492	47.24	37.4	1.263			
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued		
	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average.....	\$51.50	40.3	\$1.278	\$56.80	39.5	\$1.438	\$56.23	38.7	\$1.453	\$47.80	38.9	\$1.231	\$40.21	35.3	\$1.394	\$41.89	35.8	\$1.170			
1950: Average.....	\$53.87	40.9	1.317	62.33	41.5	1.502	62.72	41.1	1.526	52.37	40.6	1.290	51.05	35.9	1.422	63.68	36.4	1.200			
1950: March.....	52.42	40.7	1.288	60.99	41.6	1.466	61.81	41.4	1.493	49.75	39.8	1.250	44.84	32.9	1.363	43.50	36.4	1.195			
April.....	50.89	39.6	1.285	59.15	40.4	1.464	60.48	40.4	1.497	49.29	39.4	1.251	40.02	29.0	1.380	40.80	35.2	1.126			
May.....	49.25	38.5	1.286	60.61	41.2	1.471	61.68	41.2	1.497	49.95	39.8	1.255	48.72	34.6	1.408	41.37	35.7	1.191			
June.....	51.18	39.8	1.296	61.17	41.5	1.474	61.99	41.3	1.501	51.44	40.5	1.270	52.69	37.0	1.424	41.89	35.8	1.170			
July.....	50.84	39.5	1.287	59.86	40.5	1.478	60.07	40.1	1.498	51.92	40.5	1.282	52.19	36.7	1.422	43.22	36.2	1.194			
August.....	55.03	42.9	1.306	61.44	41.4	1.484	61.46	40.7	1.510	53.16	41.4	1.284	54.44	38.1	1.429	46.06	37.6	1.228			
September.....	55.76	42.6	1.309	62.94	41.6	1.513	62.19	40.7	1.528	53.37	40.9	1.304	50.87	35.8	1.421	43.09	35.7	1.207			
October.....	56.26	41.4	1.359	66.46	42.6	1.560	66.36	42.0	1.580	54.77	40.9	1.339	50.48	35.5	1.422	45.51	37.3	1.220			
November.....	58.19	41.8	1.392	66.82	42.4	1.576	66.03	41.8	1.594	55.88	41.3	1.353	51.98	36.1	1.440	44.90	36.9	1.208			
December.....	58.88	42.0	1.402	67.28	42.1	1.598	66.90	41.4	1.616	56.59	41.7	1.357	56.83	38.4	1.480	45.88	36.5	1.257			
1951: January.....	59.13	41.7	1.418	65.91	41.4	1.592	65.65	40.7	1.613	56.83	41.6	1.366	58.08	38.8	1.497	47.42	36.9	1.285			
February.....	60.25	42.4	1.421																		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags								
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$37.06	36.3	\$1.021	\$42.05	36.0	\$1.168	\$39.74	38.1	\$1.043										\$51.72	40.6	\$1.274
1950: Average.....	38.96	36.5	1.068	43.45	36.7	1.184	42.06	38.2	1.101										55.31	41.0	1.349
1950: March.....	38.76	36.5	1.062	40.76	36.1	1.129	40.32	37.4	1.078										52.24	40.4	1.293
April.....	35.97	35.3	1.019	39.33	34.9	1.127	39.81	37.1	1.073										53.36	40.7	1.311
May.....	37.46	36.4	1.029	41.70	35.7	1.168	40.77	37.4	1.060										54.38	40.7	1.236
June.....	38.08	36.3	1.049	42.59	35.7	1.193	42.21	38.3	1.102										56.28	41.6	1.353
July.....	39.13	36.6	1.099	43.95	36.4	1.205	42.61	38.7	1.104										56.27	41.1	1.359
August.....	40.92	37.2	1.100	45.84	38.2	1.200	43.43	39.3	1.105										58.30	42.0	1.385
September.....	38.12	35.3	1.080	44.59	37.1	1.202	43.88	38.8	1.131	\$37.33	36.6	\$1.020	\$43.93	36.4	\$1.115	57.84	41.2	1.404			
October.....	40.48	37.0	1.094	47.91	38.7	1.238	43.45	39.0	1.114	39.82	38.4	1.037	44.19	39.6	1.116	58.83	41.9	1.404			
November.....	39.29	37.0	1.062	46.05	37.5	1.228	42.86	38.1	1.125	38.31	36.8	1.041	43.30	38.9	1.113	57.03	41.0	1.391			
December.....	40.26	36.3	1.109	45.09	36.9	1.222	43.55	38.3	1.137	39.29	37.6	1.045	43.90	39.2	1.120	57.59	41.4	1.391			
1951: January.....	42.18	36.9	1.143	44.58	36.1	1.235	44.23	38.7	1.143	39.83	37.9	1.048	44.64	39.4	1.133	55.73	40.5	1.376			
February.....	42.85	37.2	1.152	44.91	36.9	1.217	44.12	38.6	1.143	39.79	37.5	1.055	44.65	39.2	1.139	55.61	40.3	1.380			
March.....	40.95	36.4	1.125	43.36	37.0	1.226	44.01	38.3	1.149	38.37	36.2	1.060	45.09	38.9	1.159	55.27	40.4	1.368			
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued		
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																				
	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	United States			South			West			Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$61.31	39.1	\$1.568	\$52.37	40.6	\$1.290	\$53.06	40.6	\$1.307	\$35.66	42.1	\$0.847	\$67.12	38.8	\$1.730	\$55.06	41.9	\$1.314			
1950: Average.....	66.25	38.9	1.703	54.95	40.7	1.330	55.53	40.5	1.371	38.90	42.1	.924	70.43	38.7	1.820	60.52	43.2	1.401			
1950: March.....	62.94	38.4	1.630	51.85	40.1	1.263	52.31	39.9	1.311	37.13	40.8	.910	66.43	38.8	1.712	57.74	42.9	1.346			
April.....	65.31	39.2	1.666	53.10	40.5	1.311	53.73	40.4	1.339	37.97	41.5	.915	67.83	39.0	1.739	59.00	43.0	1.372			
May.....	67.37	39.7	1.697	54.19	40.5	1.338	54.86	40.4	1.358	38.11	41.6	.916	69.07	39.0	1.771	59.25	43.0	1.378			
June.....	67.85	39.7	1.709	56.08	41.6	1.348	56.95	41.6	1.369	39.19	42.5	.922	73.93	40.4	1.830	61.27	43.7	1.402			
July.....	68.04	39.4	1.727	55.95	40.9	1.348	56.67	40.8	1.389	38.98	42.1	.926	72.74	39.3	1.851	59.85	42.9	1.368			
August.....	73.98	41.1	1.800	57.95	41.9	1.383	58.49	41.6	1.406	40.13	43.2	.929	74.28	40.0	1.857	61.58	43.5	1.415			
September.....	70.07	38.8	1.806	57.69	41.0	1.407	58.49	40.9	1.430	39.63	42.2	.939	74.33	39.1	1.901	62.06	43.4	1.430			
October.....	70.31	38.8	1.812	58.56	41.8	1.401	59.34	41.7	1.423	41.25	43.6	.946	74.82	39.4	1.899	63.71	44.0	1.448			
November.....	65.40	37.2	1.758	56.53	40.7	1.389	57.15	40.5	1.411	40.34	42.6	.947	72.96	38.5	1.895	63.12	43.5	1.451			
December.....	66.87	38.9	1.719	56.83	41.0	1.386	57.49	40.8	1.409	40.79	42.8	.953	73.68	38.7	1.904	64.84	43.9	1.477			
1951: January.....	61.99	37.3	1.662	54.84	40.0	1.371	55.54	39.9	1.392	40.11	42.0	.955	70.73	37.5	1.886	63.47	42.8	1.483			
February.....	61.81	36.9	1.675	54.90	39.9	1.376	55.56	39.8	1.396	40.10	41.6	.964	71.55	38.2	1.873	63.43	42.4	1.496			
March.....	56.48	34.5	1.637	54.54	40.1	1.300	55.06	39.9	1.380							64.20	42.6	1.507			
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued		
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																				
	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$54.23	42.2	\$1.285	\$41.90	40.6	\$1.032	\$42.48	41.0	\$1.036	\$44.16	40.7	\$1.085	\$49.48	40.1	\$1.234	\$47.04	39.8	\$1.182			
1950: Average.....	59.05	43.2	1.367	46.03	40.7	1.111	46.56	41.5	1.122	47.07	41.4	1.137	53.67	41.9	1.281	51.91	41.9	1.239			
1950: March.....	56.49	42.7	1.323	42.85	39.6	1.082	43.30	40.2	1.077	44.91	40.5	1.109	52.17	41.7	1.231	50.70	41.9	1.210			
April.....	57.56	42.7	1.348	43.81	39.9	1.098	44.87	41.2	1.089	45.33	40.8	1.111	51.67	41.3	1.251	49.85	41.2	1.210			
May.....	57.83	42.9	1.348	44.47	40.1	1.109	44.79	40.9	1.095	44.99	40.3	1.114	51.80	41.2	1.250	50.14	41.4	1.211			
June.....	59.69	43.7	1.366	46.48	40.7	1.142	47.13	41.6	1.132	46.16	41.1	1.121	52.59	41.8	1.266	50.71	41.7	1.216			
July.....	58.57	43.1	1.359	47.68	41.0	1.163	48.40	41.8	1.158	46.88	41.3	1.135	52.03	41.0	1.269	49.53	40.6	1.220			
August.....	59.39	43.1	1.378	48.10	41.5	1.159	48.57	42.2	1.151	48.35	42.3	1.143	54.87	42.8	1.282	52.91	42.7	1.239			
September.....	60.63	43.4	1.397	47.50	40.7	1.167	47.64	41.8	1.148	49.10	42.4	1.158	55.42	42.6	1.301	53.84	42.7	1.261			
October.....	61.81	43.9	1.408	48.74	41.8	1.165	49.31	42.8	1.152	49.80	42.6	1.169	56.27	42.6	1.321	54.57	42.7	1.278			
November.....	61.52	43.6	1.411	48.50	41.7	1.163	49.16	42.6	1.154	50.07	42.5	1.178	56.87	42.6	1.335	55.30	42.7	1.298			
December.....	61.89	43.4	1.426	48.43	41.5	1.167	49.43	42.8	1.155	50.16	42.4	1.183	56.77	42.3	1.342	54.78	42.2	1.298			
1951: January.....	60.09	42.2	1.424	48.31	41.4	1.167	49.37	42.6	1.159	50.51	42.2	1.197	56.93	41.8	1.362	54.75	41.7	1.313			
February.....	60.01	41.7	1.439	47.92	41.2	1.163	49.62	43.0	1.154	50.18	42.1	1.192	57.89	42.1	1.375	55.61	42.0	1.324			
March.....	60.88	41.9	1.453	48.56	41.5	1.170	49.66	42.7	1.163	50.83	42.5	1.196	58.81	42.4	1.387	56.68	42.3	1.340			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued														
	Furniture and fixtures-Continued										Paper and allied products				
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered		Wood household furniture, upholstered		Mattresses and bedsprings		Other furniture and fixtures		Total: Paper and allied products		Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	\$13.68	40.0	\$1.092	\$20.18	38.9	\$1.290	\$51.69	39.7	\$1.302	\$53.47	40.7	\$1.363	\$55.96	41.7	\$1.342
1950: Average	48.39	42.3	1.144	56.33	41.4	1.361	57.27	41.2	1.390	58.53	41.9	1.397	61.14	43.5	1.412
1950: March	47.21	42.3	1.116	54.60	40.9	1.335	57.03	41.6	1.371	56.14	41.1	1.366	58.06	42.6	1.363
April	46.40	41.5	1.118	54.42	40.7	1.337	54.28	40.6	1.357	56.52	41.5	1.362	58.20	42.3	1.376
May	47.17	42.0	1.128	54.42	40.7	1.337	55.97	39.8	1.356	55.41	40.8	1.358	58.08	42.3	1.373
June	47.52	42.2	1.126	54.54	40.7	1.340	55.57	40.8	1.362	57.60	42.2	1.365	60.03	43.1	1.396
July	46.44	41.1	1.130	52.87	39.9	1.325	54.31	39.7	1.368	58.86	42.1	1.398	61.36	43.3	1.417
August	49.19	43.0	1.144	56.66	42.1	1.349	58.42	42.3	1.381	60.24	43.0	1.401	62.74	44.0	1.426
September	49.97	43.0	1.162	58.61	42.5	1.379	59.59	42.2	1.412	59.71	42.2	1.415	63.10	44.0	1.424
October	51.39	43.4	1.184	60.40	42.9	1.410	57.69	40.8	1.414	61.24	42.5	1.441	63.27	44.1	1.438
November	51.88	43.2	1.194	60.65	42.5	1.427	61.70	42.0	1.469	61.25	42.3	1.448	64.92	44.1	1.472
December	50.87	42.5	1.197	60.43	42.2	1.432	60.74	41.8	1.453	62.34	42.7	1.460	66.44	44.5	1.493
1951: January	51.06	42.2	1.210	57.06	39.9	1.430	61.02	41.4	1.474	63.00	42.2	1.493	65.96	43.8	1.506
February	52.22	42.7	1.223	57.98	40.8	1.421	60.68	41.0	1.480	63.98	42.4	1.509	65.40	43.4	1.507
March	52.07	42.3	1.231	59.18	41.1	1.440	65.21	43.1	1.513	64.48	42.7	1.510	66.18	43.6	1.518
Manufacturing-Continued															
Year and month	Paper and allied products-Continued					Printing, publishing, and allied industries									
	Paperboard containers and boxes		Other paper and allied products		Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		Newspapers		Periodicals		Books				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	\$52.45	41.2	\$1.273	\$51.07	40.6	\$1.258	\$70.28	38.7	\$1.816	\$78.37	37.3	\$2.101	\$70.21	38.9	\$1.805
1950: Average	57.96	43.0	1.348	55.48	42.0	1.321	72.98	38.8	1.881	80.00	36.9	2.168	74.18	39.5	1.878
1950: March	54.77	42.0	1.304	53.20	41.5	1.282	72.14	38.6	1.809	78.42	36.8	2.131	74.12	39.7	1.867
April	54.03	41.4	1.305	53.27	41.2	1.285	72.18	38.6	1.870	79.88	37.1	2.153	72.41	39.1	1.852
May	54.74	41.5	1.319	53.35	41.2	1.285	72.64	38.7	1.877	81.05	37.3	2.173	71.60	38.6	1.855
June	56.62	42.6	1.329	54.59	41.7	1.309	72.72	38.7	1.879	80.76	37.2	2.171	71.92	39.0	1.844
July	57.70	42.9	1.345	55.36	42.0	1.318	72.30	38.5	1.878	79.20	36.6	2.164	72.83	39.2	1.858
August	59.75	44.0	1.358	56.79	42.7	1.330	73.17	38.9	1.881	78.84	36.5	2.160	75.08	39.6	1.896
September	60.96	44.3	1.376	57.06	42.9	1.339	74.48	39.2	1.900	81.11	36.9	2.198	79.98	41.1	1.946
October	61.18	44.4	1.378	57.11	42.4	1.347	74.22	39.0	1.903	81.07	36.8	2.203	77.33	40.4	1.914
November	62.16	44.4	1.400	59.07	42.9	1.377	74.52	39.2	1.901	82.29	37.2	2.212	76.07	39.7	1.916
December	63.70	44.7	1.425	60.26	43.2	1.395	76.42	39.8	1.920	85.42	38.1	2.242	76.81	39.8	1.950
1951: January	61.89	43.1	1.426	60.07	42.6	1.410	74.22	38.9	1.908	79.12	35.8	2.210	77.95	40.1	1.944
February	61.31	42.4	1.446	59.02	42.1	1.402	74.23	38.4	1.933	80.51	36.2	2.224	79.56	40.0	1.989
March	62.85	42.9	1.465	60.05	42.2	1.423	75.74	38.9	1.947	82.39	36.7	2.245	79.00	39.7	1.990
Manufacturing-Continued															
Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries-Continued					Chemicals and allied products									
	Commercial printing		Lithographing		Other printing and publishing		Total: Chemicals and allied products		Industrial inorganic chemicals		Industrial organic chemicals				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	\$69.44	39.7	\$1.749	\$69.17	39.3	\$1.760	\$62.66	38.7	\$1.619	\$58.63	41.0	\$1.430	\$63.90	40.6	\$1.574
1950: Average	72.34	39.9	1.813	73.04	40.0	1.826	65.18	39.1	1.667	62.67	41.5	1.510	67.89	40.9	1.660
1950: March	71.56	39.6	1.807	71.34	39.2	1.820	66.16	38.9	1.675	60.09	41.1	1.462	65.48	40.8	1.605
April	70.88	39.4	1.799	71.38	39.2	1.826	64.54	38.9	1.659	60.56	41.2	1.470	65.77	40.9	1.608
May	71.68	39.8	1.801	71.74	39.7	1.807	63.39	38.3	1.655	61.18	41.2	1.465	65.85	40.7	1.618
June	72.09	39.6	1.813	72.25	39.6	1.824	64.00	38.6	1.658	62.39	41.4	1.507	66.32	39.9	1.637
July	71.95	39.6	1.817	72.11	39.8	1.837	64.58	39.0	1.656	62.99	41.2	1.529	68.85	41.2	1.671
August	72.38	40.1	1.805	72.22	41.2	1.850	65.82	39.2	1.679	63.48	41.6	1.528	68.97	41.6	1.558
September	73.61	40.6	1.813	73.67	40.9	1.850	65.90	38.9	1.694	64.16	41.8	1.535	68.24	40.4	1.689
October	73.78	39.9	1.840	75.09	41.4	1.838	65.69	39.5	1.693	64.55	42.0	1.527	71.13	41.4	1.718
November	73.42	40.1	1.831	74.59	40.9	1.831	66.59	39.9	1.669	65.52	42.0	1.560	71.91	41.4	1.737
December	75.60	41.0	1.844	74.95	41.0	1.828	67.33	40.1	1.679	66.43	42.1	1.578	72.50	41.6	1.745
1951: January	74.53	40.6	1.837	73.79	39.8	1.854	67.31	39.9	1.687	66.99	42.0	1.595	73.13	41.2	1.775
February	72.97	39.4	1.852	73.11	40.1	1.873	66.85	38.8	1.723	66.97	41.7	1.606	73.49	41.4	1.775
March	75.26	40.3	1.868	74.60	40.2	1.858	67.99	39.1	1.739	67.58	41.9	1.613	73.57	41.4	1.777

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$50.36	40.4	\$1.494	\$49.74	39.8	\$1.677	\$55.20	38.6	\$1.430	\$56.00	40.4	\$1.401	\$50.78	41.0	\$1.458	\$44.72	41.6	\$1.075
1950: Average.....	65.54	41.8	1.568	71.93	40.8	1.703	58.40	39.3	1.486	59.59	40.9	1.457	64.80	42.3	1.532	47.00	41.3	1.138
1950: March.....	62.39	41.0	1.521	68.93	40.5	1.702	55.97	39.0	1.435	58.83	40.9	1.431	62.38	41.7	1.496	44.84	41.1	1.091
April.....	62.83	41.0	1.525	70.96	41.4	1.714	56.52	38.9	1.453	58.67	40.8	1.438	62.89	41.9	1.501	46.44	41.8	1.111
May.....	63.37	41.2	1.538	70.48	41.0	1.719	57.35	39.5	1.452	58.75	40.8	1.440	63.51	42.3	1.502	47.92	41.6	1.152
June.....	65.23	42.0	1.553	70.78	40.7	1.739	57.75	39.4	1.466	59.27	41.1	1.442	64.91	42.9	1.513	49.52	42.0	1.179
July.....	66.41	42.6	1.559	72.52	40.4	1.795	57.81	38.9	1.486	58.47	40.1	1.458	64.56	42.5	1.526	49.20	41.8	1.177
August.....	65.07	41.5	1.566	71.52	41.2	1.736	58.99	39.3	1.501	59.68	40.6	1.470	66.99	43.5	1.540	47.83	41.2	1.161
September.....	67.48	42.6	1.584	72.58	40.3	1.801	59.94	39.2	1.529	60.19	41.2	1.461	67.35	43.2	1.559	48.18	41.5	1.161
October.....	67.83	42.0	1.615	72.16	41.0	1.790	60.45	39.2	1.542	61.12	41.3	1.460	67.45	42.8	1.576	46.80	40.8	1.147
November.....	69.29	42.4	1.632	76.63	41.2	1.909	61.10	39.6	1.543	62.00	41.5	1.494	68.79	42.3	1.579	47.31	41.0	1.154
December.....	70.43	42.3	1.665	76.03	41.3	1.841	61.26	38.7	1.543	62.75	41.5	1.512	66.90	42.1	1.589	48.72	41.5	1.174
1951: January.....	72.08	42.7	1.688	75.19	40.6	1.852	61.61	39.7	1.552	63.48	41.3	1.537	68.61	42.8	1.603	49.06	42.3	1.181
February.....	70.55	41.5	1.700	76.23	40.7	1.873	61.50	39.3	1.565	63.84	41.4	1.542	68.49	42.2	1.625	48.07	40.7	1.181
March.....	71.10	41.8	1.701	77.20	41.0	1.883	62.53	39.5	1.583	64.68	41.7	1.551	68.63	42.0	1.634	50.57	42.6	1.187
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$31.12	47.2	\$1.083	\$40.67	40.8	\$1.487	\$46.54	40.9	\$1.627	\$72.36	40.4	\$1.791	\$75.33	40.2	\$1.874	\$61.07	39.3	\$1.554
1950: Average.....	53.46	45.5	1.175	64.41	41.5	1.552	71.81	41.7	1.722	75.01	40.9	1.834	77.90	40.4	1.929	62.85	39.7	1.583
1950: March.....	50.82	44.5	1.142	62.87	41.2	1.525	69.80	41.2	1.687	71.54	39.7	1.802	74.88	39.6	1.891	58.90	38.1	1.546
April.....	51.57	44.3	1.164	62.82	41.3	1.521	68.88	40.9	1.684	73.85	40.6	1.810	77.11	40.5	1.904	62.60	40.0	1.665
May.....	52.82	44.2	1.195	62.28	41.0	1.519	68.74	40.7	1.669	73.28	40.6	1.805	75.73	39.9	1.898	61.85	39.8	1.584
June.....	53.87	43.9	1.227	63.38	41.4	1.531	69.96	41.0	1.698	74.37	41.0	1.814	78.82	40.2	1.911	62.73	39.7	1.580
July.....	55.46	43.6	1.272	63.29	41.1	1.540	69.99	41.0	1.707	76.09	41.6	1.829	78.93	41.0	1.925	63.36	39.6	1.600
August.....	55.11	44.3	1.244	64.62	41.8	1.546	74.08	42.7	1.735	73.75	40.6	1.816	75.29	39.4	1.911	63.12	39.8	1.586
September.....	55.03	43.9	1.199	66.13	42.2	1.567	74.99	43.0	1.744	76.77	41.7	1.841	79.72	41.2	1.935	63.91	39.6	1.614
October.....	54.41	42.6	1.143	66.24	41.9	1.581	74.59	42.5	1.755	77.71	41.6	1.898	80.93	41.1	1.905	63.68	40.2	1.584
November.....	55.58	46.9	1.185	66.89	41.7	1.604	75.55	42.4	1.789	78.32	41.2	1.901	81.64	40.7	2.006	63.60	40.0	1.590
December.....	56.72	46.8	1.212	68.75	42.1	1.633	77.82	42.9	1.814	78.32	41.2	1.901	81.64	40.7	1.991	67.54	40.2	1.680
1951: January.....	58.90	46.0	1.257	69.13	42.0	1.646	76.83	42.4	1.812	79.58	41.0	1.941	82.95	40.7	2.038	68.82	40.2	1.712
February.....	56.40	44.8	1.259	69.84	42.1	1.659	78.32	43.0	1.826	78.25	40.5	1.932	80.96	40.0	2.024	69.67	40.2	1.733
March.....	56.24	43.9	1.281	70.18	42.1	1.667	79.45	43.0	1.848	78.57	40.5	1.940	81.56	40.1	2.034	68.08	39.4	1.728
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.									Rubber products								
	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$61.18	42.9	\$1.426	\$57.79	38.3	\$1.509	\$63.26	38.4	\$1.758	\$48.94	38.6	\$1.268	\$54.58	40.1	\$1.356	\$41.61	36.6	\$1.137
1950: Average.....	66.78	44.7	1.494	64.42	40.9	1.575	72.48	39.8	1.821	52.21	40.1	1.302	59.76	42.2	1.416	44.56	37.6	1.185
1950: March.....	60.00	41.9	1.432	59.70	39.3	1.519	65.26	37.4	1.745	51.04	40.0	1.276	56.16	40.9	1.373	44.15	37.9	1.165
April.....	63.60	43.3	1.455	61.76	40.0	1.544	69.23	39.0	1.775	50.26	39.5	1.273	57.13	41.1	1.390	41.96	35.8	1.172
May.....	67.44	43.2	1.492	64.52	41.2	1.566	74.60	41.1	1.815	50.26	39.4	1.274	57.92	41.7	1.399	41.56	35.4	1.174
June.....	69.13	46.3	1.493	65.08	41.4	1.572	74.05	40.6	1.824	52.07	40.3	1.292	59.23	42.4	1.387	43.60	37.2	1.172
July.....	70.28	46.7	1.507	65.99	41.2	1.592	75.22	40.4	1.862	52.13	39.7	1.313	59.08	42.2	1.400	44.73	38.1	1.174
August.....	71.82	47.5	1.512	66.25	41.8	1.585	76.01	40.8	1.863	53.01	41.9	1.287	60.13	42.8	1.405	46.49	39.2	1.186
September.....	69.76	46.2	1.510	66.58	41.9	1.589	75.46	40.9	1.845	53.95	41.5	1.300	61.30	42.9	1.429	45.72	38.1	1.200
October.....	69.94	45.8	1.527	66.29	41.9	1.582	73.12	40.2	1.819	56.00	42.2	1.327	62.48	43.3	1.443	46.04	37.8	1.218
November.....	69.15	44.9	1.540	66.52	41.5	1.603	73.70	40.1	1.838	54.52	42.0	1.288	62.71	42.6	1.472	45.94	37.5	1.225
December.....	69.67	44.6	1.562	68.76	41.6	1.653	76.21	39.9	1.910	59.84	42.6	1.393	64.29	42.8	1.502	47.26	38.3	1.234
1951: January.....	68.08	43.7	1.558	66.78	40.4	1.653	73.69	38.4	1.919	57.53	41.6	1.393	63.06	41.9	1.505	45.30	38.1	1.248
February.....	67.84	43.6	1.556	62.93	38.7	1.626	66.88	35.5	1.884	55.67	40.4	1.378	61.44	41.1	1.495	49.56	38.3	1.251
March.....	69.10	44.1	1.567	65.52	39.9	1.642	70.91	37.4	1.896	58.17	41.4	1.405	62.93	41.7	1.509	48.91	38.6	1.268

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Leather and leather products—Continued									Stone, clay, and glass products								
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$54.11	38.9	\$1.391	\$39.35	35.9	\$1.096	\$41.10	37.5	\$1.096	\$54.45	39.8	\$1.368	\$56.71	39.0	\$1.454	\$32.80	30.3	\$1.369
1950: Average.....	\$57.21	39.7	1.441	41.99	36.9	1.138	44.85	38.5	1.165	59.20	41.2	1.437	61.58	40.3	1.528	56.36	39.8	1.416
1950: March.....	54.89	38.9	1.411	42.15	37.4	1.127	43.73	38.7	1.130	55.70	40.1	1.389	59.35	40.1	1.480	54.79	39.7	1.380
April.....	54.44	38.5	1.414	39.18	34.7	1.129	42.75	37.5	1.140	56.56	40.4	1.400	59.58	40.2	1.482	55.42	40.1	1.382
May.....	55.00	38.9	1.414	38.48	34.2	1.125	42.58	36.9	1.154	57.28	40.8	1.404	59.78	40.5	1.476	54.98	40.4	1.381
June.....	56.57	39.7	1.425	40.84	36.4	1.122	44.39	38.3	1.159	58.12	41.1	1.414	60.74	40.2	1.489	55.23	40.4	1.367
July.....	56.73	39.7	1.429	42.53	37.7	1.128	44.16	38.2	1.156	58.57	40.9	1.432	60.24	39.5	1.525	55.40	39.6	1.399
August.....	58.40	40.5	1.442	44.39	38.8	1.144	45.70	39.5	1.157	59.40	41.6	1.428	60.10	39.8	1.485	55.31	38.8	1.374
September.....	58.64	40.3	1.455	43.32	37.6	1.152	45.00	38.1	1.181	60.88	41.5	1.467	61.31	39.0	1.872	54.69	37.1	1.474
October.....	59.44	40.3	1.475	42.76	36.7	1.163	47.64	39.8	1.206	63.11	42.5	1.485	65.66	41.4	1.886	61.19	40.9	1.496
November.....	59.79	40.4	1.480	42.23	36.0	1.173	47.96	39.7	1.208	63.66	42.3	1.505	67.03	41.3	1.623	59.94	40.5	1.480
December.....	61.17	40.7	1.503	44.02	37.4	1.177	48.00	39.3	1.223	65.60	42.2	1.507	68.99	41.0	1.907	60.29	40.9	1.474
1951: January.....	61.58	40.7	1.513	45.88	38.3	1.198	47.89	38.0	1.231	63.48	41.6	1.526	66.10	40.6	1.628	60.95	40.5	1.505
February.....	62.48	40.6	1.539	47.03	38.9	1.209	49.34	39.6	1.246	63.07	41.3	1.527	64.60	40.1	1.611	58.09	39.6	1.482
March.....	60.59	39.6	1.530	46.48	38.1	1.220	49.36	39.3	1.256	64.25	41.8	1.537	65.69	40.8	1.610	60.02	40.2	1.495
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe			Pottery and related products		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$50.30	38.6	\$1.303	\$57.49	41.6	\$1.382	\$49.73	39.0	\$1.275	\$49.87	41.8	\$1.186	\$48.61	39.2	\$1.240	\$48.85	36.4	\$1.342
1950: Average.....	\$53.71	39.7	1.353	60.13	41.7	1.442	54.19	40.5	1.338	53.75	42.9	1.253	52.17	39.7	1.314	52.16	37.5	1.391
1950: March.....	51.29	39.3	1.305	57.47	41.2	1.395	49.90	38.8	1.286	48.26	41.0	1.177	48.39	38.0	1.371	50.37	37.2	1.354
April.....	49.87	38.6	1.292	58.88	41.7	1.412	52.37	40.1	1.306	51.27	42.3	1.212	50.63	40.8	1.341	50.26	36.9	1.362
May.....	50.56	39.2	1.300	59.13	41.7	1.418	53.27	40.2	1.325	54.16	43.4	1.248	49.95	38.4	1.301	50.46	37.1	1.340
June.....	50.27	38.4	1.309	60.27	42.0	1.435	54.09	40.7	1.329	54.63	43.6	1.253	54.85	41.3	1.328	48.71	35.3	1.380
July.....	49.93	38.0	1.314	61.30	41.7	1.470	54.40	40.9	1.330	54.89	43.6	1.259	54.00	41.3	1.322	49.13	35.8	1.384
August.....	51.61	39.7	1.300	61.13	42.1	1.452	55.27	41.4	1.335	55.71	43.9	1.269	53.85	40.4	1.333	52.99	38.0	1.384
September.....	54.70	40.5	1.400	61.66	41.5	1.475	56.03	41.3	1.356	55.73	43.2	1.260	54.88	40.8	1.355	53.70	38.3	1.402
October.....	58.24	41.1	1.417	61.59	41.9	1.470	57.73	41.8	1.381	57.77	44.2	1.307	55.05	40.3	1.368	55.91	39.4	1.410
November.....	61.15	41.4	1.477	62.10	42.1	1.475	57.86	41.3	1.401	57.81	43.7	1.316	54.14	39.2	1.381	67.47	39.8	1.444
December.....	58.84	41.0	1.435	62.43	41.9	1.490	58.25	41.4	1.407	57.16	43.5	1.314	53.98	39.2	1.377	66.84	38.8	1.465
1951: January.....	57.10	39.9	1.431	62.45	41.3	1.512	59.00	41.2	1.432	55.88	42.3	1.321	56.50	40.3	1.402	57.05	38.6	1.478
February.....	57.09	40.2	1.435	62.77	41.6	1.509	57.53	40.4	1.424	55.85	41.2	1.307	55.38	39.8	1.388	57.77	38.9	1.485
March.....	58.67	41.3	1.431	64.20	42.1	1.525	59.93	41.3	1.451	57.38	42.5	1.350	56.94	40.3	1.413	58.34	39.1	1.492
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$57.77	43.8	\$1.319	\$59.31	43.8	\$1.354	\$54.72	39.2	\$1.396	\$60.78	38.3	\$1.587	\$63.04	38.3	\$1.646	\$55.09	37.2	\$1.481
1950: Average.....	62.64	45.0	1.392	61.15	43.9	1.393	60.94	41.4	1.472	67.24	40.8	1.648	67.47	39.9	1.691	65.32	41.9	1.559
1950: March.....	59.13	43.9	1.347	57.48	42.2	1.362	55.75	39.4	1.415	62.40	38.9	1.604	61.84	37.5	1.649	60.33	36.9	1.512
April.....	58.76	44.1	1.355	59.25	43.6	1.362	56.22	39.4	1.427	63.90	40.4	1.600	66.08	40.0	1.622	62.37	40.9	1.528
May.....	60.75	44.7	1.359	60.20	44.3	1.359	58.07	40.3	1.441	65.57	40.5	1.619	65.86	39.7	1.659	63.19	41.3	1.530
June.....	62.06	45.2	1.373	61.07	45.1	1.354	60.09	41.7	1.441	66.50	40.8	1.630	66.03	39.8	1.674	64.72	42.0	1.581
July.....	63.06	45.4	1.389	60.78	44.2	1.375	60.17	41.3	1.457	66.95	40.7	1.645	67.83	39.9	1.700	64.37	41.8	1.540
August.....	64.44	45.7	1.410	62.62	44.6	1.404	62.20	42.4	1.467	67.36	41.1	1.639	67.37	40.1	1.680	66.07	42.6	1.581
September.....	65.35	45.7	1.430	63.59	44.5	1.429	64.32	42.9	1.504	68.10	41.4	1.669	68.30	40.2	1.724	67.57	42.9	1.575
October.....	66.38	46.0	1.443	64.09	44.6	1.437	65.79	43.2	1.523	69.81	41.9	1.696	68.87	40.8	1.688	70.04	43.8	1.609
November.....	65.57	45.6	1.438	63.84	44.1	1.443	65.85	43.1	1.544	70.14	41.8	1.678	69.03	40.8	1.662	69.23	43.0	1.610
December.....	66.23	45.8	1.466	65.19	44.9	1.452	67.03	43.3	1.545	74.36	42.3	1.758	75.21	41.1	1.830	72.87	44.1	1.641
1951: January.....	64.68	44.3	1.460	63.32	43.4	1.459	67.25	43.0	1.564	74.42	41.6	1.789	76.41	40.6	1.882	71.66	43.3	1.655
February.....	65.06	44.2	1.472	63.15	42.9	1.472	67.52	42.6	1.565	72.71	41.1	1.769	73.18	39.9	1.834	71.60	42.9	1.669
March.....	66.24	45.0	1.472	65.52	44.3	1.479	67.88	42.4	1.601	74.43	41.7	1.785	75.77	41.0	1.848	72.93	43.1	1.692

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$54.38	37.5	\$1.450	\$54.30	35.7	\$1.521	\$56.73	37.3	\$1.521	\$60.36	40.4	\$1.494	\$58.99	40.1	\$1.471	\$61.95	41.3	\$1.500
1950: Average.....	65.06	42.3	1.538	65.46	41.3	1.585	65.43	41.1	1.592	63.71	41.0	1.554	62.37	40.9	1.525	63.97	40.9	1.564
1950: March.....	50.81	40.3	1.484	61.70	39.6	1.558	60.61	39.1	1.550	61.13	40.7	1.502	50.79	40.7	1.460	62.25	40.9	1.522
April.....	62.03	41.3	1.502	63.25	40.6	1.558	62.79	40.3	1.558	61.61	40.8	1.510	60.38	40.8	1.480	62.03	40.7	1.524
May.....	63.24	41.8	1.513	63.28	40.8	1.551	63.30	40.6	1.559	61.98	40.8	1.519	60.29	40.6	1.485	62.73	41.0	1.530
June.....	64.08	42.3	1.515	65.87	41.9	1.572	65.65	41.5	1.582	62.54	40.9	1.529	61.44	40.8	1.506	62.44	41.0	1.523
July.....	63.88	42.0	1.521	64.80	41.3	1.569	65.31	41.6	1.570	62.83	40.3	1.559	61.37	39.9	1.538	63.06	41.0	1.538
August.....	66.38	43.2	1.536	66.32	42.0	1.579	65.73	41.6	1.580	63.15	40.9	1.544	61.89	40.8	1.517	62.87	40.8	1.541
September.....	67.97	43.6	1.559	67.69	42.2	1.604	66.08	41.3	1.600	64.44	41.2	1.564	63.18	41.0	1.541	63.47	41.0	1.548
October.....	70.26	44.3	1.586	69.18	42.6	1.624	69.38	42.8	1.621	66.40	41.5	1.600	65.01	41.7	1.559	67.23	44.0	1.664
November.....	69.18	43.4	1.594	69.28	42.5	1.630	69.17	42.2	1.639	67.73	41.0	1.652	66.30	40.9	1.621	68.84	41.0	1.679
December.....	71.97	44.4	1.621	72.03	43.6	1.652	72.31	43.3	1.670	69.47	41.7	1.666	67.97	41.6	1.634	70.01	41.7	1.679
1951: January.....	70.63	43.6	1.620	71.52	42.7	1.675	73.19	42.8	1.710	70.67	41.5	1.703	69.93	41.5	1.685	69.41	41.0	1.693
February.....	69.98	42.8	1.635	71.01	42.6	1.667	73.96	42.8	1.728	68.88	41.1	1.676	67.40	40.9	1.648	68.58	40.8	1.681
March.....	72.22	43.4	1.664	73.57	43.0	1.703	72.95	42.0	1.737	69.47	41.4	1.678	67.94	41.2	1.649	68.71	40.8	1.684
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$38.05	38.7	\$1.500	\$39.29	38.5	\$1.540	\$56.21	38.9	\$1.445	\$60.92	39.0	\$1.562	\$63.34	39.1	\$1.620	\$63.18	38.2	\$1.654
1950: Average.....	66.75	41.9	1.593	70.24	42.7	1.645	59.99	40.1	1.496	67.65	41.5	1.630	71.27	41.9	1.701	74.09	41.6	1.781
1950: March.....	64.29	41.4	1.553	66.96	41.9	1.598	59.54	40.5	1.470	63.04	40.1	1.572	67.23	40.4	1.604	68.75	39.9	1.723
April.....	64.29	41.4	1.553	67.61	42.1	1.606	58.53	40.2	1.456	64.03	40.5	1.581	67.61	40.8	1.657	68.80	40.0	1.730
May.....	66.63	42.2	1.579	70.72	43.2	1.637	58.73	40.2	1.461	65.36	40.9	1.598	69.68	41.6	1.675	72.94	41.8	1.745
June.....	67.75	42.8	1.583	72.26	43.9	1.646	58.26	40.4	1.442	66.52	41.6	1.599	70.39	41.8	1.684	72.21	41.5	1.740
July.....	67.75	42.4	1.598	73.46	44.2	1.662	57.02	39.0	1.462	64.27	40.5	1.587	70.47	41.6	1.694	73.08	41.5	1.761
August.....	68.48	42.8	1.600	73.67	44.3	1.663	58.51	39.8	1.470	66.36	41.4	1.603	71.95	42.2	1.705	74.63	41.6	1.794
September.....	65.21	41.4	1.575	68.09	42.9	1.629	57.56	39.4	1.461	70.61	42.9	1.646	74.13	42.8	1.732	77.83	42.6	1.827
October.....	68.08	41.8	1.628	70.22	42.1	1.668	63.59	40.4	1.574	72.29	42.8	1.689	75.17	43.3	1.736	80.29	43.4	1.830
November.....	69.18	41.7	1.659	71.48	41.8	1.710	64.43	40.6	1.587	72.80	42.8	1.701	76.65	43.8	1.750	82.88	44.1	1.879
December.....	72.46	43.0	1.685	75.08	43.9	1.733	66.01	40.9	1.614	75.47	43.6	1.731	77.60	43.4	1.788	81.11	43.4	1.869
1951: January.....	67.98	40.9	1.662	68.87	40.8	1.688	64.68	40.1	1.613	72.33	42.1	1.718	77.94	42.8	1.821	82.34	43.2	1.906
February.....	68.13	40.7	1.674	69.30	40.5	1.711	64.80	40.1	1.616	72.15	41.8	1.726	77.34	42.4	1.824	80.96	42.5	1.915
March.....	68.21	40.7	1.676	70.01	40.8	1.716	63.92	39.7	1.610	72.74	41.9	1.736	78.78	42.7	1.845	83.80	43.6	1.922
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$63.66	39.2	\$1.624	\$57.82	39.6	\$1.460	\$56.24	40.4	\$1.362	\$54.82	39.3	\$1.395	\$50.84	40.0	\$1.271	\$54.54	38.6	\$1.413
1950: Average.....	73.79	42.9	1.720	63.42	41.4	1.532	60.90	41.6	1.464	61.01	41.5	1.497	55.54	41.7	1.332	61.31	41.2	1.488
1950: March.....	68.82	40.7	1.691	59.64	40.3	1.480	56.98	40.3	1.414	58.83	41.2	1.428	53.07	41.2	1.288	56.77	39.7	1.430
April.....	69.89	41.6	1.680	60.56	40.7	1.488	58.77	40.7	1.444	58.79	41.2	1.427	53.49	41.4	1.292	57.32	40.0	1.433
May.....	70.39	41.6	1.692	60.89	40.7	1.496	59.20	41.0	1.444	57.57	40.6	1.418	52.16	40.5	1.288	58.20	40.5	1.437
June.....	72.93	42.4	1.720	62.87	41.5	1.515	60.94	41.8	1.458	60.61	41.6	1.457	54.41	41.6	1.308	59.16	40.8	1.450
July.....	72.89	42.6	1.711	62.55	41.1	1.522	64.14	42.9	1.495	59.57	40.8	1.490	51.34	39.4	1.303	59.38	40.7	1.459
August.....	74.25	43.5	1.707	64.79	42.1	1.539	67.46	44.5	1.516	61.03	41.6	1.467	56.98	42.2	1.329	61.11	42.1	1.496
September.....	77.86	44.8	1.738	65.72	42.1	1.561	63.90	43.0	1.486	62.96	42.0	1.499	57.14	42.2	1.354	64.63	42.3	1.528
October.....	77.00	44.2	1.742	66.66	42.3	1.576	60.56	41.0	1.477	64.99	42.9	1.515	60.71	43.9	1.383	66.13	42.8	1.545
November.....	78.80	45.0	1.751	66.20	41.9	1.580	58.85	40.2	1.464	64.09	42.0	1.526	60.56	43.1	1.405	67.31	42.9	1.569
December.....	80.36	44.4	1.810	68.26	42.4	1.610	63.07	42.1	1.498	67.12	43.0	1.561	62.57	43.6	1.435	68.59	43.3	1.594
1951: January.....	81.95	44.2	1.854	67.90	41.8	1.622	63.26	41.0	1.543	63.44	42.0	1.586	60.99	42.5	1.435	68.51	42.9	1.597
February.....	80.77	43.8	1.844	68.47	41.8	1.638	63.40	40.0	1.585	66.41	42.3	1.570	61.80	42.8	1.444	69.65	43.1	1.616
March.....	80.31	43.2	1.859	69.63	42.1	1.654	64.64	40.5	1.596	66.36	42.0	1.580	60.56	42.0	1.442	70.50	43.2	1.632

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$56.28	39.3	\$1.432	\$57.04	38.7	\$1.474	\$59.70	38.8	\$1.553	\$55.45	38.8	\$1.429	\$59.90	40.5	\$1.479	\$90.91	41.1	\$1.482
1950: Average.....	62.65	41.6	1.506	63.91	41.1	1.555	67.64	41.6	1.626	61.20	40.8	1.500	63.29	41.1	1.540	63.23	41.3	1.531
1950: March.....	61.15	41.6	1.470	60.20	40.0	1.503	63.86	40.6	1.573	57.62	39.6	1.455	60.38	40.2	1.502	61.43	40.9	1.502
April.....	60.71	41.5	1.463	60.76	40.0	1.519	63.91	40.4	1.582	58.63	39.8	1.473	61.31	40.6	1.510	62.09	41.2	1.507
May.....	58.87	40.6	1.450	61.30	40.3	1.521	63.91	40.4	1.582	50.30	40.2	1.473	61.66	40.7	1.515	62.25	41.2	1.511
June.....	62.93	41.9	1.502	62.11	40.7	1.526	65.27	41.1	1.588	50.90	40.5	1.479	62.65	41.0	1.528	63.40	41.6	1.524
July.....	61.88	41.2	1.502	63.28	41.2	1.536	67.43	41.7	1.617	60.20	40.9	1.472	61.39	40.1	1.531	60.39	39.6	1.525
August.....	61.91	41.3	1.499	65.33	41.9	1.664	67.51	41.8	1.615	64.20	42.1	1.525	64.22	41.7	1.540	63.63	41.7	1.520
September.....	64.23	41.9	1.533	66.83	42.3	1.580	71.18	42.8	1.663	64.13	42.0	1.527	65.02	41.6	1.563	63.44	41.3	1.536
October.....	65.82	42.6	1.545	68.09	42.4	1.606	72.41	43.1	1.680	65.20	41.9	1.556	65.93	42.1	1.566	64.85	42.0	1.544
November.....	63.97	41.3	1.549	67.27	41.6	1.617	72.85	42.6	1.710	63.67	41.0	1.553	66.25	42.2	1.570	65.80	42.1	1.563
December.....	68.09	42.8	1.591	68.88	42.1	1.636	74.13	43.1	1.720	65.49	41.5	1.578	67.87	42.0	1.616	67.55	41.7	1.630
1951: January.....	65.41	41.4	1.580	68.85	41.4	1.663	74.07	42.4	1.747	65.28	40.7	1.604	69.17	42.2	1.639	68.64	41.7	1.646
February.....	66.10	41.6	1.589	69.39	41.5	1.672	74.97	42.5	1.764	65.85	40.9	1.610	69.96	42.3	1.654	68.89	41.5	1.660
March.....	66.28	41.4	1.601	70.73	41.9	1.688	76.36	42.8	1.784	67.20	41.3	1.627	71.01	42.7	1.663	70.14	42.1	1.666
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$50.78	40.2	\$1.487	\$57.00	39.7	\$1.453	\$58.54	39.5	\$1.482	\$60.30	39.7	\$1.519	\$58.38	39.5	\$1.478	\$90.44	39.5	\$1.530
1950: Average.....	62.16	40.6	1.531	62.14	41.1	1.512	64.22	41.3	1.555	66.15	41.5	1.594	64.76	41.7	1.553	67.21	41.8	1.608
1950: March.....	58.79	39.3	1.496	58.39	39.8	1.467	60.63	40.5	1.497	62.59	40.8	1.534	59.14	39.8	1.486	63.34	40.6	1.590
April.....	59.77	39.9	1.498	58.76	40.0	1.469	61.19	40.9	1.496	62.92	41.1	1.531	61.16	40.8	1.490	64.33	41.0	1.569
May.....	59.60	40.0	1.490	60.40	40.7	1.484	61.55	40.6	1.516	63.55	41.0	1.550	62.43	41.1	1.519	65.09	41.3	1.576
June.....	61.22	40.6	1.508	60.28	40.4	1.492	64.16	41.8	1.535	66.31	42.1	1.575	64.82	42.2	1.536	65.99	41.5	1.583
July.....	61.52	40.5	1.519	61.04	40.8	1.496	63.58	41.1	1.547	63.46	41.3	1.583	63.94	41.6	1.557	66.35	41.6	1.608
August.....	62.35	41.1	1.517	63.52	41.9	1.516	65.99	42.0	1.564	67.89	42.2	1.608	66.17	42.5	1.557	67.98	42.3	1.607
September.....	64.38	41.4	1.555	63.90	41.6	1.536	66.34	41.7	1.591	68.46	41.9	1.634	67.32	42.5	1.584	68.94	42.4	1.626
October.....	65.00	41.4	1.570	65.77	42.6	1.544	67.05	41.8	1.604	68.60	41.7	1.645	68.66	42.7	1.608	71.00	42.9	1.655
November.....	65.92	42.2	1.562	64.96	41.8	1.554	66.77	41.5	1.609	68.64	41.6	1.650	67.85	42.3	1.604	72.03	43.0	1.675
December.....	68.15	42.2	1.615	66.81	42.1	1.587	68.71	42.1	1.632	70.64	42.2	1.674	70.01	42.9	1.632	74.20	43.7	1.698
1951: January.....	68.02	41.6	1.635	66.70	41.3	1.615	67.93	41.6	1.633	69.51	41.5	1.675	68.75	42.0	1.637	74.47	43.4	1.716
February.....	69.22	41.8	1.656	68.88	41.9	1.644	68.35	41.3	1.655	70.38	41.5	1.696	69.05	41.9	1.648	75.17	43.5	1.728
March.....	70.18	42.2	1.663	68.81	41.6	1.654	69.89	41.6	1.680	72.02	41.7	1.727	71.18	42.7	1.667	76.30	43.7	1.746
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$63.13	38.9	\$1.623	\$61.11	39.3	\$1.555	\$61.86	39.2	\$1.578	\$59.93	39.3	\$1.525	\$58.74	39.8	\$1.476	\$61.11	39.5	\$1.547
1950: Average.....	69.43	40.7	1.706	64.60	41.1	1.611	66.09	40.3	1.640	62.57	39.8	1.572	65.97	40.8	1.566	71.64	43.2	1.656
1950: March.....	63.96	39.0	1.640	62.92	39.6	1.589	63.92	39.7	1.610	61.66	39.5	1.561	62.36	41.3	1.510	65.10	41.1	1.584
April.....	68.72	41.0	1.670	62.96	39.7	1.566	64.68	40.1	1.613	60.68	39.1	1.532	61.13	41.6	1.517	67.21	41.8	1.608
May.....	68.79	40.8	1.666	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.49	40.4	1.621	61.77	39.7	1.556	63.70	41.8	1.524	68.57	42.3	1.621
June.....	68.70	40.7	1.688	63.84	40.2	1.568	65.16	40.5	1.609	62.16	39.9	1.536	65.20	42.7	1.627	69.81	42.8	1.631
July.....	68.91	40.3	1.710	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.08	40.3	1.615	62.25	39.8	1.564	65.06	42.3	1.538	71.16	43.1	1.651
August.....	70.83	41.3	1.715	65.29	40.3	1.620	67.39	40.5	1.664	62.36	40.0	1.559	66.60	42.8	1.566	73.42	44.2	1.661
September.....	70.81	41.0	1.727	64.35	40.5	1.589	65.97	40.5	1.629	62.37	40.5	1.640	67.82	42.8	1.580	73.24	43.7	1.676
October.....	69.48	40.0	1.737	64.82	39.5	1.641	65.27	38.9	1.678	64.00	40.2	1.597	69.96	43.7	1.601	77.53	45.2	1.722
November.....	74.57	42.2	1.767	67.51	40.4	1.671	69.50	41.1	1.691	64.09	39.4	1.642	70.31	43.4	1.620	78.23	45.3	1.727
December.....	78.29	43.4	1.804	70.79	41.4	1.710	73.68	42.1	1.750	66.75	40.5	1.649	71.70	43.8	1.637	80.58	46.1	1.748
1951: January.....	77.81	42.8	1.818	71.84	41.1	1.748	74.70	41.8	1.787	68.06	40.2	1.693	73.06	43.8	1.668	81.31	46.2	1.790
February.....	77.35	42.5	1.820	71.47	40.7	1.756	74.13	41.3	1.795	68.59	40.3	1.702	74.73	44.3	1.687	82.86	46.5	1.776
March.....	79.62	42.9	1.836	73.60	41.0	1.795	78.83	41.3	1.836	71.47	41.1	1.759	73.58	43.8	1.680	83.77	46.8	1.790

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued															
	Machinery (except electrical)-Continued															
	Machine tools		Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)				Machine-tool accessories		Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)				General industrial machinery		Office and store machines and devices	
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$50.15	39.3	\$1.505	\$61.85	39.8	\$1.554	\$64.16	39.7	\$1.616	\$60.57	40.3	\$1.503	\$59.53	39.5	\$1.507	\$62.53
1950: Average.....	69.72	43.2	1.614	70.54	42.7	1.632	74.69	43.5	1.717	65.74	41.9	1.569	66.33	41.9	1.583	66.95
1950: March.....	63.09	40.8	1.544	67.10	41.6	1.613	66.95	41.1	1.629	62.26	40.8	1.526	60.93	39.9	1.527	63.16
April.....	64.09	41.6	1.553	68.50	42.2	1.634	69.56	41.8	1.684	62.45	41.0	1.528	62.01	40.4	1.535	63.60
May.....	65.46	41.8	1.566	69.09	42.6	1.636	72.25	42.8	1.688	63.55	41.4	1.535	63.89	41.3	1.547	63.96
June.....	66.58	42.3	1.574	70.10	42.9	1.634	74.34	43.6	1.705	63.91	41.5	1.540	64.43	41.3	1.560	64.52
July.....	66.88	42.3	1.581	71.87	43.4	1.656	76.69	44.2	1.735	63.92	41.4	1.544	65.99	41.9	1.575	65.85
August.....	71.16	44.2	1.610	73.01	44.3	1.648	76.16	44.0	1.731	65.75	42.2	1.558	66.65	42.4	1.572	67.63
September.....	72.24	44.1	1.638	71.64	42.9	1.670	75.04	43.9	1.723	67.44	42.6	1.583	68.91	42.8	1.610	69.55
October.....	76.78	45.7	1.680	73.12	43.6	1.677	82.72	45.6	1.814	69.49	43.0	1.616	71.39	43.8	1.630	70.89
November.....	77.51	45.7	1.696	73.69	43.4	1.688	81.26	45.6	1.782	70.86	43.1	1.644	72.23	43.8	1.649	71.11
December.....	80.86	46.9	1.724	76.51	44.2	1.731	82.30	45.9	1.793	73.25	44.1	1.661	74.49	44.5	1.674	73.27
1951: January.....	81.78	47.3	1.729	76.91	43.5	1.768	82.62	45.8	1.804	73.80	43.9	1.681	74.32	44.0	1.689	71.82
February.....	82.30	47.3	1.740	79.65	44.4	1.794	83.89	46.4	1.808	74.56	43.6	1.710	74.75	44.1	1.695	72.29
March.....	83.27	47.5	1.753	79.83	44.4	1.802	85.78	47.0	1.825	74.99	43.8	1.712	75.32	44.2	1.704	73.18
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued															
	Machinery (except electrical)-Continued															
	Computing machines and cash registers		Typewriters				Service-industry and household machines		Refrigerators and air-conditioning units				Miscellaneous machinery parts		Machine shops (job and repair)	
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$67.87	39.9	\$1.701	\$56.04	39.0	\$1.437	\$60.66	39.7	\$1.528	\$59.98	39.0	\$1.538	\$57.59	38.6	\$1.492	\$58.70
1950: Average.....	71.70	40.9	1.753	62.08	41.5	1.496	67.26	41.7	1.613	66.42	41.1	1.616	66.15	42.0	1.575	65.18
1950: March.....	68.03	39.7	1.714	56.47	39.3	1.437	66.14	42.1	1.571	66.12	41.9	1.578	62.01	40.5	1.531	60.42
April.....	68.56	40.0	1.714	57.41	39.7	1.446	65.88	41.8	1.576	66.29	41.8	1.586	63.05	41.1	1.534	61.92
May.....	69.20	40.3	1.717	58.19	40.1	1.451	67.20	42.4	1.585	68.30	43.0	1.593	62.42	40.8	1.530	62.72
June.....	69.58	40.5	1.718	58.33	40.2	1.451	67.55	42.3	1.597	68.02	42.3	1.608	63.22	41.0	1.542	63.96
July.....	71.07	40.8	1.742	60.63	41.3	1.468	67.17	41.9	1.603	67.67	41.8	1.619	63.21	41.8	1.560	64.89
August.....	72.19	41.3	1.748	63.90	42.5	1.493	66.93	41.6	1.609	66.22	40.8	1.623	67.54	42.8	1.578	66.06
September.....	74.56	41.7	1.788	66.60	43.5	1.531	67.60	41.4	1.649	64.95	39.7	1.636	68.68	42.9	1.601	65.79
October.....	76.00	42.2	1.801	67.14	43.4	1.547	70.60	42.3	1.669	67.73	40.8	1.660	70.46	43.6	1.616	68.79
November.....	73.99	41.3	1.789	69.61	44.0	1.582	70.26	41.6	1.689	68.45	40.5	1.690	71.30	42.5	1.639	69.54
December.....	77.42	42.4	1.826	69.07	43.8	1.577	69.76	41.4	1.685	66.29	39.6	1.674	73.78	44.1	1.673	72.63
1951: January.....	75.90	41.5	1.829	67.47	42.7	1.580	68.45	40.5	1.690	65.69	39.1	1.680	74.58	44.0	1.695	73.59
February.....	76.47	41.9	1.825	68.23	43.1	1.583	71.09	41.6	1.709	69.09	40.5	1.706	73.69	43.5	1.694	76.15
March.....	77.54	41.8	1.835	69.30	43.5	1.593	74.12	42.4	1.748	74.07	41.8	1.772	74.52	43.5	1.713	72.25
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued															
	Electrical machinery															
	Total: Electrical machinery		Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus				Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls		Electrical equipment for vehicles				Communication equipment		Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$56.96	39.5	\$1.442	\$59.61	39.5	\$1.509	\$61.30	39.7	\$1.544	\$59.16	39.1	\$1.513	\$53.56	39.5	\$1.356	\$50.68
1950: Average.....	60.83	41.1	1.480	63.75	41.1	1.551	64.90	41.1	1.579	66.22	41.7	1.588	56.20	40.9	1.374	53.85
1950: March.....	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.51	40.1	1.509	61.79	40.1	1.541	63.73	41.3	1.543	54.82	40.7	1.347	52.54
April.....	58.71	40.6	1.446	60.97	40.3	1.513	62.63	40.6	1.543	64.78	41.9	1.546	54.23	40.5	1.359	52.21
May.....	59.28	40.8	1.453	61.85	40.8	1.516	63.19	40.9	1.545	66.12	43.8	1.578	53.77	40.1	1.341	51.82
June.....	58.62	40.4	1.451	61.95	40.7	1.522	63.05	40.6	1.553	66.40	42.0	1.581	54.11	40.2	1.346	51.93
July.....	59.44	40.6	1.464	62.52	40.6	1.540	63.94	40.7	1.571	65.78	41.4	1.589	54.43	40.5	1.344	52.37
August.....	60.15	41.0	1.467	64.25	41.4	1.552	65.30	41.3	1.581	66.41	41.9	1.585	55.11	40.7	1.354	52.89
September.....	61.48	41.4	1.485	64.85	41.6	1.559	65.45	41.4	1.591	67.33	41.9	1.607	56.69	41.2	1.376	54.44
October.....	64.12	42.1	1.523	67.35	42.2	1.596	68.36	42.2	1.620	70.44	42.9	1.642	59.02	41.8	1.412	57.03
November.....	64.33	41.8	1.539	68.48	42.3	1.619	69.13	42.1	1.642	67.89	41.5	1.636	58.83	41.2	1.428	56.32
December.....	65.15	41.9	1.555	69.03	42.3	1.632	69.68	42.1	1.655	69.85	41.9	1.667	59.76	41.5	1.440	56.96
1951: January.....	64.42	41.4	1.556	65.38	41.9	1.632	69.60	41.8	1.665	66.22	40.5	1.635	60.22	41.3	1.458	57.32
February.....	65.24	41.5	1.572	68.84	41.8	1.647	69.81	41.7	1.674	67.61	40.9	1.653	60.77	41.2	1.475	57.53
March.....	65.89	41.6	1.584	70.06	42.0	1.668	71.49	42.1	1.698	69.43	41.3	1.681	61.30	41.5	1.477	57.49

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Electrical machinery—Continued						Transportation equipment								
	Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$61.43	39.3	\$1.563	\$56.82	39.5	\$1.431	\$64.95	39.2	\$1.657	\$65.97	38.9	\$1.696	\$63.62	40.6	\$1.567
1950: Average.....	65.84	40.1	1.642	61.08	41.0	1.502	71.18	41.0	1.736	73.25	41.2	1.778	68.39	41.6	1.644
1950: March.....	62.92	39.2	1.605	58.68	40.3	1.456	67.46	40.2	1.678	69.08	40.4	1.710	65.29	40.5	1.612
April.....	63.75	39.4	1.618	60.34	40.8	1.479	70.46	41.3	1.706	73.77	42.2	1.748	66.96	40.3	1.612
May.....	64.23	39.6	1.622	60.60	41.0	1.478	69.62	41.0	1.698	71.66	42.1	1.731	65.61	40.8	1.608
June.....	64.64	39.8	1.624	57.62	39.6	1.455	72.53	42.0	1.727	75.76	42.8	1.770	65.32	40.7	1.608
July.....	64.03	39.6	1.617	60.30	40.5	1.489	71.71	41.5	1.728	74.35	42.1	1.762	66.54	41.2	1.615
August.....	65.44	40.0	1.636	59.74	40.5	1.475	72.87	42.0	1.735	75.21	42.3	1.778	68.94	42.4	1.626
September.....	67.11	40.7	1.649	62.43	41.4	1.508	72.39	40.9	1.770	73.81	40.6	1.818	71.18	42.7	1.687
October.....	67.61	40.8	1.657	65.71	42.2	1.537	73.02	41.0	1.781	75.21	41.1	1.830	70.18	41.9	1.673
November.....	70.39	40.9	1.721	68.18	42.1	1.572	71.78	40.1	1.790	72.70	39.5	1.842	71.78	42.4	1.693
December.....	71.93	41.6	1.729	67.14	42.2	1.591	75.18	41.4	1.816	76.28	40.9	1.865	75.08	43.3	1.734
1951: January.....	71.31	41.1	1.735	64.90	41.3	1.569	72.06	39.9	1.806	71.48	38.7	1.847	76.78	43.7	1.757
February.....	73.95	41.9	1.765	65.89	41.6	1.584	73.45	40.5	1.813	73.06	39.3	1.859	78.47	43.6	1.784
March.....	76.21	42.6	1.789	65.15	40.9	1.593	74.30	40.5	1.832	73.51	39.1	1.880	77.97	44.2	1.764
Manufacturing—Continued															
Transportation equipment—Continued															
Year and month	Aircraft		Aircraft engines and parts		Aircraft propellers and parts		Other aircraft parts and equipment		Ship and boat building and repairing						
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$62.69	40.5	\$1.548	\$65.24	40.7	\$1.603	\$66.83	41.0	\$1.630	\$65.08	40.4	\$1.611	\$61.67	38.0	\$1.623
1950: Average.....	67.15	41.4	1.622	71.40	42.1	1.696	73.90	42.4	1.743	70.81	41.7	1.698	63.28	38.4	1.648
1950: March.....	64.36	40.3	1.597	66.99	41.1	1.639	66.65	40.2	1.658	67.97	40.8	1.666	62.53	38.2	1.637
April.....	64.24	40.2	1.596	68.10	40.7	1.624	67.06	40.3	1.664	67.06	40.4	1.660	62.08	37.9	1.638
May.....	64.08	40.6	1.593	68.35	41.6	1.643	63.85	39.1	1.633	67.73	40.9	1.656	63.21	38.4	1.646
June.....	64.48	40.5	1.592	67.85	41.5	1.635	67.25	40.2	1.673	67.98	40.9	1.662	62.39	38.3	1.629
July.....	64.99	40.8	1.595	70.92	42.7	1.661	71.87	42.2	1.703	69.04	41.0	1.684	64.20	38.1	1.665
August.....	68.29	42.6	1.603	70.94	42.1	1.695	78.08	44.4	1.772	68.22	40.8	1.672	64.84	39.2	1.654
September.....	70.50	42.7	1.651	74.59	43.8	1.703	77.62	43.9	1.768	67.53	39.7	1.701	62.89	38.3	1.642
October.....	69.17	42.1	1.643	69.48	39.7	1.750	81.17	44.6	1.820	77.08	43.6	1.798	62.89	38.3	1.642
November.....	68.72	41.5	1.656	80.82	45.0	1.796	80.67	43.3	1.863	75.91	43.6	1.741	64.47	38.7	1.666
December.....	72.08	42.6	1.692	83.01	44.8	1.853	88.54	45.9	1.929	79.57	44.6	1.784	66.57	39.9	1.671
1951: January.....	74.52	43.2	1.725	82.94	45.1	1.839	87.11	45.3	1.923	80.06	44.8	1.787	64.24	38.7	1.660
February.....	74.18	43.1	1.721	83.58	45.4	1.841	89.86	46.2	1.945	78.46	44.2	1.775	68.93	40.5	1.702
March.....	75.98	43.9	1.734	85.77	45.5	1.885	90.27	46.2	1.954	78.63	44.2	1.779	68.54	40.2	1.706
Manufacturing—Continued															
Transportation equipment—Continued															
Year and month	Shipbuilding and repairing		Boat building and repairing		Railroad equipment		Locomotives and parts		Railroad and street-cars						
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$61.88	37.8	\$1.637	\$54.84	40.5	\$1.354	\$63.54	39.2	\$1.621	\$65.47	39.3	\$1.666	\$61.70	38.9	\$1.596
1950: Average.....	63.83	38.2	1.671	55.99	40.6	1.379	66.33	39.6	1.675	70.00	40.3	1.737	62.47	38.9	1.606
1950: March.....	63.30	38.2	1.657	52.83	38.7	1.365	64.21	39.2	1.638	67.42	40.2	1.677	60.93	38.2	1.595
April.....	62.57	37.6	1.664	55.08	40.5	1.360	64.52	39.2	1.646	67.40	40.2	1.678	61.19	38.1	1.608
May.....	64.02	38.2	1.676	55.34	40.9	1.353	64.99	39.8	1.633	68.59	40.9	1.677	61.02	38.5	1.585
June.....	62.91	37.9	1.660	56.62	42.0	1.348	64.56	39.2	1.647	67.86	39.5	1.718	61.58	39.0	1.579
July.....	65.04	37.9	1.716	56.24	40.9	1.375	64.40	39.1	1.647	68.64	40.4	1.699	60.14	37.8	1.591
August.....	65.62	39.2	1.674	55.70	39.9	1.396	65.29	38.5	1.653	68.66	40.0	1.717	61.85	39.0	1.596
September.....	63.36	38.1	1.663	55.90	40.1	1.384	68.72	40.4	1.701	73.05	40.9	1.786	64.12	39.8	1.611
October.....	63.23	38.0	1.664	57.12	41.3	1.383	69.04	40.0	1.726	74.74	41.0	1.825	62.86	38.9	1.616
November.....	65.08	38.6	1.666	58.54	40.1	1.410	69.51	40.2	1.729	73.53	40.4	1.820	65.36	40.1	1.630
December.....	67.34	39.8	1.692	58.06	40.8	1.423	72.52	40.9	1.773	76.39	40.7	1.877	67.06	41.0	1.658
1951: January.....	64.73	38.6	1.677	58.90	40.4	1.458	72.41	41.0	1.766	75.96	40.6	1.871	67.90	41.1	1.652
February.....	69.58	40.5	1.718	58.18	39.5	1.473	70.74	40.7	1.738	75.80	42.1	1.802	66.84	39.6	1.680
March.....	69.09	40.1	1.723	60.02	40.5	1.482	75.07	41.2	1.822	83.01	42.7	1.944	67.72	40.0	1.693

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued														
	Transportation equipment-Con.			Instruments and related products											
	Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$57.60	39.7	\$1.451	\$55.28	39.6	\$1.396	\$47.04	39.6	\$1.188	\$59.91	39.7	\$1.509	\$49.53	39.0	\$1.270
1950: Average.....	64.44	41.9	1.538	60.81	41.2	1.476	50.88	40.7	1.250	65.59	41.2	1.592	53.25	39.8	1.338
1950: March.....	58.13	39.2	1.483	57.40	40.0	1.435	47.15	39.0	1.209	62.23	40.2	1.548	50.57	38.9	1.300
April.....	58.58	39.5	1.483	57.52	40.0	1.438	47.53	39.2	1.215	63.05	40.8	1.553	50.01	38.5	1.299
May.....	60.22	40.2	1.498	58.34	40.4	1.444	49.74	40.6	1.225	63.21	40.7	1.553	49.97	38.2	1.308
June.....	61.06	40.9	1.493	58.93	40.7	1.448	51.21	41.2	1.243	63.53	40.7	1.561	49.72	38.1	1.305
July.....	60.09	40.3	1.491	58.98	40.9	1.442	51.13	40.9	1.250	63.32	40.8	1.552	51.25	39.0	1.314
August.....	60.30	39.8	1.515	61.13	41.7	1.466	52.17	41.6	1.254	65.72	41.7	1.576	51.98	39.8	1.308
September.....	73.88	45.0	1.696	63.58	42.5	1.496	52.17	41.6	1.254	69.15	42.4	1.631	55.15	40.7	1.355
October.....	69.86	43.5	1.606	64.77	42.5	1.524	54.13	41.7	1.268	69.22	42.0	1.648	58.06	41.8	1.389
November.....	70.73	44.4	1.593	65.47	42.4	1.544	54.50	41.6	1.310	69.60	41.8	1.665	59.47	42.0	1.418
December.....	71.96	44.5	1.617	66.75	42.6	1.567	55.70	42.1	1.323	70.85	42.2	1.679	59.40	41.6	1.428
1951: January.....	66.14	41.7	1.586	65.79	41.8	1.574	55.47	41.8	1.327	70.56	41.8	1.688	55.61	38.7	1.437
February.....	67.68	42.3	1.600	67.22	42.2	1.593	55.93	41.8	1.338	72.53	42.0	1.727	59.00	41.2	1.432
March.....	69.64	43.5	1.601	67.65	42.2	1.603	55.74	41.6	1.340	71.77	41.7	1.721	60.26	41.7	1.445
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued														
	Instruments and related products-Continued			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries											
	Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$57.01	39.7	\$1.436	\$50.23	39.9	\$1.259	\$55.06	41.4	\$1.330	\$51.33	40.8	\$1.258	\$58.30	42.0	\$1.388
1950: Average.....	63.01	41.7	1.511	54.04	41.0	1.315	59.45	42.8	1.389	54.25	41.6	1.304	64.08	43.8	1.463
1950: March.....	59.55	40.4	1.474	51.82	40.2	1.289	57.25	42.0	1.363	52.09	40.6	1.283	61.42	43.1	1.425
April.....	59.39	40.4	1.475	51.94	40.2	1.292	56.16	41.2	1.363	51.89	40.1	1.294	59.74	42.1	1.419
May.....	60.42	40.8	1.481	52.47	40.3	1.302	56.40	41.5	1.359	52.50	40.7	1.290	59.57	42.1	1.415
June.....	61.08	41.3	1.479	52.69	40.5	1.301	56.00	41.3	1.356	51.55	40.4	1.276	59.74	42.1	1.419
July.....	60.82	41.4	1.469	52.47	40.3	1.302	56.25	41.3	1.362	50.12	39.4	1.272	61.10	42.7	1.431
August.....	63.11	42.1	1.499	54.87	41.6	1.319	59.08	43.4	1.382	53.68	42.0	1.278	65.42	44.5	1.470
September.....	65.73	43.1	1.525	56.04	42.1	1.331	63.48	44.8	1.417	57.06	43.0	1.327	69.56	46.5	1.498
October.....	66.78	43.0	1.553	56.98	42.3	1.347	65.06	44.9	1.449	59.03	43.5	1.357	70.93	46.3	1.532
November.....	67.57	42.9	1.575	57.01	42.2	1.351	65.19	44.9	1.452	58.37	43.4	1.345	71.56	46.2	1.549
December.....	69.18	43.1	1.605	57.50	41.7	1.379	63.52	43.9	1.447	58.14	43.0	1.352	68.48	44.7	1.552
1951: January.....	68.43	42.5	1.610	57.37	41.3	1.389	62.29	43.2	1.442	58.32	43.2	1.350	66.27	43.2	1.534
February.....	69.32	42.5	1.631	58.49	41.6	1.406	63.48	43.3	1.466	60.23	43.3	1.391	67.18	43.4	1.548
March.....	70.16	42.6	1.647	58.49	41.6	1.406	62.40	42.8	1.458	58.62	42.9	1.371	66.38	42.8	1.551
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries-Continued									Transportation and public utilities					
	Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads *			Local railways and bus lines *		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$47.00	39.1	\$1.202	\$46.06	39.3	\$1.172	\$51.20	40.0	\$1.280	\$61.73	43.5	\$1.419	\$64.61	44.9	\$1.439
1950: Average.....	50.88	40.4	1.262	49.52	40.0	1.238	54.91	41.1	1.336	**53.20	**40.8	**1.549	66.96	45.0	1.488
1950: March.....	49.24	39.9	1.234	47.63	39.2	1.215	52.46	40.2	1.305	63.73	41.6	1.532	65.53	44.4	1.476
April.....	49.88	39.9	1.250	47.54	38.9	1.222	52.55	40.3	1.304	61.69	39.9	1.546	65.90	44.5	1.481
May.....	49.84	40.0	1.246	47.56	39.0	1.220	53.45	40.4	1.323	61.75	40.2	1.536	66.56	44.8	1.480
June.....	49.56	39.9	1.242	47.34	38.8	1.220	53.98	40.8	1.323	64.19	41.9	1.532	67.41	45.3	1.488
July.....	49.27	39.7	1.241	48.09	39.1	1.230	53.67	40.6	1.322	61.19	39.4	1.533	67.47	45.1	1.496
August.....	51.80	40.9	1.269	50.55	40.7	1.242	58.62	41.6	1.337	65.46	42.7	1.533	66.84	44.8	1.492
September.....	52.11	41.1	1.268	51.42	41.2	1.248	56.66	42.0	1.349	63.18	40.5	1.560	67.42	45.1	1.495
October.....	53.42	41.7	1.281	51.40	40.6	1.266	57.75	42.4	1.362	64.54	41.8	1.544	67.77	45.3	1.496
November.....	53.90	41.4	1.302	52.66	41.3	1.275	57.30	42.1	1.361	64.63	41.4	1.561	68.26	45.6	1.497
December.....	53.49	40.4	1.324	53.41	41.4	1.290	58.25	41.7	1.397	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.96	46.3	1.511
1951: January.....	53.20	40.0	1.330	53.58	40.9	1.310	58.37	41.4	1.410	67.86	42.2	1.608	70.23	45.9	1.530
February.....	54.49	40.3	1.352	54.19	41.4	1.309	59.45	41.6	1.429	69.50	41.2	1.687	70.39	45.8	1.537
March.....	54.41	40.3	1.350	53.57	40.8	1.313	59.92	41.9	1.430	.....	.....	.....	70.14	45.4	1.545

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities-Continued														
	Communication														
	Telephone *			Switchboard operating employees †			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ‡			Telegraph §			Other public utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$51.78	38.5	\$1.345	\$46.08	37.5	\$1.244	\$73.30	42.1	\$1.741	\$62.85	44.7	\$1.406	\$93.99	41.5	\$1.842
1950: Average.....	54.38	38.9	1.398	46.08	37.5	1.244	73.30	42.1	1.741	64.19	44.7	1.436	96.60	41.6	1.901
1950: March.....	52.98	38.5	1.376	45.03	36.7	1.227	70.55	41.6	1.696	62.93	44.1	1.427	94.81	41.2	1.573
April.....	53.44	38.7	1.381	46.19	37.4	1.235	70.76	41.6	1.701	64.13	44.6	1.438	95.17	41.3	1.578
May.....	53.72	38.9	1.381	46.20	37.5	1.232	71.48	41.8	1.710	65.38	45.4	1.440	95.17	41.3	1.578
June.....	54.19	39.1	1.386	46.61	37.8	1.233	72.28	42.0	1.721	64.21	44.9	1.430	95.99	41.5	1.590
July.....	54.96	39.4	1.395	47.73	38.4	1.243	72.96	42.1	1.733	64.13	45.0	1.428	96.52	41.6	1.599
August.....	54.71	39.3	1.392	47.90	38.6	1.241	72.64	41.7	1.742	63.99	45.0	1.422	95.63	41.5	1.582
September.....	55.80	39.6	1.409	48.00	38.4	1.250	76.02	42.9	1.772	64.49	44.6	1.446	97.35	41.6	1.619
October.....	56.18	39.4	1.426	49.00	38.4	1.276	75.91	42.5	1.786	64.74	44.8	1.445	97.93	41.8	1.625
November.....	54.04	38.0	1.422	44.93	36.0	1.248	74.37	41.5	1.792	64.25	44.4	1.447	98.68	41.8	1.643
December.....	56.30	39.1	1.440	47.37	37.3	1.270	77.72	42.8	1.816	65.05	44.8	1.452	70.14	42.0	1.670
1951: January.....	56.41	38.9	1.450	47.78	37.3	1.281	77.13	42.4	1.819	64.57	44.5	1.451	70.27	41.8	1.681
February.....	57.55	39.2	1.468	49.09	37.7	1.302	79.78	43.1	1.851	64.86	44.7	1.451	71.36	42.1	1.693
March.....	56.48	38.9	1.452	47.76	37.4	1.277	78.55	42.6	1.844	64.63	44.6	1.449	69.92	41.4	1.689
Year and month	Trade														
	Transportation and public utilities-Continued			Retail trade											
	Other public utilities-Continued			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$64.91	41.5	\$1.564	\$57.55	40.7	\$1.414	\$45.93	40.4	\$1.137	\$34.87	36.7	\$0.950	\$39.31	37.8	\$1.040
1950: Average.....	67.81	41.6	1.630	60.36	40.7	1.483	47.63	40.5	1.176	35.95	36.8	.977	41.56	38.2	1.088
1950: March.....	64.85	41.2	1.574	58.56	40.3	1.453	46.26	40.3	1.148	35.04	36.5	.960	39.57	37.4	1.058
April.....	64.97	41.2	1.577	58.79	40.1	1.466	46.47	40.2	1.156	34.66	36.1	.960	39.83	37.4	1.065
May.....	65.09	41.3	1.576	59.11	40.4	1.463	46.94	40.4	1.162	35.49	36.4	.975	40.82	37.8	1.080
June.....	65.74	41.4	1.588	59.93	40.6	1.476	48.06	40.9	1.175	36.60	37.2	.984	41.86	38.3	1.093
July.....	66.13	41.5	1.620	61.10	40.9	1.494	48.99	41.2	1.189	37.32	37.7	.990	42.58	38.6	1.103
August.....	66.39	41.6	1.603	60.90	40.9	1.489	48.99	41.1	1.192	37.06	37.4	.991	42.33	38.2	1.108
September.....	68.60	41.6	1.649	60.93	40.7	1.497	48.48	40.4	1.200	36.11	36.4	.992	42.03	37.8	1.112
October.....	69.18	41.8	1.655	61.68	40.9	1.508	48.32	40.3	1.199	36.01	36.3	.992	42.03	37.9	1.109
November.....	69.97	41.8	1.682	61.98	40.8	1.519	47.92	40.0	1.198	38.24	36.0	.979	41.24	37.8	1.091
December.....	71.31	41.7	1.710	63.49	41.2	1.541	48.31	40.7	1.187	37.02	36.2	.969	45.08	40.7	1.107
1951: January.....	71.18	41.7	1.707	63.44	40.8	1.555	49.85	40.3	1.237	38.02	36.7	1.036	44.58	38.2	1.167
February.....	73.01	42.4	1.722	63.66	40.6	1.568	49.60	40.0	1.240	37.30	36.0	1.036	43.47	37.7	1.153
March.....	71.81	41.7	1.722	63.66	40.6	1.568	48.98	39.6	1.236	36.32	35.4	1.026	43.01	37.4	1.150
Year and month	Trade-Continued														
	Retail trade-Continued														
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$40.93	40.2	\$1.242	\$58.92	45.6	\$1.292	\$40.66	36.7	\$1.108	\$53.30	43.4	\$1.228	\$51.84	43.6	\$1.189
1950: Average.....	51.79	40.4	1.282	61.65	45.7	1.349	40.70	36.8	1.115	56.12	43.5	1.290	54.62	43.8	1.247
1950: March.....	50.76	40.0	1.269	59.22	45.8	1.293	39.64	36.5	1.086	52.39	43.3	1.231	51.89	43.1	1.204
April.....	50.93	40.1	1.270	60.36	45.8	1.318	40.17	35.9	1.109	54.21	43.4	1.249	52.84	43.6	1.212
May.....	50.81	40.1	1.267	60.50	45.9	1.318	40.37	36.5	1.106	54.89	43.6	1.250	54.08	43.9	1.232
June.....	51.82	40.8	1.270	62.29	45.9	1.357	40.92	36.8	1.112	55.67	43.7	1.274	55.06	44.4	1.240
July.....	53.37	41.5	1.286	63.71	45.7	1.394	40.77	36.9	1.105	56.16	43.5	1.291	55.55	44.3	1.254
August.....	53.04	41.5	1.278	63.66	45.6	1.396	40.70	37.0	1.107	57.03	43.5	1.311	55.91	44.2	1.265
September.....	52.12	40.4	1.290	63.52	45.6	1.393	40.98	36.2	1.132	58.07	43.4	1.338	56.36	44.1	1.278
October.....	51.80	40.0	1.295	63.94	45.9	1.393	40.95	36.3	1.128	57.68	43.5	1.326	56.93	44.1	1.291
November.....	52.40	40.0	1.310	63.07	45.8	1.377	40.65	36.1	1.126	57.90	43.5	1.331	55.98	43.6	1.284
December.....	52.9	40.5	1.313	63.53	46.0	1.381	42.17	36.7	1.149	63.18	43.8	1.374	56.97	44.3	1.286
1951: January.....	53.15	39.9	1.332	64.48	45.7	1.411	42.81	36.5	1.173	58.99	43.5	1.356	56.68	43.5	1.303
February.....	52.83	39.6	1.334	64.66	45.5	1.421	41.65	36.0	1.157	59.01	43.2	1.366	56.98	43.3	1.316
March.....	52.62	39.3	1.339	64.88	45.4	1.429	40.84	35.3	1.157	58.92	43.1	1.367	56.94	43.3	1.315

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Finance ¹⁰					Service								Motion-picture production and distribution ¹¹
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants				
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings		
1949: Average	\$43.64	\$58.32	\$55.47	\$32.84	44.2	\$0.743	\$34.08	41.5	\$0.843	\$40.71	41.3	\$0.988	\$52.17	
1950: Average	46.44	81.48	58.49	33.85	43.9	.771	35.47	41.2	.861	41.69	41.2	1.012	52.79	
1950: March	45.37	80.08	57.19	33.07	43.8	.755	34.56	41.0	.843	40.40	40.6	.965	51.01	
April	45.83	82.53	58.16	33.26	44.0	.756	34.85	41.0	.850	40.48	40.4	1.002	51.23	
May	45.54	82.70	58.02	33.34	44.1	.756	35.74	41.7	.857	43.69	43.0	1.016	54.09	
June	45.42	81.31	58.06	33.33	43.8	.761	35.33	42.6	.855	44.03	43.0	1.024	54.73	
July	46.34	79.88	59.09	33.51	43.8	.765	35.61	41.5	.858	42.02	41.4	1.015	51.64	
August	46.30	79.09	58.81	33.92	44.0	.771	34.83	40.6	.858	40.16	40.0	1.004	50.70	
September	46.75	79.29	58.20	34.30	43.8	.783	35.93	41.3	.870	42.56	41.6	1.023	53.44	
October	47.78	84.94	58.91	34.67	44.0	.788	35.79	41.0	.873	42.15	41.0	1.028	55.06	
November	48.18	85.62	59.27	34.74	43.7	.795	35.85	40.8	.879	42.23	41.2	1.025	55.68	
December	48.66	87.34	60.00	35.16	43.9	.801	36.38	41.2	.883	42.29	41.1	1.029	56.39	
1951: January	49.28	89.87	61.71	34.89	43.4	.804	36.70	41.0	.895	43.35	41.4	1.047	57.01	
February	49.39	91.10	61.89	34.82	43.1	.808	36.13	40.8	.892	42.03	40.3	1.043	54.43	
March	49.30	86.09	61.67	34.65	43.2	.802	36.70	41.0	.895	44.25	41.9	1.056	58.83	

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the three current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); electrical machinery; electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

⁴ Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

⁵ Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and bus lines.

⁶ Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are \$51.47, 35.5 hours, and \$1.327.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1950 such employees made up 46 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1950 such employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

¹⁰ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹¹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

¹² Preliminary.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars ¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$23.88	\$23.88	\$17.69	\$17.69	1950: June	\$28.65	\$34.37	\$69.92	\$40.83	\$36.33	\$21.22
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	July	59.21	34.22	69.69	40.27	35.61	20.68
1942: Average	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	August	60.32	34.58	71.04	40.72	34.83	19.97
1943: Average	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	September	60.64	34.82	71.92	40.94	35.93	20.45
1944: Average	54.92	32.07	63.78	36.96	34.98	20.43	October	61.99	35.09	72.99	41.32	35.79	20.26
1945: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	November	62.23	35.07	73.27	41.39	35.86	20.21
1946: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	December	63.88	35.51	77.77	43.23	36.38	20.22
1950: March	56.53	33.37	78.75	46.48	34.56	20.40	1951: January	63.76	34.92	78.63	41.97	36.70	20.10
April	56.93	33.58	72.79	42.94	34.85	20.56	February ²	63.80	34.50	76.28	41.25	36.13	19.54
May	57.54	33.79	68.37	40.14	35.74	20.98	March ²	64.33	34.66	75.00	40.41	36.70	19.77

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by

the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 428. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary. See note, table C-3.

TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars ¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January.....	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1950: March.....	\$56.53	226.9	\$49.13	\$20.00	\$54.90	\$32.41
1945: January.....	47.50	190.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27	April.....	56.93	238.6	49.46	20.18	55.23	32.58
July.....	45.45	190.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42	May.....	57.54	241.2	49.95	20.33	55.74	32.73
1946: June.....	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85	June.....	58.85	246.6	51.03	20.80	56.86	33.21
1939: Average.....	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	July.....	59.21	248.2	51.32	20.66	57.16	33.03
1940: Average.....	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	August.....	60.32	252.8	52.24	20.95	58.11	33.31
1941: Average.....	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	September.....	60.64	254.1	52.50	20.89	58.38	33.24
1942: Average.....	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.04	36.38	30.93	October.....	61.99	259.8	52.16	20.53	59.20	33.51
1943: Average.....	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.59	33.26	November.....	62.23	260.8	52.35	20.50	59.40	33.47
1944: Average.....	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84	December.....	63.88	267.7	53.67	20.94	60.75	33.77
1945: Average.....	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04	1951: January.....	63.76	267.2	53.49	20.29	60.56	33.17
1946: Average.....	43.82	183.7	37.72	28.88	43.20	30.78	February ¹	63.80	267.4	53.52	20.94	60.59	32.77
1947: Average.....	49.97	209.4	42.70	36.63	48.24	30.04	March ¹	64.33	269.6	53.94	20.96	61.02	32.87
1948: Average.....	54.14	226.9	47.43	37.43	53.17	30.75							
1949: Average.....	54.92	230.2	48.09	38.09	53.83	31.44							
1950: Average.....	59.33	248.7	51.09	39.54	57.21	33.08							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition.

The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are furnished upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ Preliminary.

NOTE: Data for series based on 1939 dollars revised beginning July 1942 to conform to the Adjusted Series Consumers' Price Index.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ¹

Period	Manufacturing				Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing				Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Ex-cluding over-time	Gross	Ex-cluding over-time	Gross amount		Excluding overtime		Gross	Ex-cluding over-time	Gross	Ex-cluding over-time		
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)						
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1950: May.....	\$1.442	\$1.399	221.0	\$1.509	\$1.459	\$1.334	\$1.326		
1942: Average.....	.833	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	June.....	1.483	1.404	221.8	1.522	1.465	1.305	1.296		
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	141.2	1.036	.876	.803	.763	July.....	1.462	1.413	225.2	1.533	1.478	1.375	1.333		
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.020	.861	.814	August.....	1.494	1.408	222.4	1.539	1.473	1.374	1.328		
1945: Average.....	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	September.....	1.479	1.426	225.0	1.562	1.490	1.379	1.334		
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	October.....	1.501	1.442	227.8	1.577	1.506	1.404	1.358		
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	November.....	1.514	1.456	230.0	1.587	1.521	1.419	1.372		
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	December.....	1.543	1.479	233.6	1.619	1.545	1.443	1.390		
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	218.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292										
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	1951: January.....	1.555	1.497	236.5	1.630	1.565	1.456	1.406		
								February.....	1.560	1.504	237.6	1.638	1.572	1.457	1.407		
1950: March.....	1.434	1.385	218.8	1.486	1.443	1.353	1.319	March 1.....	1.569	1.511	238.7	1.651	1.581	1.460	1.416		
April.....	1.434	1.392	219.9	1.499	1.449	1.355	1.323										

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹

Year and month	Alabama						Arizona						Arkansas					
	State			Birmingham			State			Phoenix ¹			State			Little Rock		
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1950: March	\$45.01	38.8	\$1.16	\$32.14	39.5	\$1.32	\$59.50	40.2	\$1.48	\$58.77	41.1	\$1.43	\$41.41	41.0	\$1.01	\$41.62	40.8	\$1.02
April	46.10	39.4	1.17	32.67	39.9	1.32	61.05	42.1	1.45	57.34	40.1	1.43	41.51	41.1	1.01	42.03	41.7	1.03
May	45.24	39.0	1.16	32.14	39.5	1.32	61.75	42.9	1.44	59.62	41.4	1.44	40.40	40.0	1.01	42.33	41.1	1.03
June	46.57	39.8	1.17	34.27	40.5	1.34	64.53	44.2	1.46	61.63	43.4	1.42	42.12	41.7	1.01	44.73	42.2	1.06
July	46.10	39.4	1.17	32.53	39.2	1.34	61.59	41.9	1.47	59.62	41.4	1.44	42.23	41.0	1.03	44.94	42.4	1.06
August	47.21	40.7	1.16	33.47	39.9	1.34	62.21	42.9	1.45	60.03	41.4	1.45	44.08	42.8	1.03	45.26	42.3	1.07
September	48.84	40.7	1.20	35.76	40.7	1.37	63.36	43.1	1.47	62.46	42.2	1.48	44.39	41.3	1.03	45.30	41.5	1.08
October	49.92	41.6	1.20	35.76	41.0	1.36	65.71	44.4	1.48	61.22	42.0	1.46	44.72	43.0	1.04	44.93	43.2	1.04
November	49.97	41.3	1.21	35.35	40.7	1.36	64.07	43.0	1.49	61.24	41.1	1.49	44.73	42.2	1.06	45.26	42.7	1.06
December	\$52.13	41.7	1.25	38.90	40.9	1.44	\$60.09	44.9	1.47	64.53	43.9	1.47	45.58	42.2	1.08	46.80	42.8	1.07
1951: January	51.16	40.6	1.26	39.20	40.0	1.48	63.20	43.0	1.47	62.90	43.0	1.46	45.04	41.7	1.08	46.00	42.2	1.09
February	50.78	40.3	1.26	39.75	40.1	1.49	64.20	43.7	1.47	64.00	43.0	1.49	44.50	41.2	1.08	45.43	41.3	1.10
March	50.90	40.4	1.26	38.61	39.6	1.48	64.20	43.4	1.48	63.20	42.0	1.51	45.67	41.9	1.09	46.73	42.1	1.11
California																		
Year and month	State		Los Angeles		Sacramento		San Diego		San Francisco-Oakland		San Jose							
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours						
1950: March	\$63.06	39.0	\$1.62	\$62.88	39.3	\$1.60	\$59.60	37.8	\$1.57	\$59.06	38.8	\$1.60						
April	62.94	38.9	1.62	62.92	39.2	1.60	64.40	38.8	1.52	56.07	35.0	1.60						
May	63.63	39.0	1.63	63.39	39.4	1.61	59.63	37.3	1.52	58.13	36.4	1.60						
June	65.10	39.6	1.64	64.11	39.6	1.62	65.69	39.1	1.60	60.49	39.0	1.60						
July	65.93	39.9	1.65	64.92	40.1	1.62	66.82	40.3	1.66	59.51	37.7	1.58						
August	66.77	40.8	1.64	65.58	40.5	1.62	61.17	39.0	1.57	65.37	40.9	1.60						
September	66.71	40.2	1.66	65.33	40.2	1.63	75.03	46.8	1.60	62.28	38.6	1.62						
October	67.38	40.6	1.66	66.72	40.9	1.63	73.62	43.0	1.62	64.31	40.7	1.58						
November	67.38	39.9	1.69	67.06	40.5	1.65	65.11	38.9	1.67	65.01	40.4	1.61						
December	\$68.60	40.6	1.71	\$68.54	40.6	1.69	63.05	37.5	1.68	66.10	40.1	1.65						
1951: January	68.62	39.6	1.73	68.60	40.2	1.71	65.21	36.9	1.77	70.94	41.5	1.71						
February	69.49	39.9	1.74	69.10	40.5	1.71	66.56	38.1	1.75	68.40	40.9	1.67						
March	69.44	39.8	1.74	69.89	40.3	1.71	66.81	38.0	1.76	70.38	41.5	1.69						
Connecticut																		
Year and month	State		Bridgeport		Hartford		New Britain		New Haven		Stamford							
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours						
1950: March	\$56.56	40.6	\$1.39	\$57.55	40.4	\$1.42	\$58.45	40.8	\$1.43	\$55.23	40.5	\$1.36						
April	56.69	40.6	1.40	57.48	40.1	1.43	58.78	40.3	1.46	56.48	41.0	1.38						
May	57.07	40.8	1.40	57.80	40.3	1.43	58.97	40.9	1.44	56.99	41.1	1.39						
June	57.74	41.1	1.40	58.78	40.8	1.44	59.09	41.0	1.44	56.79	41.2	1.38						
July	58.36	41.4	1.41	59.63	41.2	1.45	61.81	42.5	1.45	56.52	41.0	1.34						
August	60.27	42.2	1.43	60.30	41.8	1.45	62.16	42.9	1.45	58.81	42.0	1.40						
September	62.17	42.8	1.45	61.83	41.6	1.49	66.19	43.9	1.50	61.04	42.7	1.43						
October	63.63	43.0	1.48	64.36	42.4	1.52	70.06	44.6	1.56	63.57	43.7	1.45						
November	64.44	42.9	1.50	65.44	42.7	1.53	71.03	45.4	1.59	65.07	43.1	1.51						
December	65.96	43.3	1.52	67.44	43.1	1.56	72.74	45.4	1.60	66.75	44.0	1.52						
1951: January	65.65	43.0	1.53	67.48	42.9	1.57	73.15	45.4	1.61	66.43	43.7	1.52						
February	65.86	42.8	1.54	66.77	42.4	1.57	73.86	45.5	1.62	67.35	44.2	1.53						
March	66.77	43.0	1.55	66.96	42.1	1.59	73.90	44.9	1.64	68.64	44.3	1.55						
Florida																		
Year and month	Connecticut-Con.		Delaware		State		Florida		Georgia									
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours								
1950: March	\$60.05	41.6	\$1.44	\$60.88	38.9	\$1.31	\$59.93	40.7	\$1.47	\$43.91	41.5	\$1.06						
April	60.01	41.3	1.45	60.12	38.0	1.32	59.60	40.1	1.49	44.25	41.6	1.06						
May	61.16	41.7	1.47	60.95	38.6	1.32	60.34	40.7	1.48	45.06	42.0	1.07						
June	63.04	42.6	1.48	62.37	39.5	1.32	62.48	41.5	1.50	45.94	41.9	1.08						
July	62.84	42.3	1.49	62.46	39.1	1.34	62.06	41.1	1.51	46.26	41.5	1.08						
August	66.67	44.3	1.50	60.24	38.6	1.30	61.99	41.1	1.51	46.85	42.0	1.12						
September	66.27	43.9	1.51	53.33	40.0	1.34	64.94	42.0	1.55	46.42	41.7	1.11						
October	65.19	43.6	1.49	53.82	40.2	1.34	64.67	42.4	1.53	47.28	42.0	1.12						
November	65.13	43.0	1.51	56.39	40.7	1.39	63.97	42.4	1.56	48.21	42.5	1.13						
December	67.45	43.5	1.55	\$68.46	41.2	1.42	\$68.05	42.9	1.59	49.58	43.3	1.15						
1951: January	65.60	42.8	1.53	57.05	40.1	1.42	66.78	41.8	1.60	48.71	42.8	1.14						
February	65.60	42.7	1.54	57.43	40.1	1.43	66.91	41.6	1.61	49.08	42.7	1.15						
March	65.60	42.4	1.55	58.15	40.6	1.43	68.56	42.2	1.62	48.96	42.5	1.15						
Illinois																		
Year and month	State		Chicago		Springfield		State		St. Louis		State							
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours						
1950: March	\$60.05	41.6	\$1.44	\$60.88	38.9	\$1.31	\$59.93	40.7	\$1.47	\$43.91	41.5	\$1.06						
April	60.01	41.3	1.45	60.12	38.0	1.32	59.60	40.1	1.49	44.25	41.6	1.06						
May	61.16	41.7	1.47	60.95	38.6	1.32	60.34	40.7	1.48	45.06	42.0	1.07						
June	63.04	42.6	1.48	62.37	39.5	1.32	62.48	41.5	1.50	45.94	41.9	1.08						
July	62.84	42.3	1.49	62.46	39.1	1.34	62.06	41.1	1.51	46.26	41.5	1.08						
August	66.67	44.3	1.50	60.24	38.6	1.30	61.99	41.1	1.51	46.85	42.0	1.12						
September	66.27	43.9	1.51	53.33	40.0	1.34	64.94	42.0	1.55	46.42	41.7	1.11						
October	65.19	43.6	1.49	53.82	40.2	1.34	64.67	42.4	1.53	47.28	42.0	1.12						
November	65.13	43.0	1.51	56.39	40.7	1.39	63.97	42.4	1.56	48.21	42.5	1.13						
December	67.45	43.5	1.55	\$68.46	41.2	1.42	\$68.05	42.9	1.59	49.58	43.3	1.15						
1951: January	65.60	42.8	1.53	57.05	40.1	1.42	66.78	41.8	1.60	48.71	42.8	1.14						
February	65.60	42.7	1.54	57.43	40.1	1.43	66.91	41.6	1.61	49.08	42.7	1.15						
March	65.60	42.4	1.55	58.15	40.6	1.43	68.56	42.2	1.62	48.96	42.5	1.15						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Georgia—Continued						Idaho		Indiana			Iowa						
	Atlanta			Savannah			State		State			State ²		Des Moines				
	Ave. weekly earnings	Ave. weekly hours	Ave. hourly earnings	Ave. weekly earnings	Ave. weekly hours	Ave. hourly earnings	Ave. weekly earnings	Ave. weekly hours	Ave. hourly earnings	Ave. weekly earnings	Ave. weekly hours	Ave. hourly earnings	Ave. weekly earnings	Ave. weekly hours	Ave. hourly earnings			
1950: March.....	\$48.92	40.1	\$1.22	\$47.74	40.8	\$1.17	*\$61.16	40.5	\$1.51	\$61.71	40.4	\$1.53	\$56.11	40.6	\$1.38	\$58.87	39.8	\$1.48
April.....	49.17	40.3	1.22	47.85	40.9	1.17	62.15	40.7	1.53	62.91	40.9	1.54	56.29	40.6	1.39	59.95	40.6	1.48
May.....	47.31	39.1	1.21	49.39	41.5	1.19	62.61	41.4	1.51	63.94	41.2	1.55	56.22	40.7	1.38	59.32	40.3	1.47
June.....	49.29	40.4	1.22	51.29	41.7	1.23	62.69	40.2	1.55	64.96	41.4	1.57	58.19	41.7	1.40	*60.05	41.0	1.47
July.....	49.61	41.0	1.21	53.20	42.9	1.24	68.09	42.5	1.60	64.87	41.3	1.57	58.12	41.3	1.41	60.29	40.7	1.48
August.....	49.29	41.0	1.20	53.30	42.3	1.26	64.40	40.5	1.59	65.41	41.7	1.57	57.64	40.9	1.41	61.90	40.9	1.52
September.....	49.44	41.2	1.20	52.58	42.4	1.24	67.40	42.1	1.60	65.43	41.8	1.57	58.62	42.0	1.40	61.49	41.5	1.48
October.....	50.39	41.3	1.22	51.83	41.8	1.24	66.20	40.6	1.63	66.58	42.0	1.59	59.42	42.3	1.41	60.69	41.1	1.48
November.....	51.88	41.5	1.25	53.76	42.0	1.28	64.90	40.3	1.61	67.53	41.8	1.61	60.11	42.4	1.42	60.69	40.4	1.50
December.....	*54.99	*42.3	1.30	54.66	42.7	1.28	67.80	41.6	1.63	*70.58	*42.5	*1.66	63.96	43.8	1.45	64.47	41.7	*1.55
1951: January.....	51.03	40.5	1.26	53.02	41.1	1.29	71.14	42.6	1.67	70.64	42.1	1.68	63.96	42.8	1.49	65.61	41.4	1.59
February.....	53.76	42.0	1.28	54.10	41.3	1.31	67.97	41.7	1.63	70.60	42.1	1.68	61.68	42.2	1.50	62.37	38.8	1.61
March.....	53.54	41.5	1.29	52.65	40.5	1.30	65.85	40.9	1.61	71.11	42.1	1.69	61.67	40.8	1.51	64.45	39.7	1.62
	Kansas						Louisiana						Maine					
	State			Topeka			Wichita			State			New Orleans			State		
1950: March.....	\$56.80	40.8	\$1.39	\$53.97	40.6	\$1.33	\$58.42	39.7	\$1.47	\$47.70	39.1	\$1.22	\$47.21	38.7	\$1.22	\$48.76	41.4	\$1.18
April.....	56.33	40.9	1.39	53.69	41.7	1.29	58.82	40.0	1.47	48.88	39.1	1.25	47.60	38.7	1.23	47.55	40.2	1.18
May.....	56.68	40.9	1.39	53.94	42.3	1.28	58.70	40.0	1.47	49.33	39.8	1.24	47.86	38.6	1.24	47.13	40.2	1.17
June.....	58.05	41.5	1.40	53.46	42.2	1.27	60.00	40.9	1.47	50.02	39.7	1.26	49.66	39.1	1.27	47.44	40.4	1.18
July.....	58.79	41.6	1.41	54.05	42.0	1.29	59.14	40.2	1.47	52.32	41.2	1.27	52.07	41.0	1.27	47.66	41.0	1.16
August.....	59.04	41.5	1.42	56.32	43.3	1.30	61.32	41.0	1.50	52.29	41.5	1.26	52.42	41.6	1.26	49.68	42.5	1.17
September.....	60.76	41.9	1.45	59.17	43.2	1.37	62.38	40.8	1.53	51.25	41.0	1.25	49.25	39.4	1.25	49.38	41.6	1.19
October.....	60.13	41.2	1.46	56.36	42.6	1.32	63.27	41.0	1.54	52.38	41.9	1.25	50.88	40.7	1.25	48.81	39.9	1.22
November.....	*62.34	42.2	*1.48	54.91	41.2	1.33	63.81	41.2	1.55	52.54	41.7	1.26	49.00	39.2	1.25	51.56	41.1	1.25
December.....	*62.65	42.0	1.49	57.97	41.0	1.41	64.44	41.2	1.56	53.89	42.1	1.28	51.34	39.8	1.29	53.01	41.8	1.27
1951: January.....	64.55	41.9	1.55	58.35	42.3	1.40	70.16	41.5	1.69	54.25	41.1	1.32	51.87	39.9	1.30	53.10	41.8	1.27
February.....	63.93	41.2	1.55	59.57	41.4	1.44	68.80	41.7	1.65	54.54	40.7	1.34	52.14	39.2	1.33	53.97	42.3	1.28
March.....	65.72	42.6	1.54	60.09	42.0	1.43	74.67	45.1	1.65	59.16	43.5	1.36	54.00	40.6	1.33	52.99	41.1	1.29
	Maine—Continued			Massachusetts			Michigan			Minnesota								
	Portland			State			State			State			Duluth			Minneapolis		
1950: March.....	\$51.06	42.1	\$1.21	\$53.68	40.8	-----	\$66.19	40.5	\$1.63	\$56.60	40.1	\$1.41	\$58.36	39.3	\$1.49	\$57.14	39.8	\$1.44
April.....	49.02	40.9	1.20	53.13	40.8	-----	68.47	41.4	1.65	56.74	40.0	1.42	60.07	40.4	1.49	57.41	39.9	1.44
May.....	49.86	41.6	1.20	53.56	41.0	-----	68.04	41.1	1.65	57.50	40.4	1.42	59.54	39.8	1.50	58.67	40.7	1.44
June.....	49.77	41.7	1.19	54.48	41.0	-----	70.13	42.0	1.67	58.56	41.2	1.42	60.18	40.0	1.50	59.50	41.3	1.44
July.....	50.36	41.7	1.21	54.79	40.4	\$1.36	70.88	41.9	1.69	59.69	42.1	1.42	60.13	39.5	1.52	60.64	42.1	1.44
August.....	51.20	42.4	1.21	55.22	41.4	1.36	72.34	42.6	1.70	59.49	42.1	1.41	60.96	40.2	1.52	60.37	41.4	1.46
September.....	49.93	40.5	1.23	56.32	41.1	1.37	72.01	41.2	1.74	58.81	41.2	1.43	62.24	40.2	1.55	61.37	41.8	1.46
October.....	49.14	39.9	1.23	58.57	41.0	1.43	74.60	42.0	1.75	61.32	41.7	1.47	62.05	40.6	1.53	62.19	42.1	1.48
November.....	51.81	41.0	1.26	59.70	41.5	1.44	73.82	41.7	1.77	61.80	41.7	1.48	61.01	39.8	1.53	62.18	41.7	1.49
December.....	53.12	41.7	1.27	*60.56	41.8	1.45	-----	-----	-----	62.61	41.9	1.49	60.84	39.4	1.54	62.16	41.5	1.50
1951: January.....	52.67	41.3	1.27	59.55	41.0	1.45	-----	-----	-----	62.60	41.5	1.51	61.31	38.8	1.58	63.24	41.5	1.52
February.....	53.90	42.1	1.28	59.83	41.1	1.46	-----	-----	-----	62.59	41.2	1.52	64.99	39.9	1.62	64.50	41.5	1.56
March.....	54.10	41.6	1.30	60.18	41.1	1.46	-----	-----	-----	62.85	41.0	1.53	65.47	40.2	1.63	64.40	41.4	1.55
	Minnesota—Cont.			Mississippi			Missouri			Nebraska			New Hampshire					
	St. Paul			State ²			State			Kansas City (including Kansas City, Kansas)			State			State		
1950: March.....	\$60.74	40.8	\$1.49	\$58.21	39.8	\$0.96	\$52.51	39.1	\$1.34	\$57.22	40.3	\$1.42	\$49.67	40.6	\$1.22	\$47.88	40.1	\$1.19
April.....	60.77	41.0	1.48	58.98	40.6	.96	53.87	39.4	1.37	58.02	40.7	1.42	50.38	40.8	1.23	46.58	39.1	1.19
May.....	59.99	40.7	1.47	59.70	40.6	.98	53.67	39.4	1.36	57.69	40.5	1.42	50.13	40.5	1.24	45.09	38.1	1.18
June.....	62.05	41.6	1.49	58.80	40.0	.97	55.08	40.5	1.38	61.22	41.6	1.47	52.55	42.7	1.23	47.07	39.6	1.19
July.....	62.05	42.0	1.51	59.65	41.3	.96	55.56	40.1	1.39	60.10	41.0	1.47	52.48	42.9	1.23	47.60	40.0	1.19
August.....	60.73	40.6	1.50	59.94	41.6	.96	56.47	40.8	1.39	59.89	40.9	1.46	52.42	42.9	1.22	50.09	41.4	1.21
September.....	60.68	40.7	1.49	60.93	42.2	.97	56.32	40.4	1.40	60.69	41.0	1.48	54.43	43.0	1.27	50.39	41.3	1.22
October.....	62.47	40.9	1.53	61.65	42.5	.98	55.93	40.2	1.39	59.90	40.3	1.49	54.96	42.6	1.29	51.28	40.7	1.26
November.....	63.47	41.1	1.55	61.45	42.3	.98	56.05	39.4	1.42	61.11	41.0	1.49	56.94	43.5	1.31	51.43	40.5	1.27
December.....	63.32	40.5	1.56	61.90	41.9	1.00	*57.88	*40.2	1.44	65.25	42.6	1.53	*60.21	*44.5	1.35	52.74	41.2	1.29
1951: January.....	64.51	41.0	1.57	60.89	41.3	.99	57.99	40.1	1.45	61.78	41.0	1.51	57.10	42.1	1.36	54.47	41.9	1.30
February.....	64.54	40.8	1.59	61.61	41.2	1.01	58.49	40.0	1.46	60.45	39.7	1.52	56.50	*2.0	1.35	54.44	42.0	1.32
March.....	66.45	41.4	1.61	61.30	41.3	1.00	58.60	39.8	1.47	60.32	40.0	1.51	57.37	42.2	1.36	54.78	41.5	1.32

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	New Hampshire—Continued						New Jersey						New Mexico					
	Manchester			State			Newark-Jersey City			Paterson			Trenton			State		
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1950: March.....	\$46.96	39.6	\$1.19	\$50.11	40.1	\$1.47	\$60.78	40.6	\$1.50	\$57.74	40.1	\$1.44	\$58.76	40.3	\$1.46	\$54.67	40.8	\$1.34
April.....	44.82	37.9	1.18	58.00	39.7	1.48	60.59	40.3	1.50	56.66	39.4	1.44	59.55	40.4	1.47	56.16	41.6	1.35
May.....	43.27	36.3	1.19	59.47	40.1	1.48	61.51	40.7	1.51	58.17	40.2	1.45	55.79	37.8	1.48	54.86	40.0	1.34
June.....	43.59	36.9	1.18	60.74	40.6	1.50	62.49	41.2	1.52	59.50	40.7	1.46	61.39	40.9	1.50	57.52	42.2	1.36
July.....	45.21	38.2	1.19	60.60	40.4	1.50	62.60	41.1	1.52	58.44	40.3	1.45	61.66	41.0	1.50	62.62	43.7	1.43
August.....	47.67	39.4	1.21	62.31	41.4	1.51	64.48	41.9	1.54	61.59	41.7	1.48	61.44	41.1	1.50	60.21	43.1	1.40
September.....	47.60	38.7	1.23	63.52	41.6	1.52	65.53	41.9	1.56	63.58	42.3	1.50	60.71	40.5	1.50	60.35	42.5	1.42
October.....	48.98	38.5	1.27	64.12	41.5	1.55	66.21	42.2	1.57	67.42	42.7	1.58	65.25	42.0	1.53	60.20	42.7	1.41
November.....	47.62	37.2	1.28	65.27	41.6	1.57	66.63	41.8	1.59	67.18	42.6	1.58	64.62	41.5	1.56	61.70	41.7	1.48
December.....	49.79	38.9	1.28	66.58	41.9	1.59	68.48	42.4	1.62	68.36	42.7	1.60	67.20	42.4	1.59	63.70	43.6	1.46
1951: January.....	52.26	40.2	1.30	68.85	41.6	1.61	68.71	42.1	1.63	68.56	42.4	1.62	68.77	42.5	1.62	64.50	42.7	1.51
February.....	53.87	40.2	1.34	67.06	41.6	1.61	69.53	42.5	1.64	68.08	42.1	1.62	64.84	40.7	1.59	63.90	41.2	1.55
March.....	54.14	40.4	1.34	67.55	41.5	1.62	69.29	42.2	1.64	68.38	41.9	1.63	66.49	41.4	1.61	67.30	44.0	1.53
Year and month	New Mexico—Continued						New York						New York City					
	Albuquerque			State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City			Buffalo			Elmira ¹		
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1950: March.....	\$55.60	44.5	\$1.26	\$57.83	38.7	\$1.49	\$59.11	39.3	\$1.50	\$54.62	37.5	\$1.45	\$63.60	40.7	\$1.56	\$54.08	39.1	\$1.41
April.....	56.10	44.2	1.27	57.24	38.6	1.48	59.42	39.4	1.51	54.90	37.4	1.47	64.22	40.6	1.58	58.53	39.7	1.42
May.....	56.50	44.8	1.27	57.83	38.8	1.49	60.27	39.9	1.51	55.66	37.8	1.47	65.13	41.1	1.59	55.87	39.2	1.42
June.....	56.20	45.0	1.25	58.57	39.1	1.50	59.76	39.3	1.52	55.98	38.2	1.47	66.19	41.3	1.60	57.73	40.1	1.44
July.....	58.60	45.8	1.28	59.28	39.2	1.51	61.82	40.0	1.55	57.15	38.6	1.48	66.45	41.0	1.60	57.05	39.4	1.45
August.....	59.70	45.2	1.32	61.03	40.0	1.52	64.26	41.1	1.56	59.40	39.5	1.50	66.98	42.0	1.61	58.82	40.6	1.47
September.....	58.90	44.3	1.33	59.69	39.0	1.53	66.31	42.1	1.57	60.75	40.2	1.51	68.21	41.9	1.64	60.00	39.9	1.50
October.....	57.80	44.1	1.34	61.75	40.0	1.55	66.28	41.8	1.59	59.87	39.9	1.50	68.42	41.6	1.65	61.72	40.8	1.51
November.....	58.90	44.3	1.33	62.08	40.1	1.55	68.00	42.2	1.61	60.48	40.2	1.51	69.94	41.8	1.67	62.66	41.4	1.51
December.....	59.50	43.1	1.38	63.64	40.3	1.58	69.38	42.4	1.64	63.23	41.2	1.54	72.25	42.2	1.71	64.82	42.0	1.54
1951: January.....	64.10	43.9	1.46	64.24	40.0	1.61	68.99	41.9	1.65	61.11	40.4	1.51	71.35	41.6	1.71	63.82	41.0	1.56
February.....	66.30	44.8	1.48	64.43	39.9	1.61	67.56	42.2	1.60	61.41	40.6	1.51	70.73	40.9	1.73	63.94	40.8	1.57
March.....	69.00	46.6	1.48	64.58	40.0	1.61	70.26	42.0	1.67	59.77	39.8	1.50	72.95	41.8	1.74	64.01	40.5	1.58
Year and month	New York—Continued						North Carolina						New York City					
	New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome-Herkimer-Little Falls			State			Charlotte ¹		
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1950: March.....	\$58.38	37.5	\$1.56	\$59.07	39.9	\$1.48	\$57.58	40.6	\$1.42	\$55.99	40.0	\$1.40	\$42.11	39.0	\$1.08	\$45.45	39.7	\$1.15
April.....	56.74	37.2	1.53	59.39	39.9	1.49	58.06	40.8	1.42	56.04	40.2	1.40	39.82	36.8	1.08	45.30	39.5	1.15
May.....	57.21	37.3	1.53	59.89	39.9	1.50	59.32	41.5	1.43	56.38	39.7	1.42	40.78	37.8	1.08	45.29	39.8	1.14
June.....	57.94	37.7	1.54	60.51	40.2	1.50	58.22	40.6	1.43	56.94	40.0	1.42	41.74	38.6	1.08	45.91	40.3	1.14
July.....	59.00	37.6	1.57	60.89	40.5	1.50	61.36	42.1	1.46	57.66	40.6	1.42	42.02	38.6	1.09	45.14	39.6	1.14
August.....	60.90	38.4	1.59	62.43	41.1	1.52	63.11	43.1	1.46	58.51	41.4	1.41	44.31	40.6	1.09	47.08	41.0	1.15
September.....	57.26	36.2	1.58	64.22	41.5	1.55	65.47	43.4	1.51	58.88	41.3	1.42	44.79	39.9	1.10	47.09	40.7	1.16
October.....	60.63	38.1	1.59	63.49	41.7	1.57	66.84	43.8	1.53	61.02	41.5	1.47	46.48	40.8	1.14	49.88	41.4	1.21
November.....	60.01	38.3	1.57	66.74	41.9	1.59	65.76	42.8	1.54	61.68	41.5	1.49	46.82	40.5	1.16	50.16	41.6	1.21
December.....	61.83	38.4	1.61	67.41	41.9	1.61	67.17	43.3	1.55	62.18	41.5	1.50	47.53	40.9	1.16	50.80	41.8	1.22
1951: January.....	63.66	38.3	1.66	67.15	41.5	1.62	67.92	43.3	1.57	61.55	40.9	1.51	47.45	40.6	1.17	50.40	41.3	1.22
February.....	64.08	38.2	1.68	67.77	41.8	1.62	66.37	42.0	1.58	62.69	41.1	1.52	47.95	40.7	1.18	50.57	41.0	1.24
March.....	63.40	38.3	1.65	67.40	41.3	1.63	68.13	43.0	1.59	62.20	40.5	1.53	47.47	40.4	1.18	49.30	40.4	1.22
Year and month	North Dakota						Oklahoma						Oregon					
	State			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State			Portland		
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1950: March.....	\$51.81	42.8	\$1.21	\$54.34	41.8	\$1.30	\$52.82	42.6	\$1.24	\$55.35	40.7	\$1.36	\$66.53	38.6	\$1.72	\$63.32	38.5	\$1.64
April.....	53.25	45.0	1.23	55.18	41.8	1.32	53.07	42.5	1.25	56.57	41.0	1.35	68.79	39.2	1.75	64.17	38.7	1.66
May.....	55.69	45.8	1.22	55.04	41.7	1.32	51.63	41.3	1.25	55.35	40.4	1.37	70.79	39.8	1.80	64.84	38.8	1.67
June.....	57.47	46.7	1.23	56.41	42.1	1.34	54.43	43.2	1.26	56.44	40.9	1.38	71.99	39.6	1.82	66.62	39.0	1.71
July.....	58.43	46.9	1.25	57.65	42.7	1.35	58.30	44.5	1.31	60.11	44.2	1.39	72.54	40.8	1.78	66.69	39.9	1.67
August.....	57.64	46.7	1.23	58.22	42.5	1.37	57.86	43.5	1.33	61.55	44.6	1.38	72.65	39.4	1.84	66.35	39.7	1.67
September.....	58.49	45.6	1.28	60.63	43.2	1.39	58.02	43.3	1.34	63.21	44.2	1.43	71.69	39.3	1.83	66.53	39.8	1.67
October.....	58.13	45.4	1.28	60.49	42.9	1.41	58.56	43.7	1.34	62.05	42.5	1.46	70.28	39.1	1.84	66.50	38.9	1.71
November.....	56.53	44.3	1.28	61.49	43.0	1.43	59.84	44.0	1.36	63.49	42.9	1.48	74.17	39.5	1.88	69.25	39.7	1.74
December.....	58.84	44.9	1.27	61.01	42.7	1.45	58.73	43.5	1.35	65.85	43.9	1.50	72.51	38.9	1.87	69.48	38.7	1.75
1951: January.....	56.72	44.2	1.26	59.13	40.5	1.45	57.26	42.1	1.36	61.84	41.5	1.49	72.09	38.4	1.88	68.16	38.8	1.76
February.....	57.14	44.0	1.30	60.32	41.6	1.45	58.37	42.3	1.38	64.38	43.5	1.48	68.93	37.6	1.84	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹-Continued

Pennsylvania																			
Year and month	State		Allentown-Bethlehem			Erie			Harrisburg			Johnstown			Lancaster				
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	
1950: March.....	\$53.73	38.5	\$1.39	\$53.51	38.4	\$1.39	\$64.35	43.6	\$1.48	\$50.05	38.5	\$1.30	\$54.41	35.7	\$1.53	\$50.50	40.2	\$1.25	
April.....	54.35	38.5	1.41	54.66	38.6	1.42	58.79	40.1	1.47	50.39	38.5	1.31	58.86	38.2	1.54	50.04	39.6	1.26	
May.....	55.71	39.4	1.42	55.48	38.4	1.44	63.12	43.1	1.47	50.90	38.7	1.32	58.58	37.8	1.55	51.50	40.6	1.26	
June.....	56.39	39.6	1.42	55.10	38.1	1.44	64.51	43.6	1.48	52.04	39.3	1.33	55.70	35.9	1.55	52.70	41.4	1.27	
July.....	56.64	39.7	1.43	56.12	38.8	1.45	63.06	42.6	1.48	51.58	38.9	1.33	58.54	37.1	1.58	53.31	41.6	1.28	
August.....	57.47	40.2	1.43	55.87	39.1	1.43	59.10	39.8	1.48	53.11	40.2	1.32	56.84	36.5	1.56	54.75	42.4	1.29	
September.....	58.26	40.2	1.45	58.47	40.2	1.46	60.15	40.1	1.50	56.39	41.5	1.36	61.28	38.7	1.59	55.64	42.1	1.32	
October.....	59.54	40.8	1.46	58.37	40.0	1.46	63.69	41.8	1.53	56.44	41.4	1.36	59.43	37.9	1.57	56.84	42.5	1.33	
November.....	60.55	40.9	1.48	60.60	40.7	1.49	68.12	43.1	1.58	54.60	40.0	1.37	63.69	39.4	1.62	57.53	42.2	1.37	
December.....	61.87	40.6	1.53	64.57	41.0	1.58	68.46	40.5	1.49	56.62	39.5	1.44	65.97	40.1	1.65	59.21	42.8	1.39	
1951: January.....	62.77	40.5	1.55	64.08	40.2	1.60	66.02	41.3	1.60	59.05	40.4	1.47	69.61	40.0	1.74	57.96	41.9	1.38	
February.....	62.28	40.2	1.55	63.17	39.8	1.59	66.81	41.5	1.61	58.78	40.4	1.46	68.61	39.5	1.74	59.01	41.9	1.40	
March.....	63.44	40.7	1.56	65.44	40.5	1.62	65.53	40.6	1.61	59.84	40.7	1.48	67.56	39.6	1.71	59.90	42.5	1.41	
Pennsylvania-Continued																			
Year and month	Philadelphia *			Pittsburgh			Reading-Lebanon			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York-Adams			
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	
1950: March.....	\$57.87	39.8	\$1.45	\$57.80	39.4	\$1.50	\$54.95	39.2	\$1.41	\$45.24	38.8	\$1.17	\$45.11	38.1	\$1.18	\$47.77	40.4	\$1.20	
April.....	56.46	38.7	1.46	62.70	39.2	1.60	53.14	38.3	1.39	43.34	37.2	1.17	42.02	35.1	1.18	47.76	40.3	1.20	
May.....	57.90	39.6	1.46	64.10	40.0	1.60	55.50	39.6	1.41	44.23	38.5	1.15	44.32	36.9	1.20	48.67	40.9	1.20	
June.....	58.80	40.0	1.47	64.43	39.8	1.62	56.15	40.0	1.40	45.67	39.0	1.17	46.19	37.8	1.22	49.14	41.2	1.21	
July.....	58.94	40.0	1.47	65.10	39.9	1.63	56.71	40.5	1.40	45.30	38.8	1.17	46.08	37.9	1.21	47.34	40.3	1.21	
August.....	60.97	41.0	1.49	64.67	40.0	1.62	58.35	41.3	1.42	46.32	39.1	1.19	48.35	39.3	1.23	49.33	41.4	1.21	
September.....	61.76	40.9	1.51	66.43	40.1	1.65	57.80	40.8	1.42	46.89	39.4	1.19	48.94	39.4	1.24	48.89	41.0	1.21	
October.....	62.48	41.0	1.52	67.19	41.0	1.64	60.01	41.3	1.46	48.63	39.9	1.22	49.19	38.9	1.26	51.90	42.6	1.24	
November.....	63.84	41.4	1.54	68.19	41.1	1.66	61.64	41.3	1.50	48.88	39.8	1.23	50.45	39.6	1.27	52.65	42.7	1.25	
December.....	64.75	41.4	1.56	70.06	40.1	1.74	61.63	40.8	1.51	48.09	39.1	1.23	50.12	38.6	1.30	52.91	42.3	1.27	
1951: January.....	64.79	40.9	1.58	72.48	40.6	1.79	62.39	40.5	1.54	49.39	39.3	1.26	49.45	38.3	1.29	53.43	41.7	1.30	
February.....	64.55	40.6	1.59	70.85	39.9	1.77	63.22	40.6	1.56	50.14	39.9	1.26	49.84	38.6	1.29	54.09	41.8	1.31	
March.....	66.13	41.2	1.61	72.09	40.8	1.76	63.99	40.6	1.58	50.47	39.9	1.26	50.65	38.9	1.30	55.22	41.9	1.34	
Rhode Island																			
Year and month	State *			Providence			State			State			State			Chattanooga			
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	
1950: March.....	\$49.49	39.7	\$1.25	\$50.54	40.2	\$1.26	\$42.82	39.5	\$1.08	\$54.45	42.6	\$1.28	\$45.82	39.5	\$1.16	\$46.14	39.1	\$1.18	
April.....	49.02	39.3	1.25	49.35	39.5	1.25	42.06	38.8	1.08	52.21	41.5	1.26	45.59	39.3	1.16	45.78	38.8	1.18	
May.....	48.78	39.4	1.24	49.49	39.5	1.25	41.73	38.5	1.08	53.22	42.3	1.26	46.33	39.6	1.17	46.65	39.2	1.19	
June.....	50.05	40.0	1.25	50.39	39.7	1.27	42.80	39.3	1.09	54.54	43.1	1.27	46.28	39.9	1.16	47.60	40.0	1.19	
July.....	50.37	40.1	1.26	50.81	40.4	1.26	43.35	39.7	1.09	55.17	43.4	1.27	46.57	39.8	1.17	46.89	39.4	1.19	
August.....	50.50	40.2	1.26	50.95	40.6	1.25	45.15	40.9	1.10	54.22	43.0	1.26	47.38	41.2	1.15	48.80	41.5	1.20	
September.....	52.07	40.9	1.27	52.18	41.1	1.27	45.42	40.8	1.11	55.79	43.1	1.30	48.85	41.4	1.18	51.29	41.7	1.23	
October.....	52.58	39.3	1.34	53.94	40.4	1.34	47.09	40.7	1.16	56.23	42.2	1.33	49.20	41.0	1.20	51.00	40.8	1.25	
November.....	54.64	41.0	1.33	55.47	41.7	1.33	48.01	41.0	1.17	60.33	44.6	1.35	50.18	40.8	1.23	53.38	41.7	1.28	
December.....	56.54	41.6	1.39	56.15	41.7	1.34	48.66	41.2	1.18	60.22	44.0	1.37	50.47	40.7	1.24	53.41	41.4	1.29	
1951: January.....	56.18	41.3	1.36	56.50	41.7	1.35	48.83	41.1	1.19	58.43	43.9	1.33	50.47	40.7	1.24	52.74	41.2	1.28	
February.....	56.34	40.8	1.38	57.18	41.7	1.37	49.09	41.3	1.19	57.53	43.1	1.33	50.62	40.5	1.25	53.55	41.2	1.30	
March.....	56.78	41.3	1.38	56.77	41.9	1.36	49.12	41.4	1.19	56.25	42.1	1.34	51.41	40.8	1.26	54.63	41.7	1.31	
Tennessee-Con.																			
Year and month	Memphis			State			State			Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	
1950: March.....	\$52.08	42.0	\$1.24	\$55.05	41.4	\$1.33	\$55.95	39.4	\$1.42	\$57.25	40.6	\$1.41	\$48.62	41.2	\$1.18	\$49.32	40.4	\$1.22	
April.....	49.78	40.8	1.22	55.59	41.8	1.33	57.74	40.1	1.44	57.79	40.7	1.42	48.64	40.9	1.19	49.30	40.2	1.23	
May.....	54.10	42.6	1.27	55.04	41.7	1.32	58.90	40.9	1.44	58.49	40.9	1.43	48.63	41.0	1.19	48.55	39.7	1.22	
June.....	51.49	41.6	1.24	56.13	42.2	1.33	60.47	41.7	1.45	59.92	41.9	1.43	48.90	41.3	1.19	48.00	40.4	1.19	
July.....	55.37	43.6	1.27	57.35	42.4	1.34	56.39	42.4	1.33	54.79	39.7	1.38	50.03	41.8	1.29	45.71	38.0	1.20	
August.....	51.06	42.2	1.21	57.35	42.8	1.34	57.81	41.0	1.41	60.35	42.2	1.43	52.12	42.8	1.22	48.16	39.7	1.21	
September.....	55.44	44.0	1.26	60.03	43.5	1.38	56.17	40.7	1.38	58.50	41.2	1.42	53.15	43.0	1.24	48.92	39.6	1.24	
October.....	53.14	43.2	1.23	59.49	42.8	1.39	56.20	39.3	1.43	60.90	42.0	1.45	54.10	43.1	1.26	48.10	38.0	1.27	
November.....	55.90	43.0	1.30	58.24	41.9	1.39	60.59	41.5	1.46	63.49	42.9	1.48	52.71	41.7	1.26	52.39	40.5	1.29	
December.....	55.68	42.5	1.31	61.20	41.1	1.42	61.54	41.3	1.49	63.60	42.4	1.50	55.01	40.1	1.37	55.09	41.6	1.32	
1951: January.....	55.18	41.8	1.32	60.53	42.7	1.42	64.06	41.6	1.54	64.90	42.7	1.52	56.40	43.7	1.29	54.84	41.4	1.33	
February.....	54.65	41.4	1.32	59.18	41.6	1.43	64.43	41.3	1.56	64.57	42.2	1.53	55.94	43.0	1.30	56.03	41.4	1.35	
March.....	57.19	43.0	1.33	60.98	42.3	1.44	65.10	41.2	1.58	65.68	42.1	1.56	57.51	44.0	1.31	54.32	42.2	1.29	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas ¹—Continued

Year and month	Virginia						Washington								Wisconsin					
	State			State			Seattle			Spokane			Takoma			State				
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings		
1950: March	\$46.40	39.9	\$1.16	\$65.49	38.8	\$1.69										\$59.42	41.5	\$1.43		
April	44.97	38.5	1.17	*66.59	*39.1	1.70											60.59	41.8	1.45	
May	45.36	39.6	1.16	*67.10	*39.4	1.70											61.35	42.1	1.46	
June	46.40	40.1	1.16	*68.22	*39.8	1.71											61.04	41.9	1.46	
July	46.76	40.0	1.17	*68.87	*39.9	1.73											59.55	41.5	1.43	
August	48.48	41.4	1.17	*69.30	*39.6	1.75											61.16	42.1	1.45	
September	48.18	41.0	1.18	69.52	39.3	1.77											62.49	42.2	1.48	
October	48.67	40.9	1.19	*69.80	*39.8	1.76											64.19	42.7	1.50	
November	49.37	40.7	1.21	*69.18	*38.8	1.78											65.18	42.5	1.53	
December	*50.35	*40.9	1.23	*73.34	*40.1	1.83	\$72.10	40.3	\$1.79	\$68.11	40.3	\$1.69	\$70.30	39.9	\$1.76	66.97	42.8	1.56		
1951: January	50.59	40.8	1.24	71.26	38.9	1.83	71.14	39.5	1.80	68.44	40.5	1.69	68.27	38.7	1.76	67.08	42.4	1.58		
February	50.75	40.6	1.25	72.92	39.5	1.85	75.19	41.0	1.83	68.57	40.5	1.69	66.46	37.4	1.78	68.20	42.7	1.60		
March	51.28	40.7	1.26	71.60	39.0	1.84	73.90	40.2	1.84	67.44	40.0	1.69	67.39	37.9	1.78	69.65	43.1	1.62		
Wisconsin—Continued																				
																Wyoming				
Kenosha			La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State ²					
1950: March	\$67.53	42.4	\$1.59	\$57.67	39.3	\$1.47	\$55.97	39.1	\$1.43	\$62.72	40.8	\$1.54	\$63.11	39.8	\$1.58	\$65.70	38.4	\$1.71		
April	73.06	44.4	1.64	56.53	40.0	1.41	55.35	38.7	1.43	63.79	41.0	1.55	63.75	40.3	1.58	68.40	39.5	1.73		
May	73.85	44.9	1.65	57.02	39.4	1.45	57.34	39.4	1.46	65.10	41.4	1.57	63.31	40.1	1.58	67.80	40.0	1.69		
June	63.50	40.4	1.57	58.61	40.3	1.46	57.90	39.6	1.46	64.48	41.1	1.57	64.41	40.7	1.58	67.50	39.3	1.72		
July	54.97	35.1	1.57	58.52	39.2	1.49	57.77	38.9	1.49	64.59	40.7	1.59	64.98	40.9	1.59	68.20	40.9	1.67		
August	60.83	38.4	1.58	57.86	39.1	1.48	57.73	39.1	1.48	65.00	40.6	1.60	65.71	41.4	1.59	70.00	41.1	1.72		
September	63.82	39.9	1.60	59.92	39.7	1.51	61.28	39.6	1.55	68.05	41.9	1.62	68.75	42.2	1.63	66.10	38.7	1.74		
October	63.00	38.9	1.62	68.48	42.5	1.61	60.08	39.7	1.52	64.48	42.0	1.63	69.55	42.1	1.65	66.70	38.7	1.72		
November	71.31	42.0	1.70	67.18	41.7	1.61	63.38	41.0	1.55	69.96	42.3	1.66	69.84	41.4	1.69	67.70	38.8	1.74		
December	72.09	42.1	1.71	62.19	40.3	1.54	72.51	44.3	1.64	70.92	42.2	1.68	72.42	41.9	1.73	71.50	38.4	1.86		
1951: January	65.47	38.4	1.70	61.37	39.5	1.56	70.45	43.4	1.63	71.38	41.9	1.70	72.00	41.7	1.73	71.50	39.1	1.83		
February	78.53	44.2	1.78	61.76	39.9	1.55	63.45	39.3	1.62	72.66	42.2	1.72	74.83	42.5	1.76	69.70	39.0	1.79		
March	84.04	46.0	1.83	62.39	39.4	1.58	65.11	40.7	1.60	74.70	42.6	1.75	75.03	42.3	1.78	73.20	39.2	1.86		

¹ State and area hours and gross earnings are prepared by various cooperating State agencies. Owing to differences in methodology the data may not be strictly comparable among the States or with the national averages. Variations in earnings among the States and areas reflect, to some extent, differences with respect to industrial composition. Revised data for all except the three most recent months will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first

month's publication of such data. A number of States also make available more detailed industry data as well as information for earlier periods which may be secured directly upon request to the appropriate State agency as listed in footnote 1, table A-10.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items ²	Food	Apparel	Rent ³	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration ⁴				Household furnishings	Miscellaneous ⁵
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average.....	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	59.1	59.9
1914: Average.....	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(0)	(0)	(0)	60.7	51.9
1915: Average.....	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(0)	(0)	(0)	63.6	53.6
1916: Average.....	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(0)	(0)	(0)	70.9	56.3
1917: Average.....	91.6	116.9	94.1	95.2	72.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average.....	107.5	134.4	97.3	91.9	84.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	106.4	77.8
1919: Average.....	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(0)	(0)	(0)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average.....	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average.....	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(0)	(0)	(0)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average.....	128.4	137.4	126.6	142.7	113.1	(0)	(0)	(0)	117.5	101.2
1923: Average.....	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	126.1	100.8
1924: Average.....	122.2	122.8	121.9	151.6	113.7	(0)	(0)	(0)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average.....	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average.....	128.4	137.4	120.6	147.7	117.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average.....	124.0	132.3	118.2	148.3	115.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average.....	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average.....	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(0)	(0)	(0)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average.....	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	108.0	105.1
1931: Average.....	108.7	105.9	102.0	130.3	108.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average.....	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average.....	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(0)	(0)	(0)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average.....	95.7	83.7	98.1	94.4	101.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average.....	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.8
1936: Average.....	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	90.8	100.0	96.3	98.7
1937: Average.....	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average.....	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average.....	99.4	105.2	106.5	104.3	99.0	99.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
1940: Average.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average.....	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.4	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average.....	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average.....	123.7	138.0	128.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average.....	126.7	136.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	128.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average.....	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average.....	139.5	159.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
1947: Average.....	159.6	183.8	185.0	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average.....	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	184.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average.....	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average.....	171.9	204.4	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.8	190.2	156.5
January 15.....	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
April 15.....	169.5	197.3	184.9	130.1	140.3	97.0	192.8	146.8	185.4	156.8
May 15.....	169.3	199.8	184.7	130.6	138.8	96.9	187.6	146.8	185.0	155.1
June 15.....	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	189.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
July 15.....	172.0	208.2	184.5	131.3	139.4	96.9	189.9	147.0	185.1	155.2
August 15.....	173.4	209.9	185.7	131.6	140.2	96.8	192.9	147.6	180.1	156.8
September 15.....	174.6	210.0	180.8	131.8	141.2	96.9	196.1	148.1	194.2	157.4
October 15.....	175.6	210.6	193.0	132.0	142.0	96.8	199.2	149.9	198.7	158.3
November 15.....	176.4	210.8	194.3	132.5	142.5	96.8	200.8	151.3	201.1	159.2
December 15.....	178.8	216.3	195.5	132.9	142.8	96.8	201.7	151.5	203.2	160.6
1951: January 15.....	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	161.1
January 15.....	181.6	221.6	199.7	134.6	144.5	97.2	201.8	152.9	208.9	163.7
February 15.....	183.8	226.0	202.0	134.0	143.9	97.2	204.5	152.8	209.7	163.2
February 15.....	184.8	226.0	202.2	134.7	145.7	97.2	204.7	153.6	211.4	164.8
March 15.....	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
March 15.....	184.6	225.4	204.6	137.3	144.9	97.2	203.7	154.4	212.7	165.8
April 15.....	184.6	225.7	203.6	135.1	144.0	96.9	205.0	154.4	211.8	164.6
April 15.....	184.5	225.6	205.2	137.7	146.2	97.1	205.5	154.4	214.1	169.1

¹ The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities" formerly known as the "Cost-of-living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities. Until January 1950, time-to-time changes in retail prices were weighted by 1934-36 average expenditures of urban families. Weights used beginning January 1950 have been adjusted to current spending patterns.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, *Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-49*, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the Consumers' Price Index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living. See also General Note, below.

Micrographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

² The Consumers' Price Index has been adjusted to incorporate a correction of the new unit bias in the rent index beginning with indexes for 1940 and adjusted population and commodity weights beginning with indexes for January 1950. These adjustments make a continuous comparable series from 1913 to date.

³ The group index formerly entitled "Fuel, electricity, and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration." Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity, and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "Ice."

⁴ The Miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, radio, television, and tobacco products); personal care (barber, beauty-parlor service and toilet articles); etc.

⁵ Data not available.

GENERAL NOTE:—In tables D-1 through D-6, the indexes beginning with January 1950 are the Consumers' Price Indexes adjusted to incorporate certain improvements, as announced by the Bureau on October 24, 1950. Technical notes describing the adjustments are published in the April 1951 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 421). The old series of indexes for 1951 are shown in italics for reference.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Apr. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Feb. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	May 15, 1950	Apr. 15, 1950	Jan. 15, 1950	Apr. 15, 1951 ²
Average.....	184.6	184.5	183.8	181.5	178.9	176.4	175.6	174.6	173.4	172.0	170.2	169.3	168.8	168.2	184.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	(1)	(1)	187.5	(1)	(1)	*180.7	(1)	(1)	*177.9	(1)	(1)	171.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	(1)	188.6	(1)	(1)	183.1	(1)	(1)	180.6	(1)	(1)	174.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	189.9	190.6	188.8	188.2	183.9	180.8	179.3	179.7	178.8	175.4	171.6	170.5	169.9	169.0	189.8
Boston, Mass.....	175.5	173.8	173.5	173.5	171.2	169.7	169.5	168.2	168.1	167.1	165.5	163.6	163.0	162.4	175.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	183.3	(1)	(1)	180.8	(1)	(1)	174.1	(1)	(1)	171.5	(1)	(1)	167.4	166.6	182.5
Chicago, Ill.....	189.1	189.1	188.5	185.4	183.4	180.6	180.3	179.5	179.0	177.3	175.1	174.5	172.9	172.8	190.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	184.6	184.4	183.9	182.3	178.4	176.1	175.1	173.9	173.9	172.0	170.5	169.7	168.1	168.5	184.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(1)	(1)	186.2	(1)	(1)	178.6	(1)	(1)	176.5	(1)	(1)	171.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	187.0	(1)	(1)	184.9	(1)	(1)	178.1	(1)	(1)	172.6	(1)	(1)	169.7	168.8	183.7
Detroit, Mich.....	186.7	187.0	186.2	184.2	181.3	179.8	179.1	177.5	175.9	175.0	173.5	172.1	170.7	169.7	186.8
Houston, Tex.....	192.5	192.4	191.0	190.1	186.1	183.0	182.3	182.2	180.6	177.5	175.8	175.3	175.1	175.5	199.1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	187.7	(1)	(1)	184.4	(1)	(1)	178.9	(1)	(1)	174.4	(1)	(1)	171.4	171.3	189.5
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(1)	190.4	(1)	(1)	185.6	(1)	(1)	181.7	(1)	(1)	176.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.....	178.5	(1)	(1)	175.5	(1)	(1)	169.0	(1)	(1)	166.9	(1)	(1)	163.2	162.5	177.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	185.6	185.6	184.1	181.3	178.5	176.2	174.8	173.2	172.1	170.1	169.3	169.5	168.5	169.4	185.5
Manchester, N. H.....	182.9	(1)	(1)	180.6	(1)	(1)	175.6	(1)	(1)	172.1	(1)	(1)	168.0	168.0	184.2
Memphis, Tenn.....	(1)	186.5	(1)	(1)	182.7	(1)	(1)	179.2	(1)	(1)	172.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(1)	(1)	187.8	(1)	(1)	180.3	(1)	(1)	176.6	(1)	(1)	172.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(1)	183.2	(1)	(1)	177.7	(1)	(1)	172.8	(1)	(1)	169.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mobile, Ala.....	(1)	181.0	(1)	(1)	177.1	(1)	(1)	173.9	(1)	(1)	168.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans, La.....	(1)	(1)	187.9	(1)	(1)	180.1	(1)	(1)	179.6	(1)	(1)	174.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	180.6	180.4	180.8	177.8	178.4	173.2	172.4	171.7	169.7	169.8	167.0	166.1	165.9	164.8	180.1
Norfolk, Va.....	(1)	(1)	187.1	(1)	(1)	179.3	(1)	(1)	178.8	(1)	(1)	173.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	185.9	185.6	185.4	181.0	178.1	174.1	173.8	173.1	171.8	170.4	169.1	167.4	166.7	166.4	185.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	186.7	186.0	185.6	183.4	180.2	178.7	178.8	177.4	176.0	172.9	171.8	171.0	169.9	170.0	187.6
Portland, Maine.....	(1)	173.7	(1)	(1)	171.3	(1)	(1)	168.1	(1)	(1)	164.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Ore.....	194.1	(1)	(1)	190.4	(1)	(1)	184.3	(1)	(1)	179.3	(1)	(1)	175.8	174.9	194.0
Richmond, Va.....	191.2	(1)	(1)	179.8	(1)	(1)	173.8	(1)	(1)	170.0	(1)	(1)	164.7	164.6	179.9
St. Louis, Mo.....	(1)	185.2	(1)	(1)	178.8	(1)	(1)	174.0	(1)	(1)	168.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.....	(1)	188.7	(1)	(1)	181.5	(1)	(1)	175.3	(1)	(1)	172.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah, Ga.....	195.5	(1)	(1)	189.2	(1)	(1)	183.6	(1)	(1)	177.7	(1)	(1)	173.4	172.3	194.6
Seranton, Pa.....	(1)	(1)	186.8	(1)	(1)	173.1	(1)	(1)	171.2	(1)	(1)	166.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	(1)	(1)	188.3	(1)	(1)	183.1	(1)	(1)	177.3	(1)	(1)	174.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	(1)	(1)	179.2	(1)	(1)	173.5	(1)	(1)	170.8	(1)	(1)	166.8	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² See footnote 2, table D-1, p. 763.

³ Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

⁴ Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Apr. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Apr. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Apr. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Apr. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Apr. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Apr. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Apr. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951
Average.....	225.7	226.2	203.6	203.1	135.1	134.7	144.0	144.2	96.9	97.2	211.8	210.7	164.6	164.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	228.5	224.1	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	155.5	156.1	83.4	83.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	236.2	236.8	(1)	197.6	(1)	135.9	148.8	148.8	115.2	115.2	211.7	(1)	163.8	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	218.3	220.5	215.1	215.0	(0)	(0)	137.9	138.6	79.6	79.6	200.2	200.3	160.2	160.2
Boston, Mass.....	212.8	213.3	186.4	187.2	(0)	126.3	161.1	161.1	117.2	117.2	201.8	199.3	158.6	159.0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	218.0	219.6	200.1	(1)	137.2	(0)	153.5	153.8	110.0	110.0	211.3	(1)	168.5	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	231.1	231.6	206.0	205.2	(0)	148.4	138.4	138.3	83.5	83.5	198.7	197.3	166.3	166.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	226.0	226.8	204.6	204.8	(0)	124.3	151.1	151.2	101.7	101.8	200.8	200.5	164.2	164.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	231.8	233.3	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	150.0	150.0	105.6	105.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	229.9	230.5	203.1	(1)	161.2	(0)	113.8	113.7	69.7	69.7	245.5	(1)	158.9	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	227.3	228.8	196.0	196.1	138.2	(0)	154.8	153.9	90.3	90.2	228.6	227.8	174.7	174.8
Houston, Tex.....	238.3	238.5	220.5	219.8	(0)	(0)	98.6	98.6	82.1	82.1	206.3	205.3	167.3	167.2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	222.4	222.1	198.7	(1)	142.1	(0)	162.0	162.0	84.5	84.5	198.2	(1)	173.3	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	234.3	234.8	(1)	197.8	(0)	151.6	143.4	143.4	83.3	83.3	(1)	208.0	(1)	170.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	212.4	211.6	198.9	(1)	144.0	(0)	130.1	130.4	69.1	69.3	197.2	(1)	165.7	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	228.9	229.8	201.1	201.0	(0)	(0)	98.7	98.7	93.0	93.0	203.8	202.3	161.7	161.5
Manchester, N. H.....	217.8	217.6	193.4	(1)	128.1	(0)	162.2	162.4	101.6	102.0	214.6	(1)	166.7	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	232.9	233.8	(1)	217.0	(0)	154.4	141.4	141.5	77.0	77.0	(1)	183.4	(1)	151.3
Milwaukee, Wis.....	224.8	225.9	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	180.8	150.8	99.2	99.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	217.6	217.7	(1)	208.0	(0)	144.4	136.7	142.3	72.7	78.1	(1)	190.0	(1)	168.9
Mobile, Ala.....	225.7	223.8	(1)	205.4	(0)	142.7	130.4	130.6	84.8	84.9	(1)	177.6	(1)	154.6
New Orleans, La.....	240.2	242.1	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	224.9	224.7	201.8	201.5	115.0	(0)	142.9	142.9	101.8	101.8	201.6	201.7	167.6	167.6
Norfolk, Va.....	227.9	233.8	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	164.6	164.6	107.3	107.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	222.3	221.4	201.7	201.3	(0)	(0)	149.7	150.3	104.2	104.2	220.7	221.1	169.3	169.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	227.8	227.2	234.6	234.3	125.4	(1)	150.3	150.0	114.2	114.2	216.6	214.9	161.0	160.7
Portland, Maine.....	209.6	210.5	(1)	207.7	(0)	117.7	155.8	156.0	105.7	105.6	(1)	199.4	(1)	159.2
Portland, Oreg.....	248.6	250.3	190.6	(1)	150.9	(0)	134.9	134.8	93.8	93.9	207.8	(1)	169.1	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	215.9	217.4	202.0	(1)	150.8	(0)	148.3	148.3	102.2	102.2	226.6	(1)	153.1	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	237.6	239.4	(1)	203.6	(0)	128.3	143.1	143.0	88.4	88.4	(1)	187.5	(1)	156.3
San Francisco, Calif.....	238.4	241.7	(1)	199.3	(0)	131.9	92.0	92.0	81.0	81.0	(1)	179.1	(1)	173.5
Savannah, Ga.....	237.6	232.3	205.2	(1)	161.6	(0)	160.6	158.6	108.6	108.6	218.2	(1)	170.9	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	221.4	222.7	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	154.9	158.3	98.3	98.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	234.4	234.3	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	132.1	132.1	92.6	92.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	222.2	222.4	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	146.7	149.1	102.3	105.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chicken	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Frozen ²	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average.....	124.0	105.5	101.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	129.4	136.1	169.5	-----	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	173.4
1928: Average.....	137.4	115.7	117.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	127.4	141.7	210.8	-----	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average.....	132.5	107.6	127.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	131.0	143.8	169.0	-----	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average.....	86.5	82.6	79.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	84.9	82.3	103.5	-----	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average.....	95.2	94.5	98.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	95.9	91.0	94.5	-----	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August.....	93.5	93.4	95.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	93.1	90.7	92.4	-----	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average.....	96.6	96.8	95.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	101.4	93.8	96.5	-----	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average.....	165.5	97.9	107.5	105.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	163.2	-----	164.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December.....	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	-----	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average.....	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	-----	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average.....	138.0	107.6	135.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	-----	178.0	120.6	156.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average.....	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	-----	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average.....	133.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	135.9	164.4	177.1	-----	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August.....	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	-----	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average.....	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	-----	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June.....	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	180.5	-----	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November.....	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.8	201.6	184.5	-----	182.3	167.7	201.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average.....	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	-----	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average.....	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	238.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	-----	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
1949: Average.....	201.9	160.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	-----	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	188.4	176.4
1950: Average.....	204.5	172.7	243.6	242.0	265.7	203.2	257.8	183.3	308.5	184.7	173.6	199.2	-----	206.1	146.0	228.5	212.5	144.3	179.9
January.....	196.0	166.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	-----	217.2	143.3	228.9	209.5	135.2	178.9
April.....	197.3	166.3	231.1	224.6	246.4	185.4	251.9	187.8	297.5	170.6	149.8	198.9	-----	208.1	142.3	221.6	205.5	135.6	175.1
May.....	194.8	160.8	240.2	238.4	258.7	202.8	262.1	184.4	286.7	178.3	143.7	202.2	-----	213.6	142.0	222.9	206.1	137.7	174.4
June.....	203.1	169.8	246.5	244.7	268.6	209.1	268.1	185.1	295.9	177.8	148.4	209.5	-----	224.5	142.7	222.9	206.5	140.1	174.3
July.....	208.2	171.5	255.7	257.4	277.2	225.9	266.0	189.8	297.3	180.7	163.3	211.5	-----	227.7	142.7	222.9	203.0	141.8	175.7
August.....	209.9	175.5	260.7	259.6	282.2	225.0	266.9	202.3	302.8	184.3	182.2	210.4	-----	196.9	145.7	227.6	221.3	133.9	185.6
September.....	210.0	176.9	261.0	260.2	281.7	228.3	264.2	194.2	311.4	186.9	182.1	189.0	-----	183.9	147.6	229.8	227.3	154.8	185.4
October.....	210.6	177.2	253.3	252.0	279.6	209.3	259.4	187.2	328.8	191.9	206.2	189.8	-----	187.7	151.6	234.1	233.4	152.9	184.8
November.....	210.8	177.6	250.3	249.6	279.2	201.8	264.1	180.1	336.6	192.8	205.4	195.7	-----	195.9	153.2	212.2	232.5	152.9	184.6
December.....	216.3	177.7	253.4	253.8	286.3	201.0	269.0	179.3	340.3	194.0	249.4	203.9	100.0	207.3	155.3	248.8	327.5	158.5	184.9
1951: January.....	221.9	185.4	263.6	265.5	300.9	210.2	273.6	184.3	345.3	202.6	191.5	214.1	100.2	220.0	160.6	253.4	340.6	171.5	185.6
February.....	226.0	187.1	270.1	271.2	307.0	215.2	279.7	193.2	347.8	204.4	179.8	224.3	100.8	223.4	163.1	256.7	342.7	176.5	186.0
March.....	226.2	187.5	272.2	271.9	308.0	215.4	280.5	198.9	351.2	204.6	185.2	217.1	101.2	220.7	167.0	257.4	342.6	177.3	186.0
April.....	225.7	188.3	272.6	272.5	309.5	213.7	284.2	198.5	351.7	204.1	191.2	214.8	100.2	215.9	168.9	257.8	343.7	178.3	185.9

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on retail prices of 50 foods through 1940 and 59 foods from January 1950 to date are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases

by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1948 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 965, "Retail Prices of Food, 1948," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1953 to date, are available upon request.

² December 1950=100

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950	July 1950	June 1950	May 1950	Apr. 1950	Jan. 1950	Apr. 1951
United States.....	225.7	226.2	226.0	221.9	216.3	210.8	210.6	210.0	209.9	208.2	203.1	199.8	197.3	196.0	224.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	228.5	224.1	224.0	223.4	217.0	208.3	208.6	210.2	210.1	202.0	195.4	193.8	194.1	192.5	229.8
Baltimore, Md.....	236.2	226.8	227.1	219.8	226.4	229.5	221.2	221.8	222.0	220.4	215.6	216.0	207.0	206.6	235.0
Birmingham, Ala.....	218.3	220.5	220.8	219.8	212.3	203.0	202.7	206.4	201.5	199.8	192.2	191.8	189.9	186.4	217.5
Boston, Mass.....	212.8	213.3	213.8	209.1	204.1	201.5	201.9	204.1	202.9	202.0	196.1	190.6	188.6	186.6	212.8
Bridgeport, Conn.....	226.0	226.9	224.1	220.9	214.6	209.1	210.8	206.8	208.4	210.0	204.0	199.8	197.4	195.5	224.9
Buffalo, N. Y.....	218.0	219.6	217.9	215.5	207.5	205.7	204.0	202.6	203.5	204.9	199.0	195.9	192.3	189.8	218.0
Butte, Mont.....	222.9	223.9	222.5	226.7	215.8	212.2	212.0	209.4	209.1	204.9	203.0	198.5	196.7	194.1	224.9
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	214.8	204.9	220.6	229.2	225.9	220.2	220.6	219.2	218.8	211.9	208.6	205.5	201.1	200.3	227.5
Charleston, S. C.....	212.2	214.3	213.2	208.9	203.2	195.5	196.7	198.9	199.9	192.8	188.0	186.1	185.6	185.3	211.9
Chicago, Ill.....	231.1	231.6	232.9	225.1	221.6	214.8	215.0	214.7	217.0	214.8	208.4	206.0	201.1	199.9	232.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	226.0	225.8	226.9	222.7	215.9	210.7	212.6	214.2	213.2	210.2	205.1	202.0	197.7	197.4	224.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	231.8	233.3	232.7	227.4	229.9	217.8	219.1	217.5	218.3	216.6	211.2	205.7	203.1	202.6	230.5
Columbus, Ohio.....	206.1	207.1	206.7	200.7	197.4	191.1	192.5	193.2	194.0	189.9	183.9	182.1	179.5	177.2	207.0
Dallas, Tex.....	228.7	229.9	228.7	225.9	221.1	213.1	215.5	215.6	214.2	207.2	201.5	199.8	197.1	195.4	225.3
Denver, Colo.....	229.9	230.5	229.0	222.8	223.6	216.0	215.1	212.2	214.8	206.6	205.9	203.7	199.0	196.8	226.4
Detroit, Mich.....	228.3	228.8	228.3	227.7	217.2	213.5	212.3	209.7	208.8	208.0	202.9	198.0	194.0	191.8	225.0
Fall River, Mass.....	219.8	219.2	220.8	216.0	211.4	206.2	207.6	204.6	207.7	207.2	206.7	198.6	193.7	191.9	219.7
Houston, Tex.....	237.3	238.5	238.5	236.0	227.5	220.1	222.3	223.3	221.9	212.8	208.1	206.3	206.6	207.7	240.5
Indianapolis, Ind.....	222.4	226.1	220.1	216.6	214.9	208.8	208.6	210.3	208.4	203.4	198.1	196.1	193.3	192.3	222.7
Jackson, Miss.....	222.1	226.3	226.4	223.1	216.0	211.6	213.9	213.9	213.2	206.0	201.0	201.2	199.9	196.9	221.4
Jacksonville, Fla.....	234.3	234.8	231.5	229.0	223.1	215.3	215.2	219.1	218.1	211.4	205.8	202.8	201.5	200.7	234.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	212.4	211.6	210.5	208.5	203.2	198.1	196.2	195.8	194.9	195.0	189.2	187.2	184.7	183.6	211.4
Knoville, Tenn.....	250.9	253.4	253.1	248.6	243.6	235.0	235.8	238.5	238.5	227.9	225.1	220.6	219.3	216.7	249.8
Little Rock, Ark.....	224.9	226.8	225.2	222.7	217.1	211.7	210.9	211.5	210.7	204.2	200.1	198.8	195.6	196.4	225.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	228.9	229.8	226.9	225.3	218.0	212.1	210.9	207.8	208.6	204.4	201.6	201.3	201.6	201.4	225.1
Louisville, Ky.....	212.5	214.6	214.5	216.0	203.3	198.0	198.0	199.4	197.8	197.6	192.0	187.8	183.1	183.7	214.8
Manchester, N. H.....	217.8	217.6	218.9	215.1	210.1	207.4	208.8	206.2	207.3	206.3	200.6	196.2	192.6	191.6	217.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	212.9	213.8	213.8	227.6	224.0	218.3	220.1	221.5	219.4	213.6	208.3	205.8	203.4	203.1	220.6
Milwaukee, Wis.....	224.8	224.9	227.4	219.6	213.8	210.0	212.3	213.7	212.7	206.6	204.2	198.9	196.3	196.3	227.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	217.6	217.7	217.9	213.8	206.8	202.1	200.7	199.1	200.7	196.8	194.1	191.3	187.1	189.1	217.4
Mobile, Ala.....	225.7	223.8	222.5	220.4	213.2	206.8	207.4	210.2	212.6	204.7	200.1	199.8	199.7	196.4	226.0
Newark, N. J.....	224.2	223.2	225.5	220.2	215.3	209.1	208.2	206.3	206.3	206.8	203.3	198.3	195.7	192.4	220.4
New Haven, Conn.....	218.1	219.3	220.0	214.0	208.7	203.6	203.4	203.6	203.8	204.5	199.8	194.9	192.3	190.6	217.5
New Orleans, La.....	240.2	242.1	239.8	237.8	228.2	220.7	221.5	225.2	227.0	218.5	212.9	216.8	211.3	209.6	239.9
New York, N. Y.....	224.9	224.7	227.0	221.0	216.1	211.3	210.2	210.6	207.2	209.2	203.7	200.3	198.7	195.9	223.1
Norfolk, Va.....	227.9	233.8	231.1	225.2	214.8	210.8	211.8	216.3	217.6	210.3	205.9	202.1	199.1	194.8	227.8
Omaha, Nebr.....	217.0	216.8	216.4	215.7	206.8	203.6	202.3	203.5	203.9	199.6	197.2	195.5	190.2	189.8	217.6
Peoria, Ill.....	227.9	228.1	228.5	233.4	226.9	224.4	225.0	224.2	224.3	221.2	216.8	211.9	208.3	205.9	229.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	222.3	221.4	222.2	217.7	212.9	206.7	207.9	208.8	208.1	205.9	201.4	195.5	193.6	191.3	218.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	227.8	227.2	222.4	222.4	218.0	213.8	215.9	214.6	213.3	211.1	207.5	205.1	201.0	199.7	226.0
Portland, Maine.....	209.6	210.5	211.0	207.9	202.9	198.1	196.9	197.7	198.0	198.9	195.0	186.2	188.2	187.3	209.5
Portland, Ore.....	248.6	250.3	247.4	243.4	234.9	230.7	228.7	228.5	227.5	224.2	219.1	216.6	212.9	210.4	247.8
Providence, R. I.....	229.5	228.6	230.8	225.1	219.3	213.7	214.4	213.6	214.4	213.5	207.9	203.0	199.6	198.3	231.6
Richmond, Va.....	215.9	217.4	218.3	215.6	210.3	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	200.7	193.2	191.1	189.0	188.3	217.4
Rochester, N. Y.....	217.8	218.2	216.2	212.2	206.1	202.6	204.5	202.0	201.7	203.4	196.4	193.7	189.6	190.7	217.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	237.6	239.4	240.0	234.0	229.7	221.2	220.2	220.4	220.8	220.1	210.2	207.2	202.6	204.6	237.7
St. Paul, Minn.....	214.4	214.1	212.9	210.5	202.8	198.4	196.9	195.3	195.7	194.4	192.5	189.7	186.3	185.4	215.6
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	226.9	227.9	225.6	222.2	217.2	212.4	211.4	210.9	210.1	202.8	202.2	196.2	196.2	196.7	227.9
San Francisco, Calif.....	234.4	241.7	235.3	238.0	228.0	219.3	217.0	214.3	217.9	215.9	211.1	210.4	210.8	214.3	239.4
Savannah, Ga.....	217.6	212.3	231.5	229.8	223.0	214.9	215.9	217.9	219.5	211.6	206.3	203.6	200.0	197.0	239.3
Scranton, Pa.....	221.4	222.7	223.7	217.7	212.1	207.1	207.2	208.0	209.8	209.5	204.2	198.6	194.0	192.4	219.0
Seattle, Wash.....	234.4	234.3	231.7	230.2	225.7	221.8	218.0	214.1	214.6	211.4	208.6	204.9	205.5	203.8	231.5
Springfield, Ill.....	217.6	217.8	238.2	231.7	231.7	222.1	222.1	218.6	218.6	211.8	207.5	202.7	200.9	200.9	227.9
Washington, D. C.....	222.2	222.4	223.3	221.2	216.7	208.9	208.9	207.0	207.4	205.8	201.9	196.9	194.4	194.4	221.8
Wichita, Kans.....	214.1	217.5	235.9	231.1	220.0	218.4	219.0	218.9	220.4	214.0	209.4	207.6	204.6	205.9	234.1
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	220.4	223.7	221.3	217.6	214.1	205.7	207.5	207.8	207.4	200.8	197.3	193.1	192.6	191.0	220.9

¹ June 1940=100.

through March 1951, and 46 cities beginning April 1951.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities ¹	Farm products	Foodstuffs	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products ¹	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnish-ing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manu-fac-tured articles	Manu-fac-tured products ¹	All commodities except farm products ¹	All commodities except farm products and foods ¹
1913: Average.....	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July.....	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November.....	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9	129.9
1920: May.....	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	143.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	187.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average.....	95.3	104.9	96.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	80.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August.....	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	80.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	70.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	106.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December.....	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August.....	105.7	128.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June.....	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	128.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	125.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November.....	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average.....	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.8	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average.....	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average.....	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.8	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average.....	161.5	170.4	166.1	191.9	148.0	133.3	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	156.2	153.2
April.....	152.9	159.3	155.3	179.4	136.4	131.2	168.7	194.8	117.1	145.8	112.6	162.5	143.9	149.4	151.2	146.4
May.....	155.9	164.7	159.9	181.0	136.1	132.1	169.7	198.1	116.4	146.6	114.7	166.3	145.6	152.2	153.7	147.6
June.....	157.3	165.9	162.1	182.6	136.8	132.7	171.9	202.1	114.5	146.9	114.7	167.7	148.4	153.5	155.2	148.8
July.....	162.9	176.0	171.4	187.2	142.6	133.4	172.4	207.3	118.1	148.7	119.0	175.8	152.9	158.0	160.8	151.5
August.....	166.4	177.6	174.6	195.6	149.5	134.4	174.3	213.9	122.5	153.9	124.3	179.1	159.2	161.2	163.7	155.5
September.....	169.5	180.4	177.2	202.9	158.3	135.1	176.7	219.6	128.6	159.2	127.4	181.8	165.7	164.0	166.9	159.2
October.....	169.1	177.8	172.5	208.5	163.1	135.4	178.6	218.9	132.2	163.8	131.3	180.2	169.3	165.5	169.9	161.5
November.....	171.7	183.7	175.2	211.6	166.7	135.6	180.4	217.8	133.6	166.9	137.6	184.5	173.0	165.1	168.8	163.7
December.....	175.3	187.4	179.0	218.8	171.2	135.6	184.8	221.4	139.6	169.9	140.5	187.1	178.1	168.9	172.3	166.6
1951: January.....	180.1	194.2	182.2	234.8	178.2	136.4	187.5	226.1	144.5	174.7	142.4	192.6	185.0	173.1	176.7	170.3
February.....	183.6	202.6	187.6	*238.2	*181.1	138.1	188.1	228.1	147.3	*175.4	142.7	*199.1	187.1	*175.5	*176.2	171.8
March.....	184.0	203.8	186.6	*239.2	*183.2	138.6	188.8	228.5	146.4	*178.8	142.5	199.4	187.5	175.3	179.3	172.4
April.....	183.5	202.6	185.7	232.6	182.9	138.1	188.9	228.5	144.3	179.9	142.7	197.7	186.9	175.9	179.0	172.1

¹ BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Micrographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are

available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foods; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; building materials, and chemicals and allied products. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, and meats.

² Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

* Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

(1926=100)

Group and subgroup	1951					1950					1949	1939			
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	June	Aug.
All commodities ¹	183.5	184.0	183.6	190.1	175.3	171.7	169.1	169.5	166.4	162.9	157.3	155.9	152.9	112.9	75.0
Farm products.....	202.6	203.8	202.6	194.2	187.4	183.7	177.8	180.4	177.6	176.0	165.9	164.7	159.3	140.1	61.0
Grains.....	199.1	198.0	192.0	186.6	180.9	172.1	165.3	166.5	167.7	173.5	169.3	172.3	169.6	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry ²	240.9	241.2	238.2	222.2	204.9	197.3	198.7	211.3	217.3	215.8	197.5	194.6	178.0	137.4	66.0
Livestock ²	269.9	270.4	268.0	250.6	231.8	222.6	223.5	237.5	243.8	242.8	224.2	218.5	197.9	143.4	67.7
Poultry ²	102.1	101.1	94.3	84.7	74.5	74.9	77.1	85.3	90.2	87.6	77.2	79.6	84.0	(3)	(3)
Other farm products.....	181.7	184.3	182.8	178.2	177.4	177.4	167.4	164.4	155.3	151.8	145.0	143.7	144.2	137.5	60.1
Eggs ²	125.1	124.7	117.0	116.5	149.5	148.2	141.0	128.8	110.1	103.8	91.3	85.4	90.7	97.3	47.5
Food ²	185.7	186.6	187.6	182.2	170.0	175.2	172.5	172.5	174.6	171.4	162.1	159.9	155.8	112.9	67.2
Dairy products.....	166.6	170.3	173.0	171.5	154.4	164.1	160.8	154.7	148.4	141.8	135.9	138.0	141.1	127.3	67.2
Cereal products.....	164.5	164.5	166.3	163.0	157.7	154.1	153.8	155.5	154.9	151.2	145.6	146.0	145.9	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	139.3	139.9	142.4	136.1	138.0	140.4	129.5	131.0	132.0	137.0	140.5	139.2	137.6	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, fish ²	255.1	254.5	255.2	242.7	213.7	223.7	223.4	241.0	240.2	240.7	237.7	217.1	200.6	110.1	73.7
Meats ²	274.1	273.7	274.8	261.5	251.0	240.5	240.5	259.5	258.3	260.1	241.4	234.0	214.7	116.6	78.1
Poultry ²	112.5	108.7	107.1	108.2	92.3	90.8	90.2	90.2	90.5	97.9	91.5	90.0	89.0	(3)	(3)
Other foods.....	158.8	160.0	159.0	157.7	161.5	158.9	156.4	158.7	154.1	145.1	133.1	130.9	129.3	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products.....	232.6	236.2	238.2	234.8	218.8	211.6	208.5	202.9	195.6	187.2	182.6	181.0	179.4	122.4	92.7
Shoes.....	222.1	222.0	224.6	219.4	206.4	204.0	200.3	194.8	191.4	185.8	184.8	185.0	184.3	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins.....	297.8	313.0	317.8	318.2	277.5	269.3	266.3	264.7	238.2	219.8	202.1	194.4	187.2	121.5	77.2
Leather.....	228.7	229.2	229.1	224.8	213.8	204.0	205.3	196.8	192.3	185.3	180.6	179.3	179.1	110.7	84.0
Other leather products.....	180.6	188.2	188.0	188.0	172.0	164.9	164.9	151.3	151.3	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	115.2	97.1
Textile products.....	182.9	183.2	181.1	178.2	171.2	166.7	163.1	158.4	149.5	142.6	136.8	136.1	136.4	109.2	67.8
Clothing.....	163.9	163.9	163.9	161.6	155.4	151.4	147.7	146.7	145.2	144.3	143.8	143.8	144.2	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods.....	226.2	239.9	240.5	239.2	236.1	231.7	225.7	221.6	206.8	197.7	173.8	172.0	172.8	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear.....	113.8	113.8	113.8	115.2	113.7	111.4	109.2	105.3	101.2	99.2	97.7	97.7	97.7	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon ²	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	41.7	41.3	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.9	30.2	28.5
Silk ²	85.4	90.8	90.8	86.1	75.0	68.0	65.3	64.9	65.6	60.3	49.3	49.3	49.1	(3)	44.3
Woolen and worsted.....	243.7	240.2	227.3	217.4	195.3	192.5	188.9	178.7	157.7	150.9	148.3	146.2	146.1	112.7	75.5
Other textile products.....	249.2	246.1	243.8	238.1	229.6	210.4	207.3	191.3	181.5	168.5	164.5	164.6	165.8	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	138.1	138.6	138.1	136.4	135.6	135.6	135.4	135.1	134.4	133.4	132.7	132.1	131.2	87.8	72.6
Anthracite.....	158.8	156.1	156.5	145.8	145.7	144.7	143.9	142.8	142.1	141.0	140.1	139.2	142.6	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal.....	195.4	197.1	197.5	193.2	183.2	183.3	183.3	183.1	182.5	191.9	192.1	192.6	192.4	132.8	96.0
Coke.....	274.8	231.5	234.1	232.8	232.7	232.5	231.1	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	133.5	104.2
Electricity.....	(3)	(3)	66.4	65.4	65.7	65.5	65.2	65.6	65.5	67.0	67.0	66.6	67.8	67.2	75.8
Gas.....	(3)	92.2	90.0	90.0	90.2	90.5	88.9	89.0	88.1	88.3	87.3	87.2	86.8	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products ²	120.0	130.3	119.4	119.4	118.0	118.1	118.0	117.8	116.5	115.3	113.9	112.6	109.5	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products ¹	188.9	188.8	188.1	187.5	184.8	180.4	178.6	176.7	174.3	172.4	171.9	169.7	168.7	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment ²	159.0	159.0	159.0	156.2	154.6	153.2	152.0	150.3	145.5	143.9	143.7	143.7	143.4	104.5	65.5
Farm machinery ²	161.1	161.0	161.0	158.4	157.1	155.7	154.5	152.7	147.7	146.2	146.0	146.0	145.8	104.9	91.7
Iron and steel.....	185.6	185.6	185.7	185.7	182.1	174.0	173.2	172.2	171.0	169.8	169.4	168.5	168.9	101.1	93.1
Steel mill products.....	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.1	183.2	172.4	172.7	172.5	172.3	172.3	172.2	171.8	171.7	112.2	96.6
Semi-finished.....	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	108.9	96.0
Finished.....	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	181.6	171.2	171.1	170.9	170.6	170.6	170.4	170.1	170.1	112.8	99.0
Motor vehicles ²	184.1	184.1	179.0	178.8	178.1	176.9	176.8	176.5	176.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars.....	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	124.8	92.5
Trucks.....	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals.....	184.1	183.5	191.1	187.9	182.5	181.7	173.3	166.1	136.3	150.6	148.4	136.3	128.9	90.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating.....	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	106.0	79.3
Plumbing.....	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	137.3	132.0	123.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	116.6	(3)	(3)	(3)
Building materials.....	228.5	228.5	228.1	226.1	221.4	217.8	218.9	219.6	213.9	207.3	202.1	198.1	194.8	129.9	86.6
Brick and tile.....	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.7	179.9	178.5	178.1	168.7	167.8	167.4	164.3	163.9	163.4	121.3	90.5
Cement ²	147.1	147.1	147.1	147.2	141.2	140.8	140.2	136.3	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.9	134.9	102.6	91.3
Lumber.....	361.0	361.0	359.8	356.8	348.4	347.6	338.0	371.5	367.6	368.0	322.6	301.8	299.4	176.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials ²	164.7	164.4	164.0	162.1	154.9	148.2	145.7	145.9	142.4	138.6	137.7	136.8	136.7	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint ²	153.9	153.3	153.3	152.1	143.9	143.6	142.4	142.4	141.3	138.6	138.5	138.5	138.5	96.3	92.9
Paint materials ²	179.6	179.8	179.8	176.2	166.2	156.1	152.1	152.4	146.2	141.3	139.5	137.6	137.3	129.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating.....	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	106.0	79.3
Plumbing.....	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	137.3	132.0	123.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	116.6	(3)	(3)	(3)
Structural steel.....	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials.....	198.3	198.2	198.2	198.5	193.8	189.4	186.6	182.5	178.7	177.4	175.0	172.7	172.0	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	144.3	146.4	147.3	144.5	139.6	135.6	132.2	128.6	122.5	118.1	114.8	116.4	117.1	96.4	74.2
Chemicals.....	138.2	138.2	139.0	138.1	136.1	134.3	131.6	125.4	122.1	119.3	117.3	116.5	116.4	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	184.5	185.1	185.2	184.4	175.1	163.8	161.1	153.4	135.0	129.1	122.7	122.3	122.0	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials.....	117.8	118.1	118.1	118.1	115.6	112.0	111.2	111.4	112.1	110.1	108.4	116.8	117.4	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers.....	108.6	108.9	108.9	108.9	107.4	104.7	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.3	103.3	103.5	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats.....	198.7	214.6	217.3	200.4	180.9	171.5	160.3	163.9	145.1	125.7	111.9	122.2	127.5	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods.....	179.9	178.8	175.4	174.7	169.9	166.9	163.8	159.2	153.9	148.7	146.9	146.6	145.8	110.4	85.6
Furnishings.....	195.5	193.4	186.9	186.2	180.2	176.6	173.7	168.1	162.8	156.2	154.2	154.1	152.6	114.5	93.0
Furniture ²	163.2	163.2</													

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	.....	1,130,000	.....	16,900,000	0.27
1945.....	4,750	.....	3,470,000	.....	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	.....	4,600,000	.....	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,663	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	.....	1,960,000	.....	34,100,000	.57
1949.....	3,606	.....	3,030,000	.....	50,500,000	.69
1950.....	4,843	.....	2,410,000	.....	38,800,000	.44
1950: April.....	407	605	159,000	294,000	3,280,000	.49
May.....	485	723	354,000	508,000	3,270,000	.44
June.....	483	768	278,000	373,000	2,630,000	.34
July.....	463	752	224,000	389,000	2,750,000	.39
August.....	635	918	346,000	441,000	2,690,000	.32
September.....	521	820	270,000	450,000	3,510,000	.48
October.....	550	801	197,000	330,000	2,590,000	.32
November.....	329	605	200,000	308,000	2,080,000	.27
December.....	218	423	61,100	114,000	912,000	.12
1951: January ²	400	550	183,000	215,000	1,200,000	.15
February ²	350	550	221,000	300,000	1,790,000	.25
March ²	350	550	140,000	280,000	2,300,000	.29
April ²	350	550	165,000	215,000	1,850,000	.25

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more

shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)															
	1951					1950 ²										1950 ³
	May ⁴	Apr. ⁵	Mar. ⁶	Feb. ⁷	Jan. ⁸	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total	
Total new construction ¹	\$2,518	\$2,370	\$2,188	\$1,973	\$2,100	\$2,234	\$2,569	\$2,773	\$2,848	\$2,817	\$2,696	\$2,565	\$2,278	\$27,902	\$22,584	
Private construction	1,705	1,673	1,603	1,518	1,586	1,721	1,901	2,025	2,095	2,090	2,016	1,892	1,694	20,789	16,181	
Residential building (nonfarm)	854	882	852	827	902	1,003	1,131	1,247	1,322	1,322	1,269	1,178	1,036	12,600	8,267	
New dwelling units	760	785	775	730	830	923	1,040	1,145	1,211	1,212	1,161	1,072	941	11,535	7,257	
Additions and alterations	78	71	61	60	55	62	73	84	94	93	93	92	82	900	825	
Nonhousekeeping ⁹	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	15	14	13	175	185	
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ¹⁰	433	407	399	384	378	395	403	382	354	333	324	305	274	3,777	3,228	
Industrial	161	150	142	135	129	125	120	112	101	91	84	78	73	1,062	972	
Commercial	130	125	128	121	122	140	149	136	121	114	110	110	92	1,288	1,027	
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	47	45	45	46	47	48	47	43	39	35	31	28	26	402	321	
Stores, restaurants, and garages	83	80	83	75	75	92	102	93	82	79	85	82	66	886	706	
Other nonresidential building	142	132	129	128	127	130	134	134	132	128	124	117	109	1,427	1,229	
Religious	38	35	35	35	37	39	40	40	39	37	35	33	30	409	360	
Educational	27	26	26	27	28	29	29	29	28	26	24	22	21	294	269	
Social and recreational	14	15	16	18	19	20	22	23	23	24	25	21	19	247	262	
Hospital and institutional ¹¹	36	34	32	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	344	292	
Miscellaneous	27	22	20	17	13	12	13	12	12	11	12	11	10	133	136	
Farm construction	113	95	83	76	72	71	81	95	115	127	125	114	109	1,170	1,292	
Public utilities	306	283	294	226	229	247	279	294	297	297	287	278	262	3,130	3,316	
Railroad	31	29	26	20	26	28	32	32	29	29	28	26	25	315	332	
Telephone and telegraph	42	40	39	33	34	35	38	39	39	40	39	39	39	440	533	
Other public utilities	227	214	199	173	169	184	209	223	229	228	230	213	197	2,375	2,431	
All other private ¹²	5	6	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	11	11	13	13	112	78	
Public construction	813	697	585	455	514	513	668	748	753	727	680	673	594	7,113	6,403	
Residential building ¹³	44	44	42	36	33	30	31	30	28	27	24	28	27	345	359	
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	298	274	251	210	224	216	258	247	230	213	202	201	203	2,492	2,068	
Industrial	66	55	49	30	36	31	59	31	25	19	18	17	17	224	177	
Educational	130	125	120	112	112	110	112	115	109	103	98	95	91	1,163	934	
Hospital and institutional	52	48	42	36	39	39	42	42	42	42	39	39	40	476	477	
Other nonresidential	30	46	40	32	37	36	45	50	56	49	47	50	55	539	480	
Military and naval facilities ¹⁴	82	60	39	29	29	24	26	28	21	16	10	9	8	177	137	
Highways	215	160	110	65	95	103	221	265	298	295	273	266	188	2,350	2,129	
Sewer and water	64	61	58	52	55	56	60	65	64	61	59	57	53	671	619	
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹⁵	20	17	14	9	12	13	19	21	20	20	17	16	15	196	203	
Conservation and development	82	73	64	49	60	65	76	84	84	87	86	87	81	886	793	
All other public ¹⁶	8	8	7	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	96	95	

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Revised.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction¹

Value (In thousands)																	
Period	Total new construction ¹	Air ports ²	Building										Conservation and development				
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential						Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control	Highways	All other		
					Total	Educational ³	Hospitals and institutional			Administrative and general ⁴						Other non-residential ⁵	
							Total	Veterans	Other								
1935	\$1,478,073	(7)	\$442,782	\$7,833	\$434,949	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$438,725	\$158,027	\$280,698	\$381,037	\$215,526	
1936	1,533,459	(7)	561,394	63,465	497,929	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	180,710	73,797	115,913	511,685	270,505	
1937	960,410	(7)	344,567	17,339	327,228	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	133,010	58,051	75,959	500,865	151,869	
1938	1,608,208	(7)	676,542	31,809	644,733	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	303,874	175,382	128,492	372,238	256,554	
1939	1,586,004	\$4,753	609,222	231,071	438,151	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	225,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	331,505	
1940	2,316,467	137,112	1,537,910	244,671	1,293,239	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	197,589	69,028	128,561	364,048	49,408	
1941	5,531,536	498,427	4,422,131	222,248	4,099,883	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	196,684	41,880	157,804	446,903	363,301	
1942	7,871,986	578,176	6,226,878	565,247	5,661,631	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	217,705	150,708	76,087	347,988	500,140	
1943	2,877,044	243,443	2,068,337	405,537	1,662,800	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	155,737	101,270	54,467	161,852	247,678	
1944	1,861,449	110,872	1,438,849	117,504	1,321,345	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,805	87,608	
1945	1,062,181	41,219	896,917	60,535	746,382	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	72,150	30,765	41,385	100,969	70,100	
1946	1,502,701	15,068	1,167,132	452,204	164,928	\$14,664	\$14,281	\$9,032	\$5,249	\$9,713	\$126,270	\$200,163	\$149,870	\$140,263	\$534,653	\$45,685	
1947	1,473,910	23,075	454,593	60,694	393,899	47,750	101,902	96,140	5,832	32,550	211,607	307,695	75,483	232,212	659,645	26,402	
1948	1,906,466	55,577	543,118	47,198	495,920	1,424	263,296	168,616	94,680	29,926	201,274	494,871	147,732	347,130	767,460	45,460	
1949 ⁶	2,174,203	49,317	880,101	46,800	833,301	1,041	355,541	123,967	231,574	88,856	387,863	497,557	184,803	312,754	680,469	56,759	
1950 ⁶	2,706,630	54,461	1,278,263	15,445	1,262,818	3,125	389,848	118,565	271,283	58,255	811,592	435,253	195,845	239,408	835,006	103,007	
1949: January	97,047	5,520	40,010	101	40,309	148	8,192	428	7,764	25,068	6,961	15,141	7,596	7,548	34,465	1,511	
February	101,298	242	45,038	2,535	42,523	635	12,651	5,477	7,174	22,719	6,518	24,032	3,083	20,949	29,000	2,966	
March	182,902	4,288	45,031	4,602	40,449	0	26,653	9,612	17,051	1,747	12,039	84,343	22,546	61,796	41,646	7,065	
April	133,535	4,212	34,148	4,498	29,650	18	21,352	1,204	20,148	949	7,331	36,890	18,778	21,121	52,009	3,177	
May	287,834	7,233	71,383	6,245	65,138	30	23,649	1,045	22,604	13,658	27,801	80,536	61,837	27,999	83,769	9,913	
June	325,997	12,262	143,870	23,017	120,853	0	64,985	14,814	50,171	10,564	45,304	80,536	26,033	53,927	80,348	8,987	
July	142,798	4,818	37,979	821	37,158	10	22,756	202	22,554	2,018	12,374	22,115	6,822	15,293	75,448	2,498	
August	272,671	3,383	134,548	49	134,499	140	43,544	25,492	18,052	969	80,446	52,304	12,375	39,929	79,020	3,414	
September	173,584	1,902	83,971	446	83,525	0	57,993	26,500	31,495	538	24,992	20,679	10,179	10,500	63,035	3,997	
October	103,616	3,413	36,718	672	36,046	0	15,004	8,737	6,267	4,333	16,709	12,914	1,091	11,823	49,910	661	
November	222,263	790	131,881	0	131,872	60	16,630	7,387	9,243	5,308	109,904	42,186	5,677	36,506	38,100	9,306	
December	160,598	1,292	75,084	3,805	71,279	0	42,150	25,069	19,081	1,045	28,084	13,879	8,316	6,363	62,629	6,754	
1950: January	129,514	4,827	48,467	213	48,254	144	28,526	10,407	9,121	13,261	6,321	26,147	17,963	8,184	41,027	9,046	
February	119,057	2,333	38,020	127	37,893	138	32,081	17,354	14,727	1,259	4,415	29,953	7,087	22,866	42,357	6,194	
March	233,791	8,616	81,294	1,059	80,235	20	23,100	14,534	8,566	3,450	23,656	103,550	69,940	33,719	61,032	9,290	
April	169,416	7,341	66,516	3,453	63,063	70	40,184	21,969	18,215	2,585	20,224	20,572	2,782	17,790	63,462	11,523	
May	224,363	4,196	59,921	1,605	58,316	0	32,572	13,688	18,884	2,537	23,207	68,100	7,726	60,374	80,934	11,212	
June	367,371	5,345	135,400	5,847	134,613	1,923	68,384	7,766	60,618	25,880	53,426	80,002	43,720	36,882	111,416	14,548	
July	162,239	5,852	59,564	614	59,030	616	43,914	8,007	35,907	2,217	12,283	13,038	10,000	3,338	27,973	4,812	
August	178,355	5,247	66,961	60	66,901	174	28,741	1,450	27,291	1,449	36,137	15,910	8,364	7,546	83,316	6,921	
September	181,316	2,862	82,757	1,284	81,473	0	35,717	12,957	22,760	1,580	44,176	16,046	9,549	6,427	73,883	5,708	
October	240,426	4,060	145,796	200	145,596	19	19,797	643	19,154	1,234	124,546	19,630	13,471	6,159	55,632	15,368	
November	150,223	2,576	30,588	233	30,355	2	21,388	676	20,712	1,853	7,112	32,538	1,753	30,785	81,142	3,379	
December	350,579	1,006	472,819	730	472,089	17	15,442	114	15,328	541	145,089	8,256	2,960	5,298	63,432	8,064	
1951: January	414,191	9,412	105,651	816	104,805	96	14,818	110	14,708	728	89,163	213,044	120,677	6,967	75,551	10,533	
February	207,755	10,773	92,825	916	91,909	41	15,388	701	14,687	10,096	66,384	30,333	10,125	20,208	59,067	14,757	
March ⁷	275,817	6,324	124,968	33	124,935	179	35,388	19,091	16,297	8,690	80,708	45,482	15,339	30,143	71,204	27,909	

¹ Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military. Data for Federal aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform non-maintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

² Includes major additions and alterations.

³ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁴ Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

⁵ Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters in New York City, the principal awards having been to the Secretariat Building

(January 1949: \$23,810,000), for the Meeting Hall (January 1950: \$11,238,000), and for the General Assembly Building (June 1950: \$10,704,000).

⁶ Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

⁷ Included in "All other."

⁸ Unavailable.

⁹ Revised.

¹⁰ Includes primarily construction projects for the Atomic Energy Commission.

¹¹ Includes primarily steam-electric generating projects for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

¹² Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building ¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)										Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only					
	Total all classes ¹	New residential building						Privately financed				Pub-licly fi-nanced				
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwell-ing units	Non-house-keep-ing ²	New non-resi-dential building	Addi-tions, altera-tions, and repairs							
		Privately financed dwelling units									Total		1-fam-ily	2-fam-ily ³	Multi-fam-ily ⁴	
		Total	1-family	2-fam-ily ⁵	Multi-fam-ily ⁴											
1942.....	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$12,829	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	96,946	96,946	
1946.....	4,743,414	2,114,835	1,830,290	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,165	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310	98,310	
1947.....	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,459	862,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	8,833	8,833	
1948.....	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114	15,114	
1949.....	7,396,274	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,360	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,408,445	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194	32,194	
1950.....	10,408,292	5,803,912	4,845,104	179,214	779,594	301,961	84,808	3,127,769	1,090,142	796,143	623,330	33,302	139,511	34,365	34,365	
1950: March.....	855,825	543,323	442,046	21,187	80,090	9,197	9,018	268,538	85,749	79,190	59,787	4,235	15,168	1,135	1,135	
April.....	923,723	577,702	481,674	18,046	77,982	14,677	4,725	238,650	87,909	81,188	63,382	3,237	14,569	1,766	1,766	
May.....	1,056,835	644,098	534,758	20,000	89,340	28,041	22,184	261,512	101,001	88,814	69,377	3,859	15,578	3,271	3,271	
June.....	1,045,894	613,915	518,444	15,421	80,050	4,584	5,993	308,910	113,791	82,934	66,885	2,828	13,221	513	513	
July.....	1,065,117	589,643	512,594	17,321	59,728	41,997	7,935	313,522	112,020	79,473	64,586	3,118	11,769	4,590	4,590	
August.....	1,097,651	606,346	501,490	17,328	87,529	36,510	8,690	330,836	115,268	79,140	61,740	2,992	14,408	4,041	4,041	
September.....	848,041	438,852	375,214	13,308	50,330	37,237	6,599	266,006	99,346	58,172	46,498	2,236	9,438	4,154	4,154	
October.....	870,325	428,078	363,263	12,782	52,053	14,490	4,496	329,426	95,855	55,219	43,761	2,313	9,136	1,619	1,619	
November.....	707,673	341,355	297,465	11,192	32,678	29,261	5,546	250,616	80,915	44,588	36,244	2,056	6,288	2,940	2,940	
December.....	781,384	345,278	291,219	9,267	44,762	76,095	4,919	280,717	74,375	44,697	34,810	1,747	8,140	9,289	9,289	
1951: January.....	758,917	379,178	329,624	14,109	35,445	9,099	3,123	270,314	97,236	45,796	39,346	2,813	6,637	972	972	
February ⁶	583,683	330,520	294,756	10,955	24,809	10,201	1,252	174,050	69,660	39,749	32,032	2,103	4,684	1,059	1,059	
March ⁷	714,414	404,838	356,350	14,532	33,956	4,115	3,081	244,564	87,816	50,475	41,183	2,808	6,484	423	423	

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Preliminary.

⁷ Revised.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹ by General Type and by Geographic Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)															
	1951				1950								1950		1949	
	Mar. ³	Feb. ⁴	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total	Total	
All types	\$244,564	\$174,000	\$270,314	\$280,717	\$280,616	\$329,426	\$266,096	\$330,836	\$313,522	\$308,910	\$261,512	\$228,630	\$208,538	\$3,127,760	\$2,408,445	
New England	14,993	12,016	10,479	16,463	13,673	15,852	12,701	21,082	19,819	13,728	17,996	15,523	11,973	193,391	115,582	
Middle Atlantic	53,872	50,980	41,909	36,016	47,558	68,678	45,953	41,645	50,614	62,541	41,651	30,617	25,807	618,663	420,942	
East North Central	85,527	60,630	63,558	42,105	46,313	95,545	62,556	71,914	63,031	65,130	59,978	66,232	47,326	675,555	492,384	
West North Central	11,633	11,443	20,627	17,797	21,094	25,098	24,489	27,800	24,731	40,841	24,910	22,422	15,939	262,737	203,400	
South Atlantic	19,753	17,949	37,026	27,650	25,316	26,447	31,626	42,836	35,380	35,010	35,008	29,360	27,538	375,803	311,540	
East South Central	4,247	6,087	11,347	10,620	18,445	16,447	18,440	18,407	13,430	16,478	16,438	8,889	11,134	103,648	135,377	
West South Central	24,975	23,949	35,967	60,882	26,016	21,900	30,808	43,115	43,248	33,131	28,827	22,876	22,513	388,201	270,407	
Mountain	4,464	6,543	9,630	8,610	8,929	6,955	13,453	15,280	8,430	10,813	7,310	7,353	16,307	112,265	104,112	
Pacific	28,000	31,354	30,262	46,466	51,545	39,708	36,014	53,731	31,795	31,280	36,970	30,133	30,499	459,158	348,592	
Industrial buildings ¹	45,971	24,365	36,765	26,646	27,228	44,892	29,203	31,373	29,896	24,575	20,803	18,962	18,353	299,803	203,699	
New England	4,232	1,678	1,415	1,062	1,053	1,755	1,558	2,173	1,282	926	1,223	1,415	431	13,996	6,450	
Middle Atlantic	8,290	4,194	11,703	5,765	2,586	7,281	3,508	4,752	11,235	9,927	5,219	2,734	3,000	55,679	40,388	
East North Central	21,309	9,987	8,960	8,074	9,619	23,745	13,572	11,948	7,035	9,077	6,953	6,217	5,457	110,829	77,037	
West North Central	1,768	2,861	2,306	1,696	5,146	3,077	1,143	2,906	2,223	1,109	2,200	1,329	844	23,360	15,969	
South Atlantic	1,088	677	3,188	1,495	963	1,017	1,033	1,619	1,297	3,258	778	1,201	1,016	17,019	13,773	
East South Central	459	375	1,832	1,072	1,436	1,168	946	1,000	1,888	417	234	1,708	1,264	13,355	8,786	
West South Central	2,231	1,172	2,612	903	1,677	2,398	1,815	2,332	2,023	1,411	601	1,664	1,831	17,800	6,836	
Mountain	3,373	481	440	789	1,197	848	922	1,611	1,420	288	320	349	4,459	4,459	4,459	
Pacific	5,621	3,570	4,673	4,930	3,936	4,182	3,983	4,042	2,751	2,990	3,702	2,363	2,139	30,264	24,999	
Commercial buildings ²	68,897	53,922	103,244	116,601	95,985	117,952	93,691	124,696	96,919	97,777	90,895	85,198	83,687	1,122,583	752,810	
New England	1,789	4,945	3,783	7,244	2,115	5,345	3,700	5,170	4,767	3,227	6,241	4,338	5,875	36,698	26,698	
Middle Atlantic	9,225	6,908	12,727	16,222	26,361	37,017	14,263	13,446	18,066	16,498	12,625	13,227	14,961	212,645	152,645	
East North Central	31,163	7,277	18,072	15,107	18,071	17,057	18,182	24,767	20,370	20,693	18,857	18,242	16,952	301,314	147,630	
West North Central	2,960	3,209	5,809	6,873	5,045	5,335	10,336	10,984	7,720	8,813	10,780	10,371	8,296	94,104	82,907	
South Atlantic	7,445	7,255	17,325	17,467	8,553	11,877	10,280	16,071	12,397	13,016	11,678	10,901	11,642	139,996	106,037	
East South Central	983	1,644	7,065	2,408	3,226	3,344	4,056	4,730	2,253	5,862	4,090	3,312	3,365	46,076	36,029	
West South Central	6,827	9,009	16,114	35,906	15,383	14,678	10,613	21,801	16,006	12,645	11,236	10,431	10,144	175,120	101,023	
Mountain	1,238	1,132	2,426	3,014	3,630	4,758	6,904	9,948	3,948	3,425	3,682	3,639	5,909	47,481	25,889	
Pacific	7,267	12,315	14,924	14,930	14,962	18,453	15,355	17,216	12,543	11,698	11,499	9,631	14,187	152,169	119,895	
Community buildings ³	105,780	70,913	94,835	98,545	85,024	118,520	111,340	132,167	136,061	127,388	114,528	107,971	87,787	1,290,078	1,018,657	
New England	4,789	8,773	4,556	6,300	6,025	7,238	3,520	11,745	5,632	6,151	5,632	6,487	107,541	43,770	43,770	
Middle Atlantic	33,312	8,151	10,470	7,959	12,862	20,957	24,137	13,764	10,722	18,849	18,825	10,767	9,844	179,030	101,403	
East North Central	26,547	18,721	20,000	14,077	16,401	37,411	21,658	24,964	26,508	26,110	24,260	20,181	42,260	203,183	203,183	
West North Central	5,090	3,818	6,276	6,726	6,753	1,708	8,536	10,417	7,022	7,983	7,983	5,101	105,691	109,262	109,262	
South Atlantic	8,937	8,967	13,753	15,008	13,191	11,327	19,003	17,949	17,873	11,921	20,299	14,214	13,499	170,633	103,666	
East South Central	2,464	3,985	1,653	8,036	3,980	3,436	2,281	6,903	8,236	9,430	3,728	4,401	5,155	62,529	71,114	
West South Central	12,557	11,239	8,860	17,552	8,257	12,641	13,942	14,960	22,570	14,177	11,632	7,273	8,798	144,688	135,620	
Mountain	2,138	3,721	5,805	3,756	4,164	1,706	6,583	2,888	3,360	2,387	1,946	9,787	45,296	56,923	56,923	
Pacific	9,607	6,835	12,871	23,643	8,903	13,291	11,067	16,522	19,611	10,311	15,024	13,967	9,263	170,721	122,961	
Public buildings ⁴	2,715	6,741	13,972	9,226	10,225	11,719	5,087	7,229	15,506	33,215	8,616	6,063	1,702	134,804	153,103	
New England	410	49	38	906	0	70	30	53	216	98	128	542	96	2,584	4,863	
Middle Atlantic	307	1,195	602	2,465	247	611	557	698	1,211	20,306	992	734	110	40,178	36,154	
East North Central	241	180	3,977	827	842	329	742	392	1,561	3,411	694	857	234	9,513	8,157	
West North Central	0	219	49	1,621	0	111	30	711	108	1,079	262	425	38	4,896	9,590	
South Atlantic	381	165	653	828	92	588	372	3,869	952	4,496	176	1,337	132	15,006	10,313	
East South Central	66	0	0	366	35	7,666	0	171	0	318	92	331	0	9,276	0	
West South Central	629	769	6,195	303	178	303	2,598	185	873	1,859	145	966	477	8,298	5,041	
Mountain	102	69	451	895	29	494	186	247	0	1,159	235	70	15	3,240	5,439	
Pacific	588	4,115	1,928	1,664	18,001	759	604	925	10,883	2,106	2,901	1,130	581	41,928	27,322	
Public works and utility buildings ⁵	8,745	7,308	9,807	17,929	7,119	14,235	7,432	9,954	11,318	6,403	6,681	5,404	5,538	106,164	148,375	
New England	1,367	100	323	779	119	161	941	2,769	491	245	49	599	236	6,478	10,612	
Middle Atlantic	1,554	313	66	5,358	1,322	654	759	1,263	2,908	328	1,383	1,333	532	10,808	27,631	
East North Central	1,259	1,562	4,676	3,390	206	16,776	907	1,830	1,759	1,111	2,348	424	2,287	26,585	22,052	
West North Central	215	1,014	750	323	1,534	266	2,236	696	622	1,037	318	790	319	9,314	11,337	
South Atlantic	465	290	842	1,760	340	835	103	240	1,281	623	992	640	366	7,438	23,281	
East South Central	10	181	11	647	7	70	370	225	494	237	221	80	308	3,316	7,223	
West South Central	1,289	1,896	903	4,310	254	433	543	170	147	799	1,239	812	663	13,646	11,944	
Mountain	0	485	39	0	125	180	338	361	370	474	41	406	2	2,702	2,566	
Pacific	2,586	1,458	1,998	1,996	3,211	1,487	1,596	2,490	1,359	488	490	845	19,597	28,089	28,089	
All other buildings ⁶	12,456	10,171	12,081	0,270	10,036	31,807	10,247	27,416	24,236	18,152	22,890	17,023	13,449	267,247	131,821	
New England	1,506	371	364	439	763	1,085	932	978	917	776	1,058	1,124	385	9,106	7,419	
Middle Atlantic	1,185	650	1,280	777	2,148	2,258	1,999	2,323	2,352	2,636	2,405	1,792	1,909	22,177	18,339	
East North Central	3,067	2,913	2,345	1,865	3,474	6,084	7,825	7,929	6,738	4,729	6,222	5,312	2,248	82,885	38,049	
West North Central	1,592	491	477	498	2,063	2,801	2,111	2,176	2,056	1,870	2,765	1,674	1,408	25,451	13,634	
South Atlantic	837	587	1,785	1,000	2,177	833	838	3,088	1,580	1,636	1,489	1,164	910	18,493	9,070	
East South Central	265	198	786	997	321	534	735	811	603	345	534	1,102	816	6,829	4,027	
West South Central	1,151	1,267	1,201	1,267	1,404	1,047	1,217	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	
Mountain	612	653	388	536	801	966	772	2,183	1,053	1,053	967	962	962	10,077	6,228	
Pacific	2,331	3,061	2,871	2,735	2,422	3,066	2,760	4,536	2,789	2,846	3,786	2,967	3,541	33,468	27,325	

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925.....	987,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ³	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁴	706,100	434,300	271,800	618,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,535,895	2,530,765	\$295,130
1944 ⁵	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	463,054	483,221	11,828
1946.....	670,600	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,799,767	3,713,776	85,991
1947.....	840,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948.....	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949.....	1,025,000	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 ⁶	1,398,000	827,500	568,500	1,332,300	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,586	11,418,371	370,224
1940: First quarter.....	189,800	94,200	75,000	159,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	10,100	300	1,287,228	1,180,640	97,588
January.....	20,000	20,500	20,500	45,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	(*)	374,020	340,973	33,047
February.....	20,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,500	2,600	2,500	100	382,778	357,270	25,508
March.....	60,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,500	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	630,430	491,397	139,033
Second quarter.....	279,200	157,300	121,900	267,200	147,800	119,400	12,000	9,500	2,500	2,120,637	2,007,563	113,074
April.....	88,300	49,500	38,800	83,000	46,700	38,300	3,300	2,800	500	666,969	637,170	29,799
May.....	95,400	53,900	41,500	91,200	50,600	40,600	4,200	3,300	900	733,967	692,063	41,904
June.....	95,500	53,900	41,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	4,500	3,400	1,100	719,701	678,330	41,371
Third quarter.....	288,000	171,600	126,400	288,900	164,500	128,400	8,100	7,100	1,000	2,222,103	2,153,937	68,166
July.....	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200	200	710,341	682,965	27,376
August.....	99,000	55,900	43,100	96,600	54,300	42,300	2,400	1,600	800	743,389	722,305	21,084
September.....	102,900	62,400	40,500	100,600	60,100	40,500	2,300	2,300	(*)	708,373	748,866	19,507
Fourth quarter.....	278,100	165,700	112,400	272,300	160,200	112,100	5,800	5,500	300	2,073,063	2,023,129	49,934
October.....	104,300	60,000	44,300	101,900	57,700	44,200	2,400	2,300	100	776,674	756,712	19,962
November.....	95,500	56,700	38,800	93,400	54,700	38,700	2,100	2,000	100	723,067	704,220	18,847
December.....	78,300	49,000	29,300	77,000	47,800	29,200	1,300	1,200	100	573,222	562,197	11,025
1950: First quarter.....	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,565	23,860
January.....	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,967	581,497	8,470
February.....	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,300	600	200	400	637,753	632,680	5,073
March.....	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,673	924,378	10,295
Second quarter.....	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,294	53,562
April.....	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May.....	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June.....	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	4,900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,862	7,292
Third quarter.....	406,900	228,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July.....	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(*)	1,233,340	1,210,745	22,595
August.....	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,396,196	1,230,238	165,958
September.....	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	39,676
Fourth quarter.....	283,400	174,800	108,600	282,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October.....	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(*)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November.....	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(*)	762,625	724,876	37,749
December.....	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,941	694,814	123,027
1951: First quarter.....	238,900	141,600	97,300	237,900	140,600	96,700	11,000	11,000	0	2,364,324	2,168,106	196,218
January.....	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,594	721,014	34,580
February.....	80,000	(*)	(*)	76,100	(*)	(*)	3,900	(*)	(*)	707,924	675,454	32,470
March.....	93,000	(*)	(*)	89,600	(*)	(*)	3,400	(*)	(*)	800,806	771,638	29,168

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1949 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Depression, low year.

⁴ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁵ Last full year under wartime control.

⁶ Housing peak year.

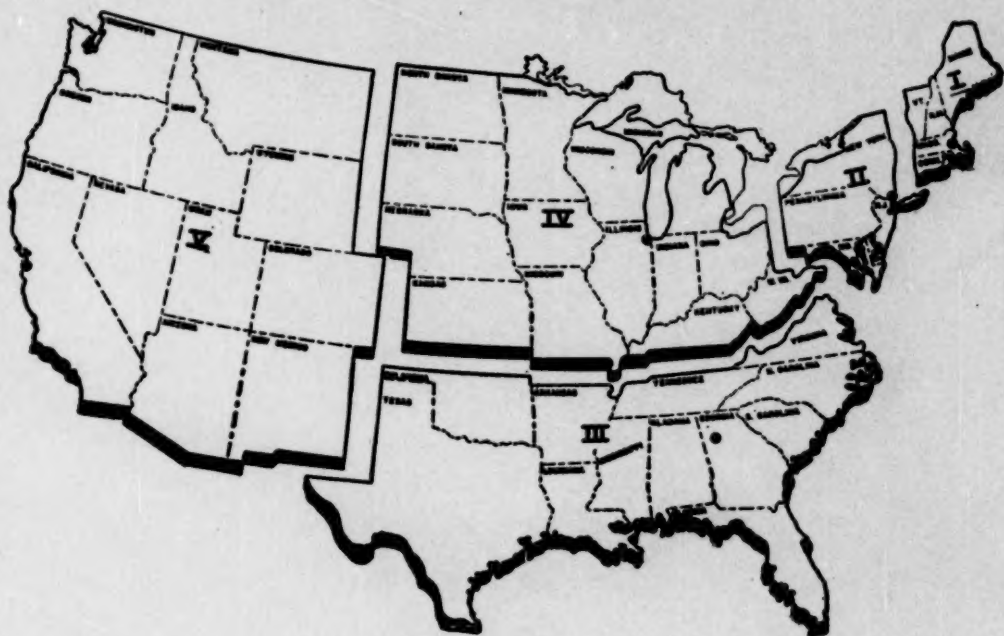
⁷ Revised.

⁸ Less than 50 units.

⁹ Not available.

¹⁰ Preliminary.

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The services of the Bureau's regional directors and their technical staffs are available to labor organizations, management, and the general public for consultation on matters with which the Bureau deals, such as statistics relating to employment, prices, wages, labor turn-over, productivity, work injuries, construction, and housing.

